



The Gentleman's magazine





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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

— 1526 —
VOLUME XXIV.

NEW SERIES.

(179)

MDCCCXLV.

July
JUNE TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.



LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1845.

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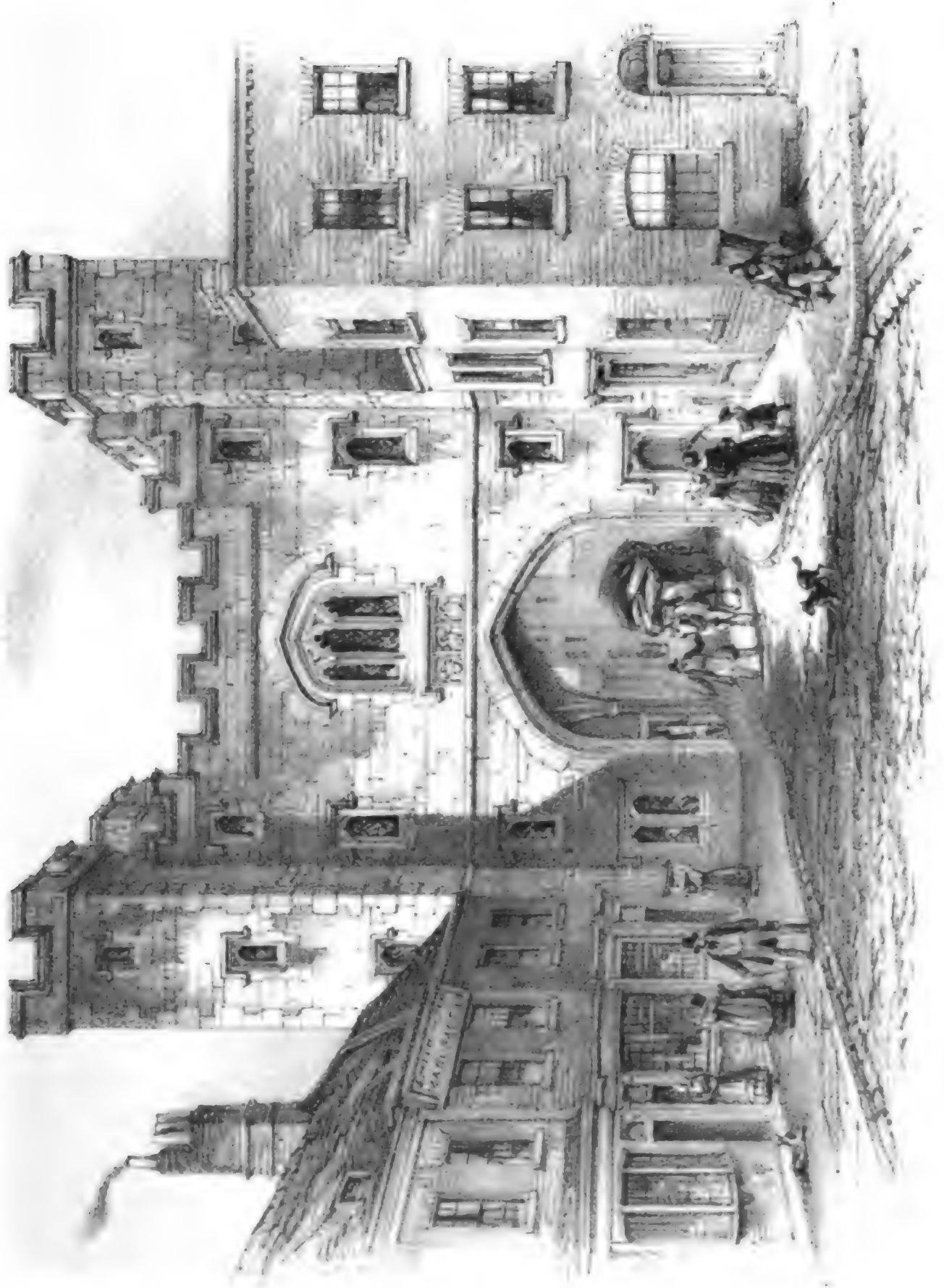
So little change has taken place in any circumstances relating to the progress of those branches of literature or science with which we are more particularly related, since we last addressed our readers, that we find ourselves nearly circumscribed to the duty of thanking them for the continuance of their support, and hoping that they will not permit the aspiring emulation of younger rivals to induce them to neglect the claims or forsake the acquaintance of their older and long-established friend. Among our present papers, we have found the "Portfolio of a Man of Letters" to have been well received, and widely read; recalling to our minds, in its character or style, the "Diary of a Lover of Literature," which was reluctantly concluded some time since. We may also mention that it is now our full intention to commence our Glossary of the local words used in the Eastern Counties, which may form a contribution to an Archæological Dictionary at once more accurate and extended than has as yet been given to the world; and which has been either fortunately or judiciously delayed till local glossaries of provincial expressions have been more generally formed; on the accuracy and fulness of which the Archæological Dictionary must depend, as general histories do on the existence of particular documents, public records, and papers of private families. Every river must be fed by its tributary streams: and on this head we may congratulate the public on the projected publication of the Stuart Papers, by command of her Majesty, parts of which we believe will soon appear under very careful and able editorship; and which will for the first time afford authentic materials for that period of our history, that has hitherto been little better than a wild and romantic story of rash adventures and hair-breadth escapes, under unexampled instances of suffering, loyalty, and courage. That which is printed, is fixed for ever: and we consider it of the utmost importance that every document connected with authority should as speedily as possible be removed

from the danger of future loss, and placed under the faithful protection of the Press. No nation can boast a nobler descent than ours, or one whose annals are adorned by brighter examples of public and private virtue ; but the first step in our remembrance of our forefathers' deeds should be that of piously and gratefully preserving them from the casualties of time, the chances of neglect, and the injuries inflicted on them by the ignorant or the designing,—by stupidity, neglecting what it cannot understand,—or by artful and malicious cunning, which has too often destroyed for the purpose of concealing its frauds, and obliterated that which would have detected its wilful misinterpretations or indolent mistakes. It should be, if possible, placed out of the power of the *future* historian to say, what is recorded of one of his predecessors—“ I have written my history, and your documents come too late.”

S. URBAN.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our present Number we have the pleasure to publish the first of a Series of original papers, entitled "Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World," from the perusal of which we are sure that our readers will derive great gratification.

A tract, entitled "*The World to Come*," has been repeatedly printed in modern cheap stereotyped editions, of a collection called, "The Select Works of John Bunyan," though a very cursory perusal is sufficient to shew that it is the production of a later and more polished writer. A copy of this tract, under the following title, is in the possession of the present writer, who will feel obliged if any of our "numerous readers" will furnish him with a clue to the name of the author, which lies concealed under the initials, G. L.—"The World to Come, or the Glories of Heaven and the Terrors of Hell, lively displayed under the Similitude of a Vision. By G. L. Sunderland, Printed by R. Wetherald, for H. Creighton. 1771." 12mo.—It is an ingenious and well-written allegory, from the pen of some one familiar with the *Pilgrim's Progress*, to which he thus alludes in his *Address to the Reader*.—"Since the way to Heaven has been so taking under the similitude of a *Dream*, why should not the journey's end be as acceptable under the similitude of a *Vision*? Nay, why should it not be more acceptable, since the end is preferable to the means, and Heaven to the way that brings us thither. The *Pilgrim* met with many difficulties, but here they are all over. All storms and tempests here are hush'd in silence and serenity."

Mr. W. H. CLARKE having inquired where the cabinet, entitled, "A cabinet formed of ebony, ivory, tortoise-shell and silver, presented by King James II. of England, to Louis XIV. of France," represented in Mr. Charles James Richardson's "Studies from Old English Mansions, their Furniture, Gold, and Silver Plate, &c." 1842, is preserved, and what is its height, breadth, depth, and proportions, that gentleman has informed us that it was in the collection of old furniture formed by the late J. Thompson, esq. at Frognall Priory, Hampstead, and it still remains there. The dimensions are, width at base line, 2 feet 3½ inc., whole height, 3 ft. 8 inc., height of one column, 1 ft. ½ inc., width of centre between columns, 1 ft. 2½ inc.

The cabinet, a most splendid work of art, is inclosed in a case.

Mr. CLARKE also asks, was there a sale and catalogue of the effects of Cardinal York, printed at Rome after his death? and could a copy be readily procured now?

In Ashmole's Diary, 1645, Sept. 14, he records, "I christened Mr. Fox's son at Oxford, 4 p. m." A similar entry occurs under July 12, 1661, and again under May, 1663. From these passages, the writer of a memoir prefixed to the catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum concludes, that Ashmole occasionally officiated as a clergyman. The fact is, that he merely figured as sponsor. Compare Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs, p. 112. "A little before she and I and Dr. Stewart, clerk of the closet to Charles I. christened a daughter of Mr. Waters;" and again, I christened the eldest daughter of my brother Harrison, with Lord Grandison and Sir Edmund Turner, 255. J. F. M.

In June, p. 650, Major-General Freemantle's mother is said to have been "Albinia, daughter of Sir John Jeffereyes, of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, Bart." This is an error, for the father was not a Baronet, nor has the title ever been in the family, but his name being St. John was mistaken for Sir John. His grandson, who now represents the family, is called after him, St. John, and is a particular friend of mine. At page 665, line 6, 2nd column, Sir Gore Ouseley is named Sir George, obviously by inadvertence.

S. P. W. begs to make a remark or two by way of correction, on the notice (p. 447 of April) of the death of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq. His *eldest* son, Swynfen Stevens Jervis, is *not* a barrister. He is the possessor of the family estates and the mansion, Darlaston Hall, which were bequeathed to him in his minority, by John Jervis, esq. his second cousin, the former possessor: and in the last Parliament represented the borough of Bridport. Mr. Jervis's 2nd son, Jervis John Jervis, is a Chancery barrister and member of Lincoln's Inn; but there is also another and somewhat senior barrister at the common law bar, John Jervis, esq. one of Her Majesty's counsel, and M.P. for Chester, whose father, the late Thomas Jervis, esq. second cousin to Mr. Swynfen Jervis, was counsel to the Admiralty, M.P. for Great Yarmouth, and afterwards Chief Justice of Chester.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

1813.—STOCKHOLM.

I HAVE at last seen Mad. de Stael, and certainly she is far from fascinating in her appearance. The utmost stretch of imagination could not make her into a Corinne. Large and coarse, and so ill dressed, or rather undressed. She was tormenting poor ———, of the Foreign Office, all the evening about news from Russia, in a manner that, in a less celebrated person, would have been amazingly ill-bred. I looked with more interest at her daughter, still quite a child—very pretty—blonde, to speak civilly, but, in plain English, red-haired; very expressive countenance and gentle manner. Melancholy it seemed to me to see her and her brother in what is their fatherland, where the father is so passed over by the mother that, except her title of Baronne de Stael Holstein, one would doubt that there had ever been such a person.

Thursday.—I have seen Mad. de Stael again, and I will try to write down, as nearly as I can recollect it, her conversation, though it must lose so much by being in my English instead of her French. Old S * * * * was there, and said he had known M. Neckar, and had seen her at Paris. "Ah! dear Paris," she exclaimed, "when shall I see you again?" "You did not find Vienna equal to it," said P. "though it is so French in its court style?"

"But that aping of French manners suits the nation so ill. The grace of French repartee is so impossible to a foreigner, and the German enthusiasm is so like the great unwieldy matchlocks one sees in old prints, when it is opposed to the light sharpshooters (*tirailleurs*) of Parisian ease."

"And their theatre," said P. "how did you endure all their monstrosities, their contempt of unities, and domestic tragedies?"

"Oh! if you were to see and hear them acted you would forget their absurdities, you would never observe their want of unity. The music is beautiful, in the first place. And you know I am by duty and principle and early recollection a fanatic for German music. It comes to me with the freshness of youth the recollection of those Gluckist battles that you, and few others now living perhaps, remember in my mother's salon. Connected with my father, German music became to me a sort of passion. Hallowed by his approval, and recalling to me the ecstasy of first awaking intellect, German music must always be a passion in me. Dimmed as those early days have since been by all the tears and sorrows of succeeding events, seen as they now are through the twilight of long years of grief and change and misfortune, that bright sunrise of my thoughts has still the irrecoverable fragrance of the early dawn, a force, a life, that even meridian splendour can never equal."

"Still," said P. "I should have thought your early associations with

real French perfection of theatric performances must be as strong. Phedra now, for instance,—how could you endure, in comparison, the guttural oppression of their recitation in Charles le Moor doing highway-man sentiment ?”

“ I did not compare it ; what could be compared to

————— ‘ Ah ! cruel, tu m’as trop entendue ? ’ ”

and she recited the whole speech. P. was in tears of admiration. To me it was almost disgusting. If Phedra was like what Mde. de Stael then appeared, a great, fat, rather elderly woman, very much uncovered, with violent claspings of hands and throwing about of arms, and such contortions of face, with tears which came at her call—if Phedra was at all like her, it was no wonder Hyppolitus did not much fancy her.

“ What,” repeated she, “ can compare to this ? ”

“ We do venture to compare and to give the superiority to Shakspeare,” said F. of the embassy ; “ we venture to think Lear more interesting to an English audience than the heroine of an old Greek fable can be to Parisians.”

“ There is the triumph of French genius,” said P. “ it can not only rival but surpass the antique : they had national, family, hereditary interest in these stories ; ours is only in the situation and the harmony of the versification, so beautiful when recited as you have just heard it, so superior to the devils and murders of the German stage.”

“ Our history,” said Mde. de Stael, “ remains to be tried for the stage. Why should not our chronicles afford themes like Shakspeare’s historical pieces, or like the Spanish Cid, to some future Corneille, to burst upon the world like Göethe’s Faust ? The compact of Dr. Faustus and the devil is an old German tradition, sung in ballads and told by the fire-side—Göethe, with the intuition of genius, seized on it, poured into that meagre framework all the flood of his poetic powers, decked the skeleton of tradition in all the trappings of theatric ornament, and bade it live and move. He took the well-known old wife’s tale and made it a philosophic drama. He changed the merry jesting servant-devil into a sneering tyrant demon, whose irony is sublime ; it is of a being not superior to but beyond this world. Göethe has been censured for impiety in this drama ; but even your strict divines in England not only allow, but admire Milton, and surely Mephistophiles is a much more moral and religious character than Milton’s Satan, a hero with whose fallen greatness we sympathise, and to whom the enterprise of deceiving a poor weak woman like Eve, and making her eat what was not good for her, appears a very pitiful enterprise. But in Mephistophiles there is nothing grand, nothing human. Satan speaks as a dethroned monarch ; we can enter into his feelings. Mephistophiles has no sympathy, and excites none. He undertakes to make a fool of a learned Doctor, he does it as a jest, and throughout the whole story of Margaret, the most perfect and most touching of human compositions, he preserves this preternatural inhumanity.”

“ Margaret, then, you allow to be superior to Racine’s Phedra ? ” said I, maliciously, for she had evidently given this panegyric on Göethe in the excitement of the moment.

She smiled very good-humouredly, but P. looked quite discomfited. “ I do not know this Margaret,” said he, peevishly, for like a true Frenchman he knows no language but his own,—“ I do not know this Margaret—what is there so very interesting about her ? ”

"Her devotedness, her innocence, her love, her faith, her unhesitating, undoubting abandonment of herself to her lover," said Mde. de Stael.

"And as her lover, Faust, deceives her, and as between them they cause the death of her mother, her brother, and her child, you cannot call them either moral or religious. The devil then, in your opinion, Madame, is the only moral character in the piece?" said F.

"Yes," said she, eagerly, and nothing daunted by the laugh in which P. joined, "yes, exactly, moral according to the notions, the cold, calculating notions, of mere moralists. According to the doctrine of Utilitarians, every virtue has its price."

"Its reward," said F.; "they are surely different terms." "Different words for the same thing," cried she. "The slave-driver who bargains for so many gold pieces for the bodies of so many human beings, is not more coldly calculating than the Utilitarian, who would bargain human souls for so many earthly happinesses: he does not call it gold, he calls it happiness; but wealth, and ease, and comfort in this world are preached as the price of morality, or (going, as they think, a step higher,) endless unknown felicity in heaven. Is not the whole doctrine of the Catholics to part with temporal to gain eternal possessions? Is not this a mere matter of bargain? a debtor and creditor account made up in a great ledger, so much on this side for earth, and so much contra for heaven? The Utilitarians are the same: every action is scanned and tested by its use, its use to me, the suffering or the happiness it may be to me, to me my individual self. Is this generous? is this noble? is this heavenly? No, it is mean, calculating, earthly. The generous mind feels only devotedness, unhesitating, uncalculating, unselfish. To seek only one's own happiness here or one's own salvation hereafter, is contracting humanity to its narrowest limit. Such mercantile morality is not true virtue. True virtue acts at once, and perils body, life, soul, all here and all hereafter, in the cause to which, in its devotedness, it gives itself!"

"Call it principle," said I,—but the party broke up at the moment.

I have made a charming sledge expedition into Norway—F., V., and myself. The silent swiftness with which we flew along, the high spirits of the horses, dancing and plunging, the ringing of the bells, the bright crisp air, and the magnificence of nature in that mysterious covering. The dazzling crystals where the sun had thawed and the frost renewed. The brown giant stems, contrasted with the whitened sides. Our picturesque encampments, the blazing fires, the expectation of bears, their coming, their shooting. Our visit to V.'s old castle, a vast edifice in a sea of snow—all the effect of an ocean bounded only by the horizon, but the feeling with which one looks at it so different. The sea gives always a sensation of freedom; there is always motion, a sense of unobstructed magnificence; but this snow ocean gives one the idea of constraint, of something hidden, of immoveability, of deadness. And where a dog or a peasant appears in the distance, a black spot in the white desert, one looks with pain and doubt on their progress, instead of the joyous sympathy one has in the nearing of a vessel on the sea. Nothing strikes an Englishman more than such a journey, no homestead, no little country places, no succession of health and comfort. Here is now and then a farm, or a boor's hut, or a great castle; a thin, scattered poverty, or comfortless grandeur. When we left V.'s we were soon in Norway; strange that two countries so alike in their nature and their inhabitants, separated only by a barrier of mountains, their language and their habits so nearly resembling, should yet so sedulously

keep up their national distinctions, and pique themselves on their different sovereignties ! And yet their mountain separation is greater than what divides Spain and Portugal, or England and Scotland. But the moment one has passed their imaginary bounding line, we feel the total change. More striking still is Wales, so long united and yet preserving its own customs and language. The mystery of this indomitable nationality is one which philosophers have never explained, and which statesmen have never learnt to respect. They look on the joining map of the world, and take out a bit and put it in again, and say, That shall belong to Russia and this other to Prussia, and this may remain Poland, forgetting that there are certain things called human beings in these disjointed pieces of earth who have a prejudice in favour of one name more than another. The devoted heroism of the Poles to Bonaparte now shews of what stuff these unhappy victims of the balance of power are made.

We paid a visit to an old Norwegian pastor. Living in a rude cottage, entirely alone, I was surprised to find a scholar and a gentleman. The boors scattered about him seemed to look up to him not only as a father, but as something of a superior order of beings. He lived in such utter retirement that he had not even heard of the retreat from Moscow. Indeed he was a good deal more interested about the Battle of Salamis ; and our conversation was of *Æschylus* and *Homer* and *Lucan*. He had an excellent classical and botanical library. He is a good scientific as well as practical botanist, and it was a singular spectacle, this reverend old hermit, in this remote corner of the universe, receiving us men of the world so courteously and hospitably, and shewing himself in all learning, philosophical and classical and scientific, so superior to almost any one we had ever met, and yet so perfectly satisfied with his lot. He had chosen it on quitting the university, and he had never since quitted, nor did he seem ever to wish to quit, his retirement. No longing lingering look did he cast on the world without, no desire for literary or scientific fame. Deeply learned in theology, he was content to teach the ignorant peasants about him their duty to God and man, and to find his happiness in their welfare and his recreation in the solitary exertion of his own powers. They are naturally great, and trained with care. None of the arrogance of a self-taught genius, but a reasoning examination of whatever subject was started, and a bold inquiry into truth and steadfast rejection of error that roused all our powers in conversing with him, and during the few hours I passed with him I felt that my learning, my powers of argument and thought, were more roused and exerted than they had been since I had left Oxford. Our conversation with him was more that of very intimate young collegians just awakening to the sense of Greek and Latin being something more than words invented to torture them, and eager and daring in their newly-acquired powers, than that of travellers and strangers thrown together for the first and last time ; and when we quitted him we left this romantic forest hermitage with a feeling that we had interrupted, but not disturbed, his solitude, and that, though it was years since he had seen a new face, and might be years before he saw another, he would think with less regret of us than we did of him.

Mde. de Stael does not seem to enjoy the society of Stockholm very much. It is much more scientific than literary where it is not purely official. The number of state counsellors and state counselloresses, and all the endless titles reduplicated and elongated in the feminine, amuses as much as it puzzles most foreigners ; to her they are absolutely irritating.

Edilcrantz being away is a great injury to her impression of Swedish society. His knowledge of the world and of the literature of every country, and his excellent French, would have so exactly suited her. His science would have been totally lost upon her. "Science," as she said the other day, "appears to me so far from ennobling the human mind that I would banish it from universities. It should be taught only in mercantile schools; it ties the human mind down to the positive and the visible. The expression of Linnæus, that he could find subjects for a day's discussion on what he could discover in the space of ground he covered with his hand, has always appeared to me the most lamentable satire upon all that is called science, a little narrow-bounded view of creation."

B. eagerly answered, that the study of things created tended to exalt the notion of the Creator.

"No," said she, "these are only names and words. A clock is a wonderful work of art, but does the clockmaker who can put the wheels together, or the mechanist who can tell you all the names of the mechanic powers employed, do either of them know any more of time, which they know how to measure but cannot comprehend? Does the astronomer, who tells us how many millions of miles we are from the sun, know what he means by space? Time and space are the boundaries of human thought, and what can science discover more? The unapproachable eternity is not nearer. Have all the discoveries of modern science lifted one fold, withdrawn one veil, from the profound obscure of Deity? What can you answer to that?" said she, looking round upon her audience. This startling method of requiring an instantaneous answer to a string of declamations is very appalling to most men. As for the ladies, they kept altogether aloof, and the gentlemen, between their slowness of thought and the number of things to be answered at once, and the difficulty of expressing themselves in a foreign language, all except P. being Swedes or English, kept stupidly silent, while P. a true Frenchman, with words, if not ideas, always ready, answered for us all.

"I answer to it—that as long as we are in the world we like to know what o'clock it is, and how many miles our next stage is to be, without disturbing ourselves with the abstract ideas of time and space and such sublimities."

"True," said she, "that is what I say; leave science so called to watchmakers and roadmakers and makers of all sorts; put it not by the side of philosophy. The handmaid arts should be left to the helots of society."

"Minerva," said I, boldly, "was not ashamed to invent looms, though she was Jove's own particular daughter, and on account of her birth reckoned quite a learned lady as well as such a heroine in arms."

She laughed very good-humouredly, for I must say I never saw her out of temper; she fully merited the epithet P. applied to her, and which I thought odd till I knew her, of "bonne"—"bonne" in the sense of never being ill-natured or cross.

"Very well put, but it is an argument in my favour; it just shews how the exaltation of science belongs to a false religion, though even the Heathens made Vulcan the artizan a lame, ridiculous, inferior deity—his science cost him dear. The fable of his being flung beyond the pale of Heaven is but an allegory of the contempt in which such earthly arts are held in high and holy places. The sanctuary, the holy of holies, the inscrutable mind, is approachable only by mind, by pure philosophy, by transcendental metaphysics. Such studies only are fit to be called great,

ennobling, worthy of man, a little lower than angels. The Greek philosophers taught in pastures and gardens, in the air, in all the free influences of a present deity; they left to mere humanity the close confinement of artist science."

"Had Plato spent a Christmas at Upsala," said P. "do you think he would have had many scholars in the gardens?"

"Alas! no," said Mde. de Stael, "I fear our northern climates are too rude for the ethereal nature of divine philosophy as taught in the light and brilliance of an Attic sun. But your poetry is your philosophy; your Scandinavian cloud-compellers, Ossian's grey spirits of the mist, how vague, how sublime, how unearthly! The spirits of the dead, the voice of the storm, the dim, the sad, the wild—how far removed from hard utility!"

"Far indeed," said P. "so far, that I believe few people recollect anything about them, or have the least idea that a parcel of old Scald ballads could be called philosophic poetry."

1814. I met Lord Byron to-day at Lady ———. "Weak and dissolute," was the first idea suggested by his face, and yet it is a fine face—intellectual and interesting. But the firmest head and humblest heart would be turned and corrupted by the fuss the women here make about him. What surprised me most was his ungentlemanlike appearance. There was an awkwardness, and I had almost said a tipidity, a youngness, in his *premier abord* that was amazingly out of keeping with his pretensions, and his evident desire to be a non-chalant man of the world. Ill bred certainly, and I should not have thought well born. He had the air of a schoolboy brought forward too early, of a lad who should have been playing cricket, trying to play the man; with that look of premature profligacy which is so revolting. I was surprised, therefore, when I heard him converse, which was late in the evening at supper. He had been affecting to be bored by the attentions of the worshipping belles, though so evidently preposterously flattered by it all the time. All the beauty of his poetry seemed disappearing out of my mind as I listened to his *fadaises*, and looked at his childish vanity of manner; and I was beginning to believe some genius in a garret was the real poet, and the boy before me only the purchaser of his fame, when Joanna Baillie was seated beside him at supper. A more striking contrast than that of the poet and poetess I never beheld. A very quiet, almost homely looking woman, no longer young, never handsome, little, simply dressed, with a grave, thoughtful, calm expression of countenance, but in her deep-seated eyes all the sensibility of genius, and in her air a simple dignity which was absolutely sublime. Among all the fine ladies and gentlemen, and the would-be wits and the striving belle-esprits, she came as one from a different world. There was in her manner a self-possession which spoke her innate powers, a consciousness of worth as well as of ability, of acknowledged ability. There was no mock humility, no assumption, and yet one felt, that person is aware of her powers and aware that they are known; and before she had uttered one word I felt a mingled admiration and respect for her that made me feel as if I had long known her. And as she sat beside Lord Byron his mingled embarrassment and audacity of manner was absolutely disgusting from the contrast. He had youth, rank, and all the freshness of his fame, a certain passport to distinction; he was in the society to which his rank entitled him, and yet he looked so little at his ease one would have thought he had never been in company before: while Miss Baillie, that very superior person to a fine

lady, a born gentlewoman, was so quietly self-possessed, so perfectly at her ease, it made me feel a sort of reflected respect for the society who could value such unpretending merit. And when this serious countenance, those thoughtful eyes, were turned upon the young man, it seemed as if a magic influence was in that look, it seemed to disenchant the silly spell in which he had been bound. The goodness and truth of her expression seemed to have a sort of chemical affinity power, it drew, as by a magnet, all the finer essence of his nature forth, and left the dross behind; that coxcomb effrontery of look disappeared; his eyes and his mouth agreed in their expression—for that is one of his most disagreeable peculiarities, the discrepancy between the intellectual eyes and the animal mouth. It was not the first time that Miss Baillie and Lord Byron had met: they seemed to go on about something which they had conversed about before.—I could not catch the first two or three sentences, but a knot of talkers behind me walked off and I heard Lord Byron say, “I prefer his Ellen: it is fresher and freer; she is a real ideal, she is a fairy reality; she is a creation, her island and her skiff and her highborn grace, in the savagery of her scene, is so new and so true. The daughter of a courtier formed to adorn a court, discovered in that lonely spot, and the Douglas blood revealed in all her looks, and still concealed; the mingled charm and superstitious awe by which FitzJames’s ‘mind was passion tost,’ has a mild reality of fancy in it which seems to me unequalled by any other of his heroines.”

“I am glad to hear you say so—Ellen has always been my favourite, and besides she is Scotch and Matilda is not,” said Joanna, in an accent so decidedly Scotch there could be no doubt of why she thought a Scotch heroine superior to every other, and there was a very heartiness in her tone and an unaffected sensibility in her eyes that was true reality after all the praters I had listened to all the evening.

“I may venture to hope that her ‘mountain tongue’ had something to do with my love for Ellen too, as you know I love to boast myself as yours and Scott’s countryman. But Matilda, however exquisite, and exquisite she is, is more of modern actual real life. Ellen is unique because her situation is so. She belonged to times when kings could woo as wandering knights—Matilda seems to belong to a more domestic picture.”

“You shew your discernment there,” said Miss Baillie, “Matilda is a portrait.”

“Does so perfect a being exist in this dull earth?”

The persons next to me spoke at this moment, and I could not hear either poet or poetess for a few sentences, till these words caught my ear from Miss Baillie; “but historic characters must be portraits. Richard the Third and Wolsey are the old traditionary realities prepared by a masterhand for the stage.”

“I don’t know,” said Lord Byron, “I confess for myself at least, that I know the history of England in Shakspeare much better than anywhere else, and I doubt if they were mere portraits, however well drawn, that they would have the life of these fancy history pieces.”

“But then there’s such an advantage in the name, there is a force of truth in the belief that these were once living personages. If Hotspur were only a nickname given by Shakspeare, we should feel that it was all invention; now his fiery character is as if we had been personally acquainted with him: we have no doubt that the Percy in Henry the Fourth’s time was the very person ‘so pestered with a popinjay.’”

“You may support that notion in theory, but you have not done so in

practice. Have not you made Rosenburg's epitaph on Basil, 'He was—he was like no other man,' as truly a hero's epitaph as if he was as historic as Hotspur. Did not you in Basil make a real ideal?"

"I did so, but I might have done it better. I should have been in a safer and truer line had I taken some historic character; he would have been a person and not a personification."

"And then some cold-hearted critic," cried Lord Byron, "would have said it was not true to history, and would have made the grand discovery if you spoke of a primrose, that primroses were not in blow that day of the year; or if you made your hero shut the door, that doors were not in use till the next century, and so on. In an imaginary character and imaginary scene you may do as you please, and Falstaff and Miranda are as real existences now, surely, as Henry the Eighth or Hotspur. That is the great stamp of genius to make a name of a class; to have an imaginary being referred to as a reality, as when men shall say, 'a sort of Don Quixote,' or 'just a Parson Adams,' it is the height of human fame."

"But if one cannot get to the top of the height," said Miss Baillie, "one must be content with the half-way house, and if it is pretty high up it is very well. And different sorts of fame satisfy different people. If I was you I do not know that I should be so much gratified to be called Childe Harold."

She said this in such a slow, quiet way, and with such a look of droll humour, and the idea of Joanna Baillie not liking to be called Childe Harold was so comical, that Lord Byron, though a good deal disconcerted, could not help laughing heartily as he replied,

"I am sure if I was Mad. de Stael I should not like to be called Corinne. I have always pitied her unfortunate lover, overlaid with pictures and statues, and eloquence thereupon. Do not you think he must have found her an immense bore?"

"I hear that word bore applied to such a variety of things that I am quite at a loss as to its real meaning, if it ever had any. I do not think the original inventor of it can lay claim to your pinnacle of genius, as it cannot be called the name of any one class in particular, but everything in general."

"You do not allow any merit then to slang?"

"Indeed I do not," said she, very stoutly, "and the proof that I am right is, that nobody ever knows the origination of these fashionable phrases, they come like those new French modes, from one does not know where, and everybody must be *a la* something till the world is tired of it, and then they get to be *a la* something else. But I acknowledge that one reason I do not admire slang wit is that I do not always understand it."

I do not remember any more of the conversation. I feel rather confused by the mob of people I have seen: this is the first London rout I have been at since I came over, and it is so different from foreign society I hardly understand it. Bewildering, rather, the number of wonderful people one has pointed out to one. That is General ———, or Sir John ———, and he won such a battle, or he was the hero of such a siege, or this other took seven frigates, or that man with the scar was in that famous action off Cape ———, and then one feels what a nation of heroes we are by sea and land; and in the midst of my heroism my lady presents me to Sir Humphry, who discovered this, and to Dr. ———, who invented that; and as for Mrs. ——— who wrote such a poem, and Mr. ———, who is the author of such a review, there seemed to be no end of them: so dif-

ferent from the easy current of Stockholm society—much more brilliant certainly, very gratifying to one's national feeling, very satisfactory to find at the end of such a war so many not only the first in place, but in fame. The wealth, and shew, and *faste*, of every private house does strike me as amazing, and the immense finery of the ladies, and the dull dresses of the men, compared to the preponderance of uniforms, official and military, that I have been used to, strike my eyes not agreeably; and the stiffness of society and want of readiness at small talk, which is the usual characteristic of my countrymen and women abroad, seems to me so exaggerated here, it almost seems done on purpose to be English!

I have again met Lord Byron at Douglas Kinnaid's; there were only ——— and ——— besides myself. The coming of the Emperor of Russia was spoken of, I think, the first thing; Lord Byron said it was to his personal beauty the emperor owed half—three quarters—of his fame. I said that the gallant defence of his country against the greatest general the world ever saw would have made him just as famous; no one thought of his figure as contrasted with Napoleon's five feet four, or whatever he is.

"And do you think Bonaparte would have ever swayed such multitudes without his fine head and his fine eyes, and his captivating smile? Believe me personal appearance has more to do with governing men than philosophers think," said Lord Byron.

"Mirabeau, for instance," said Douglas Kinnaid, "who ruled the Sans Culottes and all France by his sheer eloquence, and who was the ugliest man in Europe."

"But his ugliness was sublime," said Lord Byron; "it was an intense, terrific, startling hideousness of aspect, which fascinated by its very force; it made men look at him, and as soon as he had their eyes he had their ears."

"Talleyrand then," said ———, with bad taste I thought, addressing Lord Byron, considering what are the personal defects of both, "Talleyrand then, what reason can you give for his success, not only with men but with women? He is not sublime in ugliness, but ugly, and a mean shabby ugliness too."

"Well, and what is his success? Does he, or did he, or will he govern France? His renown among the ladies I do not pretend to judge of, but his public career is that of an abandoned profligate. What I said was that personal appearance swayed multitudes, but all that Talleyrand has ever done has been by little pettifogging *ruses* in councils and boudoirs, by bon-mots and witty insolence. He knew he could not govern, he never attempts it, he wants to keep his own property, and to have his comfortable house and fine carriages; and he has always kept and always will keep them. He is what we Scotch," said he, looking at Kinnaid, "what we Scotch call canny; he neither is nor aspires to be either good or great."

"We shall see," said ———, "he may shew more power of governing mankind, now that we are all at peace ready to be governed, than you give him credit for."

"Very little credit I shall give him," said Lord Byron, "for sitting in an office and signing papers in the regular routine of stagnant existence. When men have ceased to fight for an heroic imagination they want to be rich and comfortable, and are as tame as a hungry dog,—their interest is easily managed. Any one can go on easily bribing and being bribed. The ugliest man on earth can do that well enough."

"Handsome men are only found then," said I, "in time of war and convulsion."

"Whether individuals make great events, or events individual greatness, I cannot determine," said Lord Byron; "I leave that to casuists in the ways of providence. All I assert is that nature does not make personal beauty in either men or women for nothing."

"Discuss!" cried ———, "what do you mean by nature and providence? are they the same, or do you use the words in opposition?"

"I did not pick my terms particularly, I knew I was not before a bench of bishops: I might have said chance by which great men become great, is called in common parlance luck, and by divines, a dispensation of providence, which I take to mean in fact the same thing. We do not see the hidden cause; we call it, because it comes to us unaccounted for, charm, luck, fortune, but when we wish to be polite we talk of providence."

"Admits, and leaves them providence's care," said Kinnaird.

"Yes," said Byron, "we must admit that there is a power unseen. Which of us can tell what, or where, and who any of us may be this day ten years? Napoleon called it destiny, and a terrible thing he found his destiny in last year's snow. The greater the personal rule the higher we are; the vaster the numbers we can sway the more fiercely the spirit struggles in its might, the more terrific is that sense of superincumbent slavishness. Beginning his march in military state, a million of men at his command, arms, stores, arts, artizans,—all that civil and military genius could combine, foresee, and execute, was his; he had crossed Europe with this moving world, to whom his nod was law—he lay down to sleep omnipotent—he awoke a powerful puppet, a helpless slave himself, and all that mighty multitude in chains they could not break. An unseen, unheard, inexorable force had in the silent night bound up that host, to whom his will was law—his will! where was it? He may command, but who can obey? He has found there is a something mightier than him."

"His *homme rouge* should have warned him," said ———; "I wonder what truth there is in his belief in a genius."

"It is not only possible but probable," said I, "that Bonaparte is a superstitious man. He was bred up at a time when there was no religion taught; he felt, as Lord Byron says all men of high aspirations must feel, that great as they are there is greater, that there are bounds appointed to them that they cannot pass; he called it fate, and his fate had done such wondrous things for him he felt that, so much was the effect of circumstances over which he had no control, it was impossible that he should not have a superstitious dread of this fate, which had done so much, undoing it all again. It is very likely he does believe in that red banshee, or some such nonsense."

"Sailors are always sneeringly called superstitious," said Lord Byron, "but why sneer at it? It is only the inevitable homage of their situation to that which they feel and understand not. I am a sailor myself, and I know what the commander of a ship, the nearest to life of aught created by man's hands, I know what he feels as he proudly steps the deck, and makes that whole to move and turn and stay and go as he ordains—that intricate confusion of ropes and pulleys, and murmuring mass of brutal men, become instinct with motion, life, and sense at his nod; he treads that deck, the proudest despot in the universe: 'a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand' appears in the far-off horizon, the waters surge, the sails howl—the dread precursor—a gale—a storm! and what is man? what are

his works ? stark and stiff on yonder rock he lies,—that gallant ruler chief,—that thing of life he ruled, where is it ? here a timber, there a sail, all scattered to the waves and winds. And can you call it superstition in these men to fear offending this dread force that makes them in their strength so weak."

"Poets are privileged," said ———, "and may turn what is absurd into fine sentences, but all that does not make the superstition a bit more rational or less injurious."

"Is there any one," said Kinnaird, "who, if they were forced to speak honestly, would not confess he had his own superstition ?"

"Oh !" said ———, "you Scotch have a right to second sight, and ghosts, and all that."

"I suppose it is, at least I am proud to hail it as such," said Lord Byron, "I suppose it is a proof of my Scotch blood that I believe I may ———" He paused and looked around at us ; his countenance was at this instant more agreeable than I think I ever saw it before or after ; it had from the serious and high tone of our conversation an exalted expression, totally opposite to that insolent sneer which usually belonged to it, and there was as he looked around a sort of youthful confidence and candour that was for the moment real.—"I am speaking to men of honour, and in strict confidence. When I was about fifteen, I dreamed that I was walking in a wood, and the dried leaves crushed under my feet ; suddenly they whirled up before me as in a vortex, and as they dispersed I saw a space laid bare, and on it lay a ghastly spectacle—a corpse,—the dead body of a young man, young, tall, handsome, in the very pride of youth ; his dress was rich, but it and his hair and the ground about him was all clotted gore, and a hideous wound in his breast seemed bleeding still. I raised the arm, it fell dead from my hand, and I awoke with a scream. Three times did I dream this horrible dream, till the features, dress, the stiffening limbs, aye ! every individual clot and gout of blood, was as vivid to my sight as you are now.—Time passed, the impression, the immediate horror of the dream had begun to fade, when I came to London. I was one day introduced to a young man whose countenance, though handsome and interesting, gave me so painful a feeling as I looked at it, that I involuntarily turned away ; but why I felt this kind of terror at a stranger's face I could not comprehend ;—it was Lord Camelford,—we became acquainted, intimate—he fought, he was killed—I was called, I went, I saw ——— by Heaven it was the very figure of my dream ; so lay the arm, so the tangled bloody hair, the gashed wound still bled, and, where the gore had dried, I beheld every individual clot and gout as I had seen it in my dream."

Pale as ashes had he grown as he told his tale, and his lips trembled as he spoke ; all, even ———, were silent, when Lord Byron swallowing a tumbler of water at a draught, exclaimed, "A capital hand at a devilled turkey was Camelford ; I have always cherished an affectionate regard for devils on his account, ever since that last night when we supped on one. Do let us have one now, Kinnaird."

Paris, 1814.—Here I am at Paris. It is an event in one's life, after having been so many years closed to Englishmen. How proud one feels to think we entered it at last as conquerors ; the second time our soldiers "with their gilding all burnished," have marched triumphant through their haughty rival's capital. A grand capital it is—but it is not Paris really ; that is, one sees its grandeur, its outside, but what was its glory and

its charm,—what made it the idol of the nation and the envy of foreigners—the society is no more. And probably never will again be what it was before the Revolution. At present there is no such thing as French society; nobody knows who, or what, or where they are. The Bonapartists hide themselves and devour their chagrin as they best can. The emigrants, wild with joy to be at Paris again, are most of them absolute beggars, and know not how their claims are to be adjusted: the non-emigrant loyalists, who have their property, and who are now ready to play their part as Bourbon courtiers, are divided among themselves; these are those who figured at the imperial court, and those who make a merit of having withdrawn from it. A whole generation has grown up since the murder of Louis the Sixteenth; and his execution, and the reign of terror, are all matters of history to the present race; so that there is, except in the old emigrants, who took away and have brought back their original loyalty in all its freshness, no sort of prestige or enthusiasm about the restoration; and poor old gouty Louis Dixhuit is certainly not calculated to excite any. Had a gallant young prince, who had fought his way to the throne, entered Paris covered with laurels, at the head of a conquering army, he would have been received with acclamations, and have won every Parisian heart, from the Duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain, to the soubrette, though the laurels had been dyed in French blood, and though his horses' hoofs had trod down slaughtered Frenchmen in his triumphant entry. Had he entered a triumphant conqueror, he would have been adored; so strong is the military mania in the French. To an Englishman, the indifference with which the Bourbons are received is mortifying and irritating. But we fought for a principle: the mere right of the Bourbons or their personal character were not the main objects of our glorious struggle. We fought to uphold all that was sacred, and reverend, and dear to social existence; we opposed those who had trampled upon every right, divine and human; we fought for order, for preservation; we stood alone a barrier against the flood of anarchy, we braved it, we swept their fleets from the seas, and drove their armies from the Atlantic to Paris, and the tyranny of liberty is at an end. But the most devoted Bourbonist and sturdiest champion of legitimacy in France, must look sulkily on us—we are the conquerors. I had an introduction to an emigrant family; I have been to call on the old Duchess in her hotel, one of the old original hotels. Its desolate grandeur is very melancholy. The Duchess received me in a *petite pièce*, the last of a long suite. I could not have wished for a better specimen of the best school of French manners, easy, dignified, and well bred. Touching every subject,—dwelling on none—a tone of sentiment for her return home, a witty *bon mot* on the Bonapartists, a graceful allusion to the guillotine, a prettiness on the death of the Dauphin, a tear for Marie Antoinette, a sigh for the feelings of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, a smile at the *nouveaux riches*, a word on the theatres, and an enthusiasm on the beauty of Paris. All so easy, so slight, so agreeable; I felt it delightful at the time, though, now when I try to recal it, the froth has disappeared; the many-coloured bubble I so admired has burst,—nothing remains. Nothing! for when I touched upon the family from whom I received the introduction, and to whom the Duchess owed in fact her support in England, who had saved her from actual starvation; she just acknowledged their existence, and that was all. And yet it was done so easily, and she passed on to something else so lightly, that I could not at the moment feel the disgust I now do at her extreme ingratitude; but I

really believe it does not merit anything so grand as indignation ; it is more absolute frivolity than anything else, mere incapability of any profound feeling.

I went to-day on a pilgrimage to the hotel which was Mad. de Sévigné's. It now belongs to M. de Prony, the superintendent of the Ponts et Chaussées, to whom I had an introduction. The rooms remain just as they were, and one knows the geography of the house so well, I could fix on Mad. de Grignon's apartment instantly, and le Bien Bon's little study ; and looked at the rooms where Mad. de Sévigné herself had lived so long, with a feeling of almost filial respect, while there was a sort of melancholy satisfaction, mixed with my regret for departed genius, in the thought that she had not lived in these low days ; that she died in her own age, and did not outlive the respect for her order, or to see the days when faith, and institutions, and virtue, and property, became a jest. Singular, the sort of undying interest felt for Mad. de Sévigné and her daughter, who were not heroines, or politicians, or martyrs ; two cultivated domestic women, remarkable only for their abilities and constancy.

M. de Prony was engaged when I came, but gave directions that I should see the house ; he came, and a curious transition it was, from the days of Louis the Fourteenth, to a Bonapartist savant. A singular man, de Prony, in every thing ; a man not to be met with any where but in France ; a profound mathematician, and yet a man of gallantry, and looking so little like one. No longer young, always very absent, very ready to give in his adhesion to the present government, and yet cherishing a fond enthusiasm for Napoleon. He cannot be called an agreeable man, because he scarcely listens to what one says ; but very entertaining, telling of the imperial and consular days. And when one hears from a man of ability who knew the times, and was an actor in the very scenes,—when one hears all that Bonaparte did, one does admire the indomitable genius of the man.—coming as he did, a soldier of fortune, into a country torn by factious anarchy, and making himself the ruling power. He came certainly at the moment when every body was tired of confusion ; but when, like the children who would be their own masters, they were still half tipsy, and so cross with the double ill-humour of unsuccessful liberty and unappeased squabbling. They knew they wanted a tutor, but that did not incline them to like one who meant to whip them soundly. Whip them he did, and brought them into such good order, that they have for the present quite forgotten the notion of being their own masters again. His military discipline, his encouragement of science, his *ecole polytechnique*, his power of singling out genius wherever it was to be found, were themes on which Prony dilated with enthusiasm, and then, beginning to think of something else, would stop short and recommence with his “ *et bien,*” at a different place. Not omitting to let me see that, in spite of his grey hair, wild uncut mop it was too, he had been *homme des bonnes fortunes* ; and stopt in the middle of an interesting account he was giving of the manner in which he taught his assistants to work logarithms, to hint, a pretty broad hint, of how often he had been in such a lady's boudoir, and how such another had smiled upon him, giving at the same time the drollest look at Mad. de Prony's picture which hung opposite to us. I did not see Madame ; she was in the country. She must have been beautiful, and a strange contrast to Prony himself, who, though not very ugly by nature, and a gentleman born, looks like a gazetteer, half crazed with x, y, and z.

The first thing one sees of Paris is the gilt dome of the Invalides, a noble monument of Napoleon's taste, and, judging by the visit I have just paid to its interior, is as nobly consecrated to his genius and his power of winning, wielding, and keeping the hearts of his followers. The wild enthusiasm of the maimed veterans of all ranks in that magnificent establishment when they spoke of him, and the dogged sulkiness with which they seemed to acquiesce to the present reign, does not augur perfect submission to the powers that be. These poor fellows evidently doubt that their great captain's downfall is so complete. And when one sees their military power, and their utter devotion to him, one wonders how he was ever defeated. It exalts his enemies to perceive all they had to subdue. Vigour was his great power, personal and mental activity, and the art or the force to inspire it in others; every corporal, every clerk, to the lowest official of a provincial bureau, must act, must do his duty; a hesitation, a delay, an omission, he was dismissed. And Frenchmen can work very hard; they take their gaiety, but they can labour for it. There is a constitutional activity in their nature, more easy to set and to keep a-going, to a certain point, than an Englishman. There is a degree of indolence, a fat *vis inertiae*, in the native Englishman, besides his innate love of liberty, that hates to be forced, and kicks against authority. Now, a Frenchman must be ruled, he cannot rule himself. When they are let loose they run mad; as long as they are led about their monkey nature submits cheerfully to the leader's string, and plays its pranks right merrily; let him go, and the tiger breaks out. During the Revolution they were a set of tigers, fighting, tearing, and destroying one another in a great amphitheatre, with the world for spectators. It was into this arena that Bonaparte descended, just when they were sated with blood and weak with fury, and they followed the spell by which he led them out of their bloody theatre, tamed and crawling, submissive to their keeper's nod.

It is irritating to one's John Bullish scorn for the man, and must be deeply mortifying to the Bourbons, to see all Napoleon did for Paris, and all the trophies of his wars, the grand collection in the Louvre, the tribute of conquered nations.—“Must I leave all these,” Cardinal Mazarin said, looking at his picture gallery, when he was dying, and what a mixture of triumph and despair must Bonaparte now feel when he reads of the thronging world at Paris, admiring his works—his magnificence. An Englishman, a chivalrous soldier, feels only disgust at the robbery, and the bad taste which has torn so many beautiful pictures painted for the place where they hung, and losing all their effect any where else. It is grievous too to see so many of them destroyed by modern varnish. But still it is a grand sight, and I have been there more than any where else. I saw an Italian image boy so rooted in admiration before a madonna of Raphael's that he never seemed to perceive that there was a human being near him. I touched his shoulder at last, and asked what he admired so much in that picture. He started, and was some time before he collected his thoughts sufficiently to answer, when he said, he had often seen it before, that his brother, who was a painter at Florence, had copied it, and that they loved it because it was like a sister whom they had lost.

“Are you glad to see it here?”

“Oh no—it is *ours*,” said he, with a deep emphasis, and a look of revengeful anger that would have startled Buonaparte. He turned away, and it struck me as I looked at the beautiful face, how strange is the idolatry of these Italian faces as representations of a Jewess. Singular how any thing passes current for an ideal. Whatever was the original notion,

the outward symbol becomes the reality, and connoisseurs, with their idolatry, and fanatics with them, are equally ready to take upon trust and worship what they see as true representation of what they have not seen. Kings and heroes we have generally as really in their coins and medals, but the real appearance of some of those who have had the most real influence upon human existence remains an imagination. Here, even in this gallery, containing all that is considered supreme in art, the Apollo and Venus, and so many of the Italian chef d'œuvres, it seems ungrateful to think so, and yet how the insufficiency of painting and statuary strikes one; what a painting suggests is always so much more than what it represents. And in as much as it is more suggestive is painting superior to sculpture. The science of medalling becomes just now very difficult. Napoleon's were so fine and his victories so splendid to French vanity, that the return of the Bourbons, the restoration by foreign arms, comes but awkwardly to be expressed for posterity.

(*To be continued.*)

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

(*With a Plate.*)

THE Gatehouse of the Priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell, being at the time of the Dissolution a modern structure, and one of ample and commodious size, was saved from destruction, and converted into a private residence. It has since stood its ground through various vicissitudes, without any material alteration, until now at length, after the lapse of three centuries, though still substantially secure, it requires in some respects the aids of a cautious and judicious repair, particularly in its external casing.

On the first of January last, the new Metropolitan Buildings Act came into operation, and in accordance with clause 40 (which requires that the district surveyor shall apply forthwith to the official referees to authorise a survey to be made of all buildings within the limits of the Act which through neglect or other causes are in so ruinous a condition that passengers are endangered thereby), a survey was made, and a notice given to the owner of St. John's Gate to repair it. The decomposition of the stone casing to the several sides of the building is considered dangerous to passers-by; and it

appears that the substantial repairs alone are of so expensive a character as to prevent the present occupant from devoting any attention to a careful reparation of the exterior; in fact, the covering of the gateway with *compo* has been suggested. The knowledge of these facts was laid before the "Freemasons of the Church," a Society established for the recovery, maintenance, and furtherance of the true principles and practice of architecture, when a committee was immediately appointed to prevent the disfigurement of the building by cement, and to adopt measures for its careful reparation. This committee consists of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, B.D. Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell; the Rev. G. Pocock, LL.B.; Messrs. Thomas Dighton (Architectural Modeller to Prince Albert), C. H. Smith (one of the examiners of the stone for the new Houses of Parliament), W. G. Rogers, James Finn, and W. P. Griffith, F.S.A., honorary secretary. The last named gentleman has prepared a design for the restoration of the Gate, which is presented to our readers in the accompanying Plate.*

* In the great multitude of prints of St. John's Gate which have been issued on the exterior of the Gentleman's Magazine during the last hundred and fifteen years, probably in all exceeding *ten millions* of copies, there is in the succession a considerable variety, arising from the respective taste or talent of the draughtsmen employed, whenever a fresh engraving became requisite. Our present vignette, which is copied

We shall not on the present occasion enter at length into the history of the Priory of Clerkenwell. That will be found in various books of ready access, and not least agreeably related in a paper written by Mr. Charles Knight, in his interesting miscellany on "London." Some few particulars, which we find well put together in the Prospectus issued by the Restoration Committee, will be sufficient to refresh our reader's memory.

"St. John's Gate stands at the southern entrance of St. John's Square, and is the only ancient portal now remaining of those monastic buildings once so numerous in the metropolis and its vicinity. It formed the grand south entrance to the Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was completed by Prior Docwra in 1504. This Prior was the immediate predecessor of the last superior of the house, Sir William Weston, and retained his office from 1502 to 1523. In 1661 a view of the Gate was taken by Hollar, showing to advantage the effect produced by the battlements, then complete, but now entirely gone. In the reign of James I. it was inhabited by Sir Roger Wilbraham; but it has acquired much greater celebrity from having been the residence of Edward Cave, the printer, to whom the literary and antiquarian world owes so many obligations, and here

emanated from the press the favourite and one of the oldest and most respectable of our monthly periodicals, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was born in the gate in January, 1731, and is still flourishing.* Among the numerous visitors at that time were Goldsmith and Dr. Samuel Johnson (Cave being his friend and early patron). Dr. Johnson's pen was continually at work, and his pamphlets, prefaces, epitaphs, essays, and biographical memoirs were continually published in the old Gate, either by themselves or in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1740, and for more than two years afterwards, he wrote the Parliamentary speeches in the same magazine, and these were followed by his *Life of Savage*, *English Dictionary*, *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, the *Rambler*, and many other popular literary productions."

The Gateway exhibits a good specimen of groining of the 16th century, adorned with sculptured bosses and moulded ribs, springing from angular columns with moulded capitals. The bosses are ornamented with shields of arms, &c., and upon the central boss or key-stone is the paschal lamb. The south or principal front has the arms of France and England, and the north front those of St. John's Priory and Sir Thomas Docwra, the founder.† On the west side of the Gateway is to be

from the earliest view extant,—that by Hollar, is the most picturesque, but not the most accurate. It gives an undue altitude of proportions to the whole structure, and to its parts. Mr. Griffiths's view is correct in these respects, and must exhibit it much as it appeared when first erected.

* Edward Cave died in 1754. The Magazine was continued by Mr. David Henry his brother-in-law and Mr. Richard Cave his nephew. The latter died in 1766, when Mr. Henry relinquished the business of a printer; and employed, as his agent at St. John's Gate, Mr. David Bond, who was so continued until the end of 1778. At that date a considerable share of the proprietorship of the Magazine having been purchased by the late Mr. Nichols, it was for the next two years printed partly at St. John's Gate and partly in Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street. In 1781 (just fifty years from its commencement) the Magazine entirely left its native spot. It was printed for nearly forty years in Red Lion Passage, and now for twenty-five in Parliament-street.

† Engraved in our Magazine for Nov. 1813, p. 425. In an earlier volume, Oct. 1788, p. 853, the various panels of arms on either side of the Gate are also carefully represented. The arms of the Priory were Gules, a cross argent. These were usually placed as a chief over the Lord Prior's family arms; as shown both here and in the case of the arms of Sir William Weston, the last Lord Prior, at the commandery of Temple Balsall in Warwickshire, (engraved in our vol. X. N.S. p. 270). The arms of Docwra were Sable, a chevron engrailed argent between three plates, each charged with a pallet or. In one panel these arms impale a cross flory, when they were probably intended for the Prior's brother, James Docwra esquire, who married Katharine, daughter of John Haselden, of Morden, co. Cambridge, the coat of Haselden being Argent, a cross flory sable, the chief of the arms of the Priory being erroneously added

seen a specimen of ancient carving in oak, in a perfect state of preservation, having been formerly the head of a doorway. In the interior of the Gatehouse remain several doorways, recesses, &c., and some of the old ceilings are divided in compartments by rib-mouldings.

The works proposed will be directed to the reparation of the decorative portions of the Gate, such as tapping or testing each stone in the north and south fronts, carefully rubbing those that are sound, and replacing those which are too much decomposed with new stone, not squared, but inserted so as to conform with the present appearance of the building. The Committee recommend carrying up the embattlements in stone in front of the angular turrets and parapets to their original height, inserting new labels to the doors and windows, string-courses and bands around, new and proper mullions, with cinque-foil heads, to the large windows in the north and south fronts, and removing the unsightly Roman doorway and shop-window on the south side, and placing a new window and doorway in keeping with the old Gate; and to point up the sides of the building with stone or slate set in good mortar, finished with blue ash mortar, to preserve an uniform colour. These works it is presumed will require from 500*l.* to 600*l.*

We need scarcely add that we heartily concur in the object undertaken by the Committee; and if, in addition to the usual motives which in these days recommend to the man of taste the preservation and maintenance of the architectural works of our forefathers, the friends of Sylvanus Urban should find an additional incitement to their liberality in the association of St. John's Gate with the Gentleman's Magazine, we shall feel proud indeed if they will make us sensible of their sympathies by transmitting through

our hands any contributions they can afford, towards the accomplishment of the useful work which has thus been commenced.

MR. URBAN, *B. S. May 30.*

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1844, vol. xxii. p. 23, you admitted a communication stating some particulars of the first parturition of Marie de Medicis, Queen of Henry IV. of France. On this occasion, Louise Bourgeois, *dite* Boursier, who afterwards obtained great celebrity as a midwife, officiated; there being likewise in attendance, for the purpose of giving aid and advice if required, four physicians, and a surgeon conversant in the practice of midwifery.

The following paper communicates some anecdotes connected with the first parturition of another queen, Louise Marie Gabrielle de Savoie, the wife of Philip the Fifth of Spain, in 1707; but, as the art of midwifery was at this period at a very low ebb in Spain, Julian Clement, a surgeon, was despatched from Paris to attend on this important occasion.

Julian Clement had become distinguished from the following circumstances. When the Duchesse de la Valière, the *chère amie* of Louis XIV. was to be for the first time confined, it was thought necessary that great secrecy should be observed respecting it, and Clement was selected as a most fitting person to manage such a case with adroitness. His attendance was fortunate; a son was born, who was afterwards created Count de Vermandois, and appointed at six years of age Admiral of France.

Afterwards, Madame de Montespan attracted the regards of Louis XIV. and for her the skill of Clement was demanded on the 31st March, 1670. Again it was thought necessary to adopt the most rigid degree of secrecy, and it is reported that, on this occasion,

by the sculptor. In another instance is impaled three lions rampant, (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1749,) the chief being there placed only over the dexter side. When a watch-house was formed or enlarged in the lower part of the Gatehouse about 1813, a doorway was found with the arms of the Priory and of Docwra very sharply cut in oak. Metallic casts of these may be seen in the great room, presented by the late Mr. William Till, the dealer in coins, who was a leading member of a club which holds its meetings there, under the designation of "Knights of St. John of Jerusalem;" and who, a few years ago, published a little pamphlet on the history of the establishment. His bust now adorns the same apartment.

Clement was conveyed to the lady's chamber with his eyes bound;* and he had so little idea of the rank of the persons present, that, being very thirsty, he turned round and asked for some drink: as it happened, this application was made to Louis himself, and the King actually poured out the drink, and gave it with his own hands to the accoucheur.

In January, 1707, Clement attended Marie Adelaide de Savoie, wife of Louis, Duc de Bourgogne, grandson of Louis XIV. and in the same year proceeded to Madrid to attend her sister, the Queen of Spain.

Some particulars of the queen's pregnancy, and of Julian Clement's journey to Madrid, are to be found scattered through the correspondence between Madame de Maintenon in France, and the Princesse des Ursins at Madrid, who seems to have been placed there, partly as a companion and confidant of the queen, and partly with some view to the interests of Louis XIV.

In a letter to Maintenon, dated January 21, 1707, intimation is given of the probable condition of the Queen; but this is not to be publicly announced at present, in order that there may be no possibility of mistake; for it is customary in Spain, as soon as the Queen is declared pregnant, for her to be carried in a chair, in great pomp, attended by all the nobility on foot, to Atocha, to offer up thanks to God in the church for the blessing accorded.

In a few days afterwards it is said that the Queen, who was formerly not fond of high-seasoned or salted food, now eats heartily of oysters, (probably pickled oysters,) which she used to dislike.

On the 30th of January, the important event is publicly made known, "to the great joy of all the people, those of the lower ranks running through the streets like mad, singing and shouting

all the follies that came into their heads."

Under the date of February 14, it is said, "on Saturday last the Queen performed the celebrated ceremony of which I have already spoken, that of going in public to Atocha." The ceremonial is then described, which seems to have been extremely gratifying to the populace.

Early in February, the question of procuring the necessary attendance on her Majesty is entered upon. The Princesse des Ursins describes the subjects of His Most Catholic Majesty as being almost all affected with loathsome diseases; but among the Biscayans she has seen tall handsome women dancing to the *tambour de Basque*, and she is willing to believe that the milk of a Biscayan nurse would give such nourishment to the infant as would inspire him with gaiety, and prevent him from being taciturn or of ill-humour; and probably one of these was chosen for a wet nurse.

Both the King and Queen of Spain being desirous that a Parisian accoucheur should be employed to attend upon the interesting occasion, a request was made to Louis XIV. that Julian Clement might be permitted to proceed to Madrid, to undertake the care of the Queen during her illness. To this it was objected, that the Spanish nation would take umbrage unless a Spanish surgeon or midwife was employed; but the Spanish midwives are spoken of as most unskilful, and, though the surgeons are superior to the midwives in skill and knowledge, yet they are little thought of (*mesestimés*) even by their own countrymen. It is stated also that the King had consulted his ministers upon the subject, who confirmed him in his opinion, and he, therefore, determined to have an accoucheur from France, and finally Clement is despatched upon this important mission.

It does, indeed, appear that the art of midwifery was deplorably neglected in Spain: the Princess says, "If you knew the little care taken of the lying-in women at Madrid, and all the ill consequences that they afterwards suffer, you would truly pity them: and no more care is taken of the children; no one knows how to swathe them, and

* It may well be doubted whether Clement actually submitted to this indignity. Similar incredible stories have been and continue to be reported of many practitioners of midwifery, originating perhaps in that respecting Littlecot House in Wiltshire, which is particularly noticed by Sir Walter Scott in his notes to *Rokeby*.

the consequence is that they are almost all bow-legged and badly shaped."

Travelling in Spain, at the time Clement undertook his journey, was most difficult and perilous, and his comforts were very strangely neglected; he and Madame de Salle, the monthly nurse, set out from Paris on the 16th of May, and did not arrive at Madrid till the 5th of June. From Bayonne to Madrid, though they had been promised that every possible care and attention should be paid to them, they were obliged to find their way as they could, not one of the party knowing a word of Spanish. Clement, however, was prudent enough to make light of their misfortunes, "and recounted with much pleasantry their sad adventures."

The Queen gave birth to a son on the 25th of August, and was so favourably recovered in a fortnight that Clement was enabled to return to Paris, having, by his discretion and good management, given the utmost satisfaction to the Queen and King, who rewarded him for his services with great liberality. What the sum of money actually paid to him was, is not mentioned, but Madame de Maintenon considered the reward much larger than the finances of Spain could possibly afford; indeed, throughout the whole correspondence it is apparent that the Spanish treasury was in so low a state as rendered it necessary to avoid every possible expense. The Queen's apartments were very sparingly

furnished, and, to say the truth, all that are usually thought necessities for a lady circumstanced as the Queen was, were supplied in a most niggardly manner.

Clement seems fully to have deserved the character given of him, namely, that he was a man of worth and great integrity, skilful, modest, polite, and full of zeal for his patients' welfare; and Louis XIV. who munificently recompensed those whose services he approved, not only accorded to Clement many other favours, but even conferred upon him letters of nobility, in the recital of which the praises his honourable conduct deserved are expressed in very high terms.

Of the date of Clement's death I am ignorant, but he must have reached mature old age, since he was already distinguished in his profession in 1663. It has been often regretted that he left behind him no writings upon the art in which he so much excelled; but his pupil and confidential friend Puzos left for publication some instructive papers, which contain doctrines suggested by Clement, and more completely verified by Puzos, who, like his master, had been honoured with letters of nobility.

In the *Menagiana*, vol. iii., p. 377, is an epigram alluding to Clement's riches, which ends thus,

"Ex illo Clemens eruit unus opes."

Yours, &c. S. M.

A NEW AUTOGRAPH OF SHAKSPERE.

IT is generally known that all the Autograph Signatures of our great Dramatist which have hitherto been known, amount to six only; three of them are attached to his Will remaining in Doctors' Commons: and these, from their shaky and indistinct appearance, bear evident symptoms of having been written at a period of illness and infirmity.* Two others are on two deeds relating to a house in Blackfriars, both executed in March, 1612, and

from being written in a confined space on the labels of the seals, are little more satisfactory than those of the Will. The sixth is on the fly-leaf of a copy of Montaigne's *Essays*, translated into English by Florio, now in the British Museum.

The last was purchased by the Trustees of that institution in 1837, of the Rev. Edward Patteson, of East Sheen, for 100*l.* and was described the same year by Sir Frederick Madden in the *Archæologia* (see also our vol. VII. p. 194, vol. IX. p. 54.)

The history of the two deeds was noticed by the same writer in our vol. XIV. p. 35. One of them, the Conveyance deed, dated 10th March, 1612-13,

* See the fac-similes in the volume of *Autographs*, &c. by Nichols and Smith, fol. 1829; and others on a sheet engraved by Harris, under the direction of Mr. H. Rodd.

had then (1840) been recently recovered: and it was brought to sale* at Messrs. Evans' auction-rooms on the 24th May, 1841, and sold for 155 guineas. It was bought by a Mr. Elkins of Lombard Street, who subsequently advertised it in his papers at the price of 200 guineas.

The same deed was resold at Evans's on the 17th May, 1843, and was purchased for 145*l.* for the library of the city of London.† The mortgage deed, dated the 11th of the same month, is in the hands of Mr. Richard Troward, son of the Mr. Troward who was partner of Albany Wallace, who originally discovered the deeds. We understand that he offered it lately to the British Museum at the price of 200 guineas, which was declined. It has never yet been brought to a public sale.

A seventh Autograph of this illustrious name has now made its appearance; and has also been brought to sale at Mr. Fletcher's auction-room in Piccadilly, on the 31st of May. This event is one in which many of our readers will take an interest; and because for various reasons some doubts must arise upon which satisfaction will be required, we have taken considerable pains to obtain all the information that could be collected respecting it. The price it obtained, twenty-one gui-

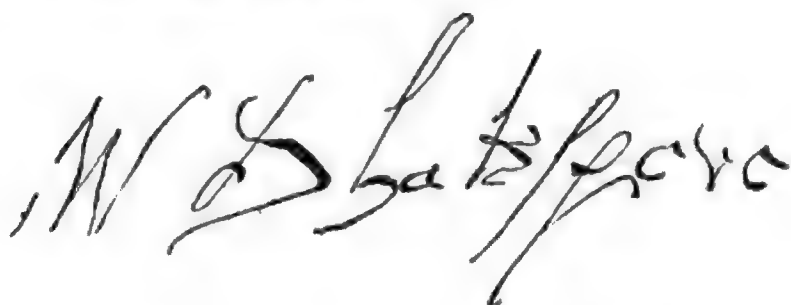
neas, is so far inferior to those we have already mentioned as having been given for its predecessors, as to show that it had not previously to the sale obtained general credence; and this may be attributed partly to its imperfect pedigree, partly to the dread which Ireland's numerous forgeries have inspired, and partly to the circumstance of its ownership being disputed (as we shall relate presently,) which might excite in some persons a dread of being embroiled in litigation, and in others a suspicion that the quarrel was got up for the sake of eclat.

We will now first describe this autograph, and then relate what is known of its history.

It stands on the vellum cover of a small Italian book† bearing the following title:

"I quattro libri della Filosofia Naturale di Gioan Sarava. Dove Platonicamente & Aristotelicamente si discorreno tutte le principali materie Fisiche, le prime cagioni, e gli effetti loro, & i fini, Et in particolare si ragiona del Mondo, della Meteorologia, de' Metalli, & uirtù, & proprietà delle Pietre. Tradotti di Spagnuolo in Italiano dal Sig. Alfonso Villosa. Con Privilegio. In Vinegia, Appresso Andrea Rauenoldo, MDLXV." A small octavo, pp. 150.

The name of



is placed about the centre of the front cover of this volume. Above the name are two lines, too much effaced to be decyphered, unless perhaps by some chemical application which may draw forth the remaining colours. They are written in a small and clear hand, and would, apparently, be easy

to read, if they were entirely visible. The word *sweet* in the first line, and the words *our eyes all* in the second are, we think, certain: others may be fancied in the following order:

. . . his name sweet and divine sone
That on him . . . our eyes all . . .

The hand in which these lines are written does not at first view appear so old as Shakspeare's time; but this ob-

* It was previously in the hands of Henry Thompson, M.D. of Piccadilly, who sold it as trustee on behalf of two young ladies, whose joint property it was.

† See our vol. XIX. p. 627.

‡ Sarava is an author of whom little appears to be known. Ullosa, his translator, was also a Spaniard.

jection may be obviated in some degree by referring to the fact that *small* writing was often clearer and plainer than the more cursive hands. In the same plate of Mr. Nichols's collection which contains the signatures of Shakspeare's Will, is a piece of Ben Jonson's writing in a very clear hand; and the lines written by Marston, Sylvester, and Davison, in the same plate, are also very clear and neat, and the last especially is small and not very different to the lines in question.

Above these two lines the name of Shakspeare is again written, in a more compressed form than below, and apparently thus—

Wil. Shakspeare,

but considerably effaced. And, above that, near the top edge, in a large hand, the letters *ber* are to be distinguished, and it is not at all difficult to imagine faint traces of the whole name of

Herbert,

suggesting the possibility that the volume not only was once the property of Shakspeare, but was also a present to, or from, the illustrious friend of his youth.

We are well aware that we have now said enough to raise the smile of incredulity upon the features of those who have not yet seen the book; to which we have only to reply that it has been examined by some of the best and most competent judges; and that they, though very naturally unwilling to stake their critical reputation in a field where so much deception has formerly been successfully practised, and where, on the other hand, such inadequate means of a fair comparison with remains of undoubted authenticity are available, are still inclined to give a favourable verdict to the present candidate.

So far as this is certain, that it is totally different to the Ireland forgeries. The name or signature of Shakspeare which we have engraved is written in the style of his contemporaries, with a freedom which a modern hand could scarcely attain but after long practice. The signatures to the will and deeds are so cramped or infirm from the causes to which we have before alluded, that the name inscribed in the copy of Florio's Montaigne at

the British Museum is the only one with which the present can be properly compared. We must refer for this purpose to the fac-simile given in Sir Frederick Madden's Essay on that signature in the *Archæologia*.*

The chief difference, it has been observed, exists in the *S* and the *k*. The present autograph, if genuine, fully confirms Shakspeare's *own* way of spelling his name; and this is one testimony very much in its favour, not only so far as the question of the orthography itself is concerned, but because the appearance and the history of the book alike prove that the forgery, if one, cannot be recent; and if it were a forgery of some standing, we think that mode of spelling the name would not have been adopted.

The history of the book is of only twenty-one years' extent. It contains the name of an earlier owner, "John Bowden," and also the mark supposed to be that of a dealer named Shott, who lived about forty years ago in Long Lane, Smithfield. It was purchased in the year 1824 by Mr. Taylor† of Camden Town, at a book-stall for sixpence, and remained on his shelves until within these two or three years. Some time before the termination of that period, Mrs. Taylor, from motives of cleanliness, submitted this volume, with others bound in the same manner, to a salutary ablution, in the course of which the writing on the cover was first noticed, and the ink unfortunately considerably discharged. The remains were pointed out by Mrs. Taylor to her husband. That gentleman, aware of the scarcity of Shakspeare's writing, was inclined to receive the discovery with the same incredulity which is prevalent elsewhere, and, without taking any active steps to ascertain the truth, he laid the book aside until an opportunity might arise to pursue the inquiry.

Not long after, the book with others was abstracted from his library, and he only heard of it again when it was announced for sale by Mr. Fletcher;

* Or in Mr. Rodd's octavo reprint of that Essay.

† At Marlborough-street, Mr. Taylor said, "nearly a quarter of a century ago," not "nearly half a century," as reported in the newspapers.

and Mr. Taylor further states that his first inducement at that moment to pursue his loss was rather in the hope of detecting the thief from whose roguery he had suffered, than from a conviction of the reality of the Autograph. However, finding the estimation put upon it by others, he brought forward his claim at the Marlborough-street police office on the 29th of May last.

On that occasion Mr. Howard, who had placed the treasure in Mr. Fletcher's hands for sale, was required to state how he came into possession; and he said that he had found it on the shelves of a bookseller at Hoxton, named Alexander. He purchased it with other books and some prints for seven shillings. Alexander himself was also brought forward, and stated that he had bought the volume, with a number of others, for a trifling sum, at either Hodgson's or Southgate's book auctions.

After this investigation, the two parties agreed to divide whatever sum might be produced by the sale. It was knocked down to Mr. Pickering for twenty-one guineas; and that bookseller, a few days after, sold it, at a fair advance, to Benjamin Dockray esquire, of Lancaster, who is the present owner.

MR. URBAN,

LAMENTING with many others the catastrophe which has happened to the Portland Vase, I cannot refrain from suggesting, as a great admirer of Greek art, what I conceive the best mode of restoring it partially to its original character and shape, so far as the remaining fractured parts will admit. It will be desirable, in order to effect this object, to obtain one of the late Mr. James Tassie's fac-similes; which are composed of plaster and gum, moulded from an original matrix made at Rome by the celebrated gem-engraver Pickler, for the late James Byres, esq. who was the first possessor of the vase after the Barberini family. He parted with it to Sir William Hamilton, the British envoy at Naples, from whom it passed into the collection of that most noble patroness of science and the fine arts, Margaret Duchess dowager of Portland, after whose decease a sale took place of her splendid museum in

3

1786, where there was nothing suffered to be intruded from the cabinets of others; every subject recorded in the catalogue came into her Grace's possession either by inheritance, the assistance of those who were honoured with her friendship, or by her own purchase and industry. The number of lots was 4516, and the Vase was the last but one.

After some correspondence with the late Mr. Josiah Wedgwood,* of the Etruria pottery, it was purchased for the present Duke of Portland, and is now the property of his Grace, who placed it under the care of the Trustees of the British Museum.

One of Tassie's vases being procured, turn off all the relievos, and *reduce* it to a smooth surface, it will then be in a proper state and size to receive the original fragments remaining, which can be easily secured with cement; afterwards cleaned and trimmed up, parts wanting can be added by any intelligent lapidary or gem sculptor, who is the best person to perform the operation. I do not think it possible to put it together again without an interior, which, if not formed as now suggested, might possibly be turned out of wood.

The material of which the Vase is composed is the same as the Gemmæ Vitriæ of the ancients, emulating an onyx, the ground a rich transparent dark amethystine colour, and the snowy figures which adorn it are in basso-relievo, of exquisite workmanship, and such as cannot but excite in us the highest idea of the arts of the ancients. Its dimensions are 9¼ in. high, and 21¼ in circumference.

Yours, &c. T. W.

* With the Duke's permission Mr. Wedgwood had the Vase in his possession twelve months to *model* from, which he executed to perfection. The distinction between his and Mr. Tassie's copy is this: the latter is *moulded* from the Vase itself, a veritable fac-simile; Wedgwood took a cast from the original, but as the material of his copy was to be clay, which shrinks in the fire, if he had used his cast as a mould, his copy would have been smaller than the original. He wanted it exactly the same size. He therefore modelled from the cast a mould a little larger than it, so as to allow for the shrinking in the fire, and in that mould his copy was made.

MR. URBAN, 21st May, 1845.

IN the number of your Magazine for this month, p. 493, a correspondent says, in reference to the young Pretender, that "it will appear from a manuscript now in the British Museum, 'called a Prayer Book of Sigismond the First, King of Poland,' that his names at full were, 'Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart.'" He adds, that he had not himself seen this manuscript, but that in it are entered the births of the children of James and Clementina, the parents of Prince Charles. Having had an opportunity of examining the manuscript in question, I am enabled to correct the error into which your correspondent has fallen, by assuring him that there are no entries in it of a date later than the sixteenth century, and that they all refer to the Queen and family of Sigismond I. for whom the volume was executed in 1524.

As the manuscript itself is one of considerable value, perhaps a description of its contents, and a transcript of the more important entries alluded to above, may not be without interest. It is a small quarto volume, measuring at present $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width, but has been cut down from its original size, to the extent of at least two inches, and the illuminated borders in consequence have been most barbarously mutilated. It is difficult to say for what purpose this act of Vandalism was committed, unless it were to enable the owner to place the book conveniently in his pocket; an object, one would suppose, dearly purchased by the sacrifice of so beautiful a work of art, as this volume must have been when perfect; the remains of which even in its deteriorated condition excite admiration in all who behold it.

The volume originally consisted of 203 leaves of vellum, and is written throughout in a fair Roman letter, each line of which is inter-ruled with gold, and with triple gold lines round each page. The larger initials and borders are elaborately wrought in gold and colours, and the smaller capitals and *alineas* are also elegantly designed in gold on various colored grounds. There are, in addition, four miniatures introduced, the size of the page, of admirable design and execution, and numerous arabesque borders.

The first of these miniatures is prefixed to the volume, and represents St. Jerome, writing his Psalter, at a desk, in a cardinal's habit, whilst his attendant lion crouches at his feet. A small crucifix is attached to the desk, and on the cushion beneath lies a velvet-bound volume, while others are placed in the recess of a window at the side, and above the holy father an hour-glass hangs suspended from the wall. The whole composition is full of dignity, and the coloring in this and in the other miniatures is rich and harmonious, and finished with a skill that is but seldom seen. The artist was clearly a follower of the German school of art, and a close imitator of Albert Durer; but he has evidently also studied the Italian school, as appears in the ornamental designs of the borders. His name I have been unable to ascertain, but the initials of it S. C. can be discerned by a keen eye in one corner of the miniature above described, and they occur a second time in the border of fol. 194^b, with the addition of F. for *fecit*. As the date of 1524, at the end of the volume, fixes the period of the artist, perhaps some person may be more fortunate than myself in identifying him; and it may assist the inquiry to state, that another manuscript executed by the same artist in 1527, for Francesco Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, and bearing also his initials, is preserved among Douce's MS. collection in the Bodleian library, No. 40.* In point of richness, and the

* This volume, containing the Office of the Virgin, is described by Sir F. Madden in Shaw's "Illuminated Ornaments," No. xxxviii. and a specimen (a very inadequate one) is given in that work of the decorative style of the MS. A shield of arms in the volume is quartered thus: I. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, an eagle displayed sable, 2 and 3, Argent, a contorted viper azure, swallowing a child gules, for *Sforza Visconti*; II. Masovia; III. Lithuania; IV. also quarterly, 1 and 4. Arragon; 2 and 3, Paly of three, Hungary, Anjou of Naples, and Jerusalem. Query, by what right did Francesco, Duke of Milan, quarter *Masovia* and *Lithuania*? The first quarter, of the empire, was granted by the Emperor Adolph of Nassau in 1317, and confirmed to Louis Sforza Visconti by Maximilian I. in 1494. See Imhof, "Genealogiæ illustrium in Italia familiarum," fol. Amst. 1710, *ad calc.*

number of illuminations, as well as preservation, the latter volume has greatly the advantage over the MS. in the Museum, although inferior to it in point of historical interest. In the border beneath the miniature of St. Jerome is the royal shield of Poland, bearing the white eagle, and on each side cherubs support a crown over it; a design which is introduced again on the opposite page, and on the upper part of the painting is a small tablet, inscribed in golden letters, "Salvum fac, domine, Regem nostrum Sigismundum." Beneath this, in capital letters also of gold, is written, INCIPIT PSALTERIUM S. JERONIMI. This first portion of the MS. does not contain the entire Psalter, but a series of extracts from it, which is closed by a prayer at fol. 35^b. Then follows the *Letania post psalterium*, which extends from fol. 37 to fol. 52^b, and concludes with another prayer. The second portion commences at fol. 53, and consists of *Orationes de Passione Domini*, which are continued to fol. 64^b, inclusive. Among these is inserted, at fol. 59, the second large miniature, which is of exceeding beauty and interest, representing the monarch Sigismond I. on his knees before the Saviour, who is drawn at full length, as if just descended from the cross, the crown of thorns still on his brow, and the drops of blood still pouring from his wounds, and offering to the royal suppliant bread and wine, the types of the Communion. The features of the King are admirably painted, and no doubt present us with a genuine portrait. He is habited in a scarlet robe, trimmed with fur, and over it is a rich collar of gold and gems.

The third portion of the volume embraces fol. 65^b—79, and contains the *Oraciones ante et post Communionem, multum devotissime*; prefixed to which is the third miniature, of richer execution even than the preceding ones, representing the Virgin, with the infant Jesus in her arms, standing on a crescent, in a graceful yet commanding attitude, and surrounded by a halo, regarding with benignity the monarch Sigismond, who kneels at her feet. This painting is in excellent preservation, and the figure of the Virgin, in its attitude, dishevelled hair, and drapery, resembles so much a well known etching of Albert Durer, as to

induce me to believe that the artist may in some degree have copied from it.

The shield of Poland is repeated in the border, and in the following page another shield is introduced, bearing the arms of Lithuania, supported by two native soldiers, of very spirited design, but, unfortunately, somewhat mutilated.

At the close of this division are introduced in a later hand various prayers, which, as appears by a rubric prefixed, were transcribed after Sigismond's death, from another volume which had belonged to him. These extend from fol. 79 to fol. 85^b. The last portion, which embraces the remainder of the volume, from fol. 86 to fol. 197^b, is intitled *CLYPEUS SPIRITUALIS*, and has an address to Sigismond prefixed, written in blue letters, commencing in the following words: "*Serenissimo domino Sigismundo primo, Regi Polonie. Qui hunc libellum tibi miserim, non oportet queri, Serenissime Rex. Mittitur enim ab ignoto, ob hanc unicum causam, quod preces victorie in eo contente, a quodam devoto heremita, cum commemoratione vite et factorum Christi, composite, ad te maxime pertinent, et uni tibi inter alios Christianos Principes proprie conveniunt, cujus ensis non in diffundendo, sed in defendendo Christiano sanguine exercetur,*" &c. We have here, therefore, the testimony of the donor of the volume, that he caused it to be executed for the King, and presented it to him, without letting his name be known, and chiefly with the pious object that, through the efficacy of the prayers contained in it, Sigismond might be enabled to triumph over his enemies. In the border surrounding the first page of this address, is introduced a coat of arms, Gules, a ram passant argent, horned or, which is borne by the Franconian families of Vogt von Rienech and Tottenheim,* and may probably lead to the discovery of the donor. After the address follows the third miniature, which is intended as a frontispiece to the collection of prayers and litany. On it is drawn a large shield, supported by cherubs, and inscribed *CLYPEUS SPIRITUALIS*, etc.,

* See Sibmacher, "*Teutsche Wappenbuch,*" 4to. 1655, th. i. pl. 103; th. ii. pl. 79.

with the arms of Poland and Lithuania in each lower corner, and sentences from the Psalms inscribed around. On a tablet suspended from the top is the invocation, *Domine, saluum fac regem nostrum Sigismundum*, as at the commencement of the volume. Many of the prayers in this and the preceding portions of the volume breathe a tone of the deepest humility and devotion; and that the royal personage for whom they were intended, or his successors, have constantly meditated on them, we have the strongest proof in the *thumb-worn* leaves, the writing on which, in some instances, is now completely obliterated by use. At the end of this portion is written in capital letters of gold, *Laudans invocabo Dominum, et ab inimicis meis saluus ero. 1524.--S.* After this are inserted in the volume, as now bound, some later additions on paper, extending from fol. 198 to fol. 219, written in an Italian hand of the close of the 16th century. These commence with a prayer, "Ad recte obeundum munus regium," which is followed by other orations and psalms, evidently drawn up for the use of one of the royal possessors; and these are succeeded by a series of prayers to Saints, accompanied by drawings, among which figure St. Michael, the archangel Raphael, St. Christopher, St. Roch, St. Sebastian, St. Leonard, and St. Anthony. Many of these prayers are directed against an epidemic disorder (*pestis epidimia*), and were composed probably on some particular occasion.

I now come to the entries relating to the family of Sigismond, which occur on the fly-leaves of the manuscript, at the beginning and end. They are all nearly contemporary with the events recorded, and of much value, as affording fixed dates, on which reliance can be placed. Several of these are in the handwriting* of Queen Bona, second wife of Sigismond I. (daughter of Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan,) who was married in 1518; and

one of the first entries is a memorandum that her annual dowry in the kingdom of Poland amounted to about 54,000 Polish *solidi*, at the rate of 30 *grossi* to each, and in Lithuania to 36,000 *solidi*. On fol. 3 we read,

La Ser^{ma} Reina Bona si parte . . de Varsovia il p^{mo} giorno di Febru . . . che fù di Sabato dell' anno 15[55] et arrivò in Bari, nel porto, alli . . . di Maggio del medesimo anno. Qu . . la sua felicissima intrata dentr . . . Città di Bari, alli xiii. di det . . mese, che fù di Mercordi.

This entry refers to the period when Queen Bona retired from Poland to her duchy of Bari, where she remained until her death, which took place in less than three years afterwards. Two other entries relating to this lady, one written while she was living, and the other after her decease, appear on the last fly-leaf of the manuscript.

Die ii^a mēsis Februarii, 1494. hora 13^a m'. 30. Vegenolis † nata est Ser^{ma} Dnā Bona Sfortia, Regina Polonie, etc. Quam fata felic^{me} servēt, dum fluvii in freta current, convexa polus dum sidera pascet.

Die 19 mēsis Novēbris, 1557. hora quinta noctis Ser^{ma} dnā Bona Sfortia Regina Poloniæ e vita discesist, in castro Bari, ubi stetit usque diem quartū mēsis Octobris anni sequentis 1558, et ipso die sepulta fuit . . . archiepiscopali, in civitate Bari, et illic jacet

It would hence seem that Anderson is in error in placing her decease in 1558, as also is Padre Antonio Beattillo, in assigning it to the year 1556.† It appears from the last-named writer that the Queen's body was removed in 1593 from the cathedral to the church of St. Nicolas, where a superb monument had been erected to her memory by her surviving daughter Anna, widow of Stephen Bathori, King of Poland from 1575 to 1586; and in the inscription Queen Bona's age is stated at 65 y. 7 m. 10 d., which does not, however, agree with the dates entered in the manuscript.

The entries which succeed in point

* Compare the Queen's signature in MS. Cott. Nero, B. II. fol. 108, to a letter congratulating Mary I. of England on her marriage, dated 8 July, 1554. In the same volume are the autograph signatures of Sigismond I., Sigismond II. Augustus, and Sigismond III.

† Probably Vignola, near Modena.

‡ *Historia di Bari*, 4to. Nap. 1637, p. 209. A great deal of curious information relative to Bona, the benefits conferred by her on the city of Bari, etc. is to be found in this work.

of time are those which relate to the children of Sigismund I. and Bona.

Die martis, hora quarta noctis statim pulsata, 18 Januarii, 1519, Cracovie nata est Ill^{ma} D^{na} Ysabella Casimiriensis, ut felicissimis auspiciis, et vehementissime desideratis.

Die primo Aug^{ti} 1520, Cracovie, prope diem albescentē, pulsata statim septima hora noctis precedentis, natus est Ill^{mus} Princeps Dⁿs Sigismundus modernus, futurus Rex et heres, cui sidera faveant nestoreā etatem, imperiū felicissimū et optabile.

Die 13^o Julii, 1522. hora 4^a noctis subsequētis pulsata, Cracov' nata est Ill^{ma} D^{na} Sophia, sub felici et auspicatissimo sidere, quā rerum oīum conditor diu servet et felicitet ad nestoreos et optatos ānos.

Alli 18 de Octobro 1523 nasci Anna, sonāte 13 hora.

Allo primo de Novembre, 1526, nasci Catarina, sonāte 4 hore.

Of these children, the eldest born, Isabella Casimir, became the wife of John Zapolski, Waiwode of Transylvania, and afterwards King of Hungary. The second, Sigismund Augustus, after the death of his father in 1548, was elected King of Poland, and died without issue in 1572, and with him expired the dynasty of the Jagellon line. He had three wives, the first and third of whom were sisters, both being daughters of the Emperor Ferdinand I. On fol. 217^b are the following memoranda relating to these marriages.

A di iii di Maggio, nell'āno 1543, la Reina Elisabeth, figlia di Rè di Romani, fū maritata al Ser^{mo} Sigismondo Augusto, Rè de Polonia.

A di . . . di Luglio, del anno 1553, la Reina Caterina, pur figlia del sodetto Rè di Romani, fū maritata al sodetto Rè di Polonia.*

Of the remaining children of Sigismund I. Sophia married Henry, Duke of Brunswick, and died in 1575; Anna became wife of Stephen Bathori (as before mentioned), and died without issue, in 1586; and Catharine married John III. King of Sweden, by whom she had Sigismund III. elected King

* She was the widow of Francesco Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, and died in 1572. Her sister Elizabeth died in 1545. Sigismund had married secondly, in 1549, Barba, daughter of George Radzivil, Castellan of Vilna, but this alliance was blamed, as being unequal in point of rank, and led to his mother's retirement from Poland.

of Poland in 1587, after the death of Stephen Bathori.

The last two entries of births are in the handwriting of Queen Bona, by whom also a long note has been written on fol. 220^b, but subsequently erased, and the following memoranda in reference to her mother, Isabella of Aragon, daughter of Alphonso II. King of Naples.

Isabella Aragonie, Dux Mediolani, nata est Neapoli, die iii Octobris, que est dies Frāciscl, hora x^a m' xii. anno M^occcc^olxx^o.

Alli 11 de Febraro, nel anno 1524, e morta la Ill^{ma} S^{ca} duchessa de Milano, in Napoli.

The only remaining entry in the volume worth notice (which is also the latest) is the autograph signature of "Sigismundus Rex Tertius," at fol. 203^b, which has narrowly escaped the knife of the binder; a proof, by the way, that the present binding, and consequently the mutilation of the volume, is subsequent to the period of his accession in 1587, and probably of his reign, which ceased in 1632. How the volume passed from the hands of Sigismund the Third's sons and successors to the Sobieski dynasty does not appear; and the remainder of its history is to be gathered from a recent note at the beginning, by which it appears, that in 1838 or 1839 the manuscript was procured at Frescati from the possessor of the effects of the Cardinal York, and came into the possession of the Stuarts, by the marriage of the Princess Marie Clementine Sobieski in 1719 to Prince James II. It was presented to the Duke of Sussex by the Chevalier Gregoire de Berardi, and at the sale of the Duke's MSS. in August 1844, was purchased for the British Museum, for the sum of 73*l.* 10*s.*

= Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, May 7.*

NOTICE has already been taken in your review,* and by one of your Correspondents,† of the want of judgment, as well as accuracy, displayed in a recent historical work, the *Memoirs of Richard the Third*, by Miss Halsted.

I take up my pen to address you on

* September 1844, p. 273.

† Oct. p. 377.

a subject of very minor importance connected with the history of that monarch; and one which applies rather to the local annals of this town, and to the department of domestic antiquities, than to any point of much general interest: regretting at the same time that I have but little original information to impart. As, however, the removal of error is a measure not only necessary, but often auxiliary, to the introduction of truth, I would request the attention of your readers to a few remarks on what has been termed "King Richard's Bedstead."

Its story, or legend, is an old one; but it has been heightened by successive writers, and has at last received the summit of its romance from the pen of Miss Halsted, whose description of it I beg in the first place to introduce:

"The most ordinary incidents in other men's lives with him seemed fated to be alternately the subjects of romance or of tragedy. Even the inn where he abode during his brief sojourn at Leicester, even the very Bed on which he there reposed, are not exempt from the tales of horror which are associated with the memory of this prince. On his departure for Bosworth it appears from the result that he must have left many articles of value, either too cumbersome to be removed, or in themselves ill-suited for a temporary encampment, at the house of entertainment where he had been abiding, and which, as being the chief hostelry in Leicester, was distinguished by the appellation of Richard's badge, 'the Silvery Boar;' but, on his defeat and death, and the dispersion of his followers, the victorious army, with the infuriated rage which in all ages accompanies any popular excitement, compelled the owner of the inn to pull down the emblem of the deceased king, and to substitute the Blue for the White Boar. The apartments which the king had occupied were pillaged and ransacked, and the hangings of the richly carved bed on which he had slept during his stay in the town were torn off, and either carried away as booty with other portable articles, or were destroyed on the spot. The bedstead, however, being large and heavy, and apparently of no great value, was suffered to remain undisturbed with the people of the house; thenceforth continuing a piece of standing furniture, and passing from tenant to tenant with the inn; for King Richard and his secretary being both slain, and all his confidential friends executed, im-

prisoned, or exiled, it could not be known that the weight of the bulky wooden framework left in his sleeping apartment arose from its being in reality the military chest of the deceased monarch. It was at once his coffer and his couch. Many years, however, rolled on before this singular fact became known, and then it was only accidentally discovered, owing to the circumstance of a piece of gold dropping on the floor when the wife of the proprietor was making a bed which had been placed upon it. On closer examination a double bottom was discovered, the intermediate space between which was found to be filled with gold coin to a considerable amount. The treasure thus marvelously obtained, although carefully concealed, helped in time to elevate the humble publican, 'a man of low condition,' to the proud station of chief magistrate of his native town. But at his death the vast riches that accrued to his widow excited the cupidity of menials connected with her establishment; and the wilful murder of their mistress, in 1613, led to the execution of her female servant, and of seven men concerned with her in the ruthless deed; thus adding another tragedy to the many of higher import which are inseparably connected with the recollection of this unhappy prince.

"The inn itself, rendered so remarkable as the last abiding-place of the last monarch of the Middle Ages, 'a large, handsome, half-timber house, with one story projecting over the other,' remained for upwards of three centuries unchanged, an interesting relic alike of the architecture of its period as of the remarkable epoch which it perpetuated. But in the year 1836, although undecayed, uninjured, and defying the ravages of time, this venerable fabric was razed to the ground, to the regret of all who hold sacred such historical memorials, and hallow the relics which link bygone ages with the present time. Its site, with the appellation of an adjoining thoroughfare to which it formed an angle, and which still retains the name of "Blue Boar Lane," together with the description and delineation of its picturesque appearance, are now all that connects King Richard with this interesting memorial of his last days at Leicester.

"Not so, however, the Bedstead. That appendage to the inn, although three hundred and fifty years have elapsed since it was used by the sovereign, is still in existence, and in the most perfect state of preservation. Richly and curiously carved in oak, with fleurs-de-lys profusely scattered over it, its panels inlaid with black, brown, and white woods, the styles consisting of Saraccenic figures in high relief,

it proves, from the singularity of its construction, the true purpose for which it was designed, every portion of it but the body being fabricated to take to pieces and put up at will; so that for travelling it speedily became transformed into a huge chest, although ingeniously framed for the two-fold purpose which led to its preservation.

"Through the courtesy of the present owner of this valuable relic, the Reverend Matthew Babington, the author was permitted thoroughly to examine it, and was farther favoured with many interesting particulars connected with its preservation and the peculiarity of its construction. It seems, that after the murder of Mrs. Clarke, in 1613, the bedstead still remained at the Blue Boar Inn, and continued to do so for the space of 200 years, when it came into the possession of a person whose rooms being too low to admit of its transit, the feet were cut off; they were two feet six inches long, and each six inches square. It was purchased some years after by Mr. Drake, an alderman of Leicester, grandfather to the present proprietor, and by him held in great estimation, and very carefully preserved. Two of the richly carved panels are said to represent the Holy Sepulchre; the tester is carved and inlaid with different coloured woods in various patterns; the posts are very massive in parts, and very taper in others, and their construction is said to be most ingenious. Modern feet have been added; but in all other respects this very remarkable piece of antique furniture remains in its pristine state, excepting that the rich gilding mentioned by Sir Roger Twysden was unfortunately removed by the carelessness of the person employed by Mr. Drake to cleanse it, after it was purchased by him."

In reviewing this statement, I must first take leave to remark that the fact is assumed, unsupported by adequate authority, that King Richard had been "abiding" at Leicester, whether in "the chief hostelry" or elsewhere. He had been really abiding for some time in the castle of Nottingham, and it was there or at Lutterworth that his army was to muster.* From Nottingham, as all authorities agree, he marched to

Leicester on hearing of the near approach of the Earl of Richmond.

The account of the movements of the King's army which Miss Halsted has herself adopted, makes him anything but stationary at Leicester. She states that Richard left Nottingham on the 16th of August, and entered Leicester at sunset; that, because the castle of Leicester had become ruinous, he "took up his abode at the chief hostelry of the town;" that on the 17th he marched to Hinckley, and fixed his camp at the village of Elmsthorpe; and on the 18th removed to some rising ground at Stableton [Stapelton]. We are next told that "the 19th and 20th appear to have been passed by all parties in collecting their utmost strength, in watching the movements of their opponents, and placing their camps as desirably as circumstances admitted."

But, after all this, in the next page, Richard is still at Leicester: "although he had sent away his army, . . . he appears to have made Leicester his head-quarters."

The style of this authoress is best expressed by the term "dove-tailing;" her plan is to form a sort of "harmony" of all previous writers, both ancient and modern; and, as was justly remarked by your reviewer, the latter appear to be of equal authority to her with the former.

This *modus operandi* is combined in Miss Halsted with that love of profuse ornament which appears generally characteristic of female historians. Every incident must be romantic or melodramatic, and, like the romance or melodrama, accompanied by pageantry. King Richard leaves Nottingham "gorgeously attired in the splendid armour for which the age was remarkable," and "riding upon a milk-white charger," and the march of the army along the road "was so *imposingly* arranged" that it covered the road for three miles. On his departure from Leicester, he rode out of the town "in the same *royal* state in which he had made his entry, with his *royal* crown upon his helmet, and borne on a *noble* war-steed, whose *costly* trappings accorded with the *rich* suit of polished steel armour worn by its *accomplished* rider fourteen years before at the battle of Tewkesbury." (!)

* Baker, in his Chronicle, states that the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Northumberland and Surrey, with Sir Thomas Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, were ordered to bring their forces to the King at Lutterworth; Grafton, that the Duke of Norfolk was ordered to come to Nottingham.

All this absurdity is from no higher authority than Hutton's "History of Bosworth Field," published in 1788, and the same writer is followed in the narrative of the King's movements.

Hutton states that the King "would have marched on Monday, August 15, but that day being the Assumption of our Lady, he deferred it to the 16th." Miss Halsted says, "it was *the eve* of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and the superstition of the age rendered Richard averse to marching on that day;" an expression at least ambiguous, if not incorrect. The assertion is founded on a passage in a letter of the Duke of Norfolk in the Paston Letters, "that the King would set forth as upon Monday, [Aug. 15,] but only for our Lady day, but for certain he goeth as upon Tuesday." That letter may prove the King's intention; but, as it was written so far off as Suffolk or Norfolk, it cannot be received as proof of the course subsequently taken.

For the next stage Hutton only says that the King "probably" arrived at Leicester the same day. Miss Halsted converts the probability into history.

Hutton afterwards states that Richard marched out of Leicester on the 17th, and arrived that night at Elms-thorpe; and that on the 18th he turned towards the right, to Stableton, and pitched his camp on "the Bradshaws." As it was not Hutton's practice to append any authorities, it may be presumed that these movements were imagined to suit the claims of certain localities, to which some vague traditions were attached.

But I only find two contemporary accounts of Richard's march from Nottingham to Bosworth Field, one of which mentions his entrance into the town of Leicester, and the other his departure from it; the former of which is deficient in any date, but the latter has a very precise one.

The former is that of Polydore Vergil, who says, that the King's army came into Leicester a little before the sun set, about the same time that Henry removed from Lichfield to Tamworth. This account is that which was copied in Hall's Chronicle, and so in Holinshed, Stowe, and Speed. Whether Richard had been only one day in marching from Nottingham, or on what day he entered Leicester, is

not stated; but from the other account to which I have alluded, and which is that of a monk of Croyland, I should conclude that it was only two days before the battle, viz. on Saturday, August 20, that he came to Leicester.

The Croyland historian relates that, on account of the rapid approach of the enemy, it was judged necessary that the royal army, though not entirely assembled, should move forward from Nottingham to Leicester. Then, after stating that a very large army was congregated at Leicester, the writer immediately proceeds to describe the King's departure out of that town on the Sunday, adding that he encamped at eight miles distance,* and that the battle was commenced at a very early hour on the following morning:

"— festinantibusque inimicis, ac dirigentibus vias suas nocti et die rectè in faciem Regis, opus erat omnem exercitum, licet nondum integrè congregatum, à Nottinghamia dimittere, venireque ad Leicestriam. Ibiq̃ compertus est numerus hopugnatorum parte Regis, major quàm antea visus est unquam in Anglia pro una parte.

"Die autem dominico ante festum Bartholomei apostoli, Rex maxima pompa, diadema portans in capite, cum duce Norfolkie Johanne de Howard, ac Henrico Percy comite Northumbriæ, cæterisque magnificis dominis, militibus, et armigeris, populariumque multitudine infinita, opidum Leicestrense egressus, satis per intercursores edoctus ubi hostes sequenti nocte de verisimili manere volebant, juxta abbathiam de Mirivall castrametatus est."

Instead, therefore, of King Richard "abiding" at Leicester, for some time previous to his last struggle for the crown, we find that he merely passed through it with his army, making as great a show of his strength as possible. Leicester, I conceive, having always been an appanage of the house of Lancaster, could not have been politically well-affected to Richard and

* He adds, "near Merevale Abbey," but, as it was customary with monastic writers to adopt that mode of pointing out the situation of places—by naming some neighbouring house of religion, we can only ascribe his mention of Merevale to a compliance with that practise; for Merevale was beyond Atherstone, and more than twice the distance of Bosworth Field from Leicester.

his house. This would be a reason for his being accompanied there with all his forces, and for his not making it a place of long sojourn.

As affecting the subject proposed for discussion, the question for consideration now is, whether King Richard slept in Leicester on the night of Saturday the 20th of August, 1485. And thus we come to the traditional story from which all other statements respecting his lodging in Leicester are derived. It appears to have been first committed to paper by Sir Roger Twysden in the reign of Charles the First, in the following terms :

"When king Richard III. marched into Leicestershire against Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. he lay at the Blue Boar Inn, in the town of Leicester, where was left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, was left, either through haste, or as a thing of little value, (the bedding being all taken from it) to the people of the house : thenceforward this old bedstead, which was boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in those days), became a piece of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this house was kept by one Mr. Clark, who put a bed on this bedstead ; which his wife going to make hastily, and jumbling the bedstead, a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curiosity ; she narrowly examined this antiquated piece of furniture, and, finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chisel, upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III. and the rest of it in earlier times. Mr. Clark (her husband) concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it made it known, for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years mayor of the town, and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servants. At his death, he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich, which put some wicked persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her. These folks, to the number of seven, lodged in the house, plundered it, and carried off some horse-loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of valuables scattered about the floor. As for Mrs. Clark herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down

her throat and choked her ; for which fact she was burnt, and the seven men who were her accomplices were hanged at Leicester, some time in the year 1613.*"

That King Richard slept on the night of August 20 in the castle of Leicester I shall not attempt to affirm, because I never can perceive any use in conjectural statements ; but that the castle was not, as Miss Halsted states, "too ruinous for occupation at this momentous period," may be inferred from these two facts : 1, that Edward the Fourth dated certain letters patent "at his castle of Leicester, June 2, 1464 ;"† and, 2, that Leland,‡ in the reign of Henry VIII. found "lodgings" remaining there. Adjoining to the castle was another walled inclosure called the Newarke (new-work), the principal feature within which was a magnificent collegiate church, the burial place of the house of Lancaster. To this spot the body of the slain monarch was brought from the field of battle.

"They brought King Richard thither [to Leicester] that night, as naked as ever he was born, and in the Newwarke was he laid, that many a man might see." (MS. Harl. 542, f. 34.)

The body was exposed, no doubt, in the church of the Newark, as that of Henry the Sixth had been in St. Paul's at London ; but Miss Halsted § is so unfortunate as to suppose that it "was lodged at a fortified tower, entitled Newark, one of the chief entrances of the town ;" an explanation derived, it may be presumed, from some print of the gateway now standing, (called by a modern name the Magazine,) but which was never an entrance to the town, but the principal entrance to the Newark, itself an area of four acres.

Another amusing instance how Miss Halsted is determined to combine every existing story whether right or wrong, and to incorporate into her narrative errors as well as facts, is her statement that King Richard's body was begged by the *nuns* of Leicester, and buried

* Nichols's History of Leicestershire, i. 380. Whence this narrative of Sir Roger Twysden was derived is not stated.

† Nichols's Leic. I. 374.

‡ Itin. I. fol. 16.

§ Vol. II. p. 471.

in their chapel there; for which she cites "the county historian," Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. I. p. 298. There it is true the word "nuns" occurs, but in a quotation, and immediately corrected in the very same line. In fact the writer with whom it originated, namely Wren, in his *Parentalia*, does not absolutely say nuns, but (in uncertainty) nuns or friars, and the passage thus stands in Mr. Nichols's work:—

"The wicked and tyrannical prince King Richard III. being slain at Bosworth, his body was begged by the nuns [friars] at Leicester (*aliter* Grey friars), and buried in their chapel there."

It so happens that there were no nuns in Leicester.

Wren goes on to say that in the year 1612 he saw in Alderman Robert Heyrick's garden in Leicester, a handsome stone pillar, three feet high, bearing this inscription, "Here lies the body of Richard III. some time King of England." The supposed spot of the king's burial, being the "chapel" or church of the Grey Friars, then formed part of the alderman's garden. This circumstance, it may be remarked, related on respectable testimony, is sufficient to throw great doubt upon another story,* though a contemporary one, that the usurper's coffin was converted into a horse-trough.

The house in the High Street of Leicester, which recently went by the name of the Blue Boar, whether so old as the reign of Richard III. or not, was a fine relic of ancient timber building; but when King Richard passed through the town it probably had many equals. Leland says, "The hole toune of Leircester at this tyme is buildid of tymbre, and so is Lughborow after the same rate."

Besides the two views of this building in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, (the second derived from Throsby,) there are others in the *Antiquarian Cabinet*,

* ——"The stone chest wherein his corpse lay is now made a drinking-trough for horses, at a common inn in Leicester." *Baker's Chronicle*. In Carte's time, about 1720, a portion (only) of such a trough remained, at the White Horse Inn; and it appears as if some ancient stone coffin had been really degraded to that purpose, and the vulgar chose to call it King Richard's.

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1811, also a large lithographic print by Mr. Flower of this town, and a reduced copy of the same, accompanied by an interior view of the principal room, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1837. At the latter date the house had been recently taken down. It is also shown in a vignette of Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare."

To accommodate the presumed connection of "The Blue Boar" with Richard III. it has been stated that the sign must have been the White Boar (his cognizance) in his time, and afterwards changed to the Blue. It is rather an impediment to the reception of this story, that the sign was once not a Boar at all, but the Blue Bell!†

A list of the streets of Leicester in the reign of Richard III. happens to be preserved, and the adjoining lane was then not Blue Boar Lane, but the Mayres-hall Lane.‡

With respect to the innkeeper, Clark, who is said to have become suddenly rich by finding King Richard's gold, it appears that there were two if not three of that name, who were mayors of Leicester during the reign of Elizabeth. Jacob (or James) in 11 Eliz. Thomas in 25 Eliz. and James, "the second time," in 27 Eliz.§ The widow murdered in 1613 might possibly (though not probably) have been wife of the latter James, mayor in 1585; but it is scarcely likely that her husband was the mayor sixteen years before that, or forty-four years before 1613. In 1587 Mr. James Clark was chosen one of the two assessors of victuals, "for that he is a butcher and an innkeeper."|| This appears to coincide with Sir Roger Twysden's story.

So far, so well. No doubt tradition was right that there had been an innkeeper named Clark, who had grown rich, and there is no reason to object to the fact of the murder of the widow, to which a precise date is assigned. But, admitting this, and most of the other particulars of the story, even that the riches of Clark were derived from the gold accidentally found in a bed, and that such gold was of the coinage

† Nichols's *Leic.* I. 380, note.

‡ Nichols, I. 380, 532.

§ Nichols's *Leicestersh.* I. 398, 403, 404.

|| *Ibid.* p. 404.

of Richard III. and his predecessors, that it was even his treasure-chest and his bedstead,—the story of Sir Roger Twysden there stops short. He says nothing of "this antiquated piece of furniture" being still preserved, either at the Blue Boar or elsewhere.

It was reserved to Mr. Alderman Drake, who was mayor of Leicester in 1773, and somewhat, we may presume, of a virtuoso, to make the discovery. The bedstead which is now preserved at Rothley Temple, and is called King Richard's Bedstead, "before it came into the hands of Mr. Alderman Drake, had been many years in the Redcross street, where it had been cut to make it fit for a low room." So says Mr. Throsby, who first published this discovery in his "History and Antiquities of Leicester," and he then adds, "It is not probable that the King would carry such a bed about with him; but it seems more likely that he was put on the best bed in the house; and that the money was secreted, in some convenient and obscure part of the bedstead, till his return after the battle, or, in the hurry of the preparation next morning, it might be forgotten."

Now we have arrived at the truth. The aldermanic virtuoso found the bedstead in Redcross Street, and merely imagined its connection with the old timber-house called the Blue Boar. Hutton's assertion that it "continued there 200 years after he (Richard) left the place," is mere fiction.

The process, therefore, of naming "King Richard's bedstead" was according to the approved rule with virtuosi and curiosity-mongers. The alderman bought a bedstead; then looked for some historical anecdote to which to attach it; and afterwards proceeded to amend the anecdote, in order to suit the relic. It is no longer the King's travelling bedstead, but the best bedstead of the inn before his arrival. With a romantic historian like Miss Halsted, it becomes everything in turn, the very best bed of the very best "hostelry," the most rich and curious work of art, and the most ingenious piece of mechanism.

But the only true test in questions of this kind is to be derived from comparison with other examples. From the perfection to which chronological

knowledge has arrived in architecture, ancient buildings can generally be appropriated with confidence to within a period of fifty years; and we speak without doubt of the æra of churches, castles, or monuments, which, a century ago, were in the utmost chronological confusion, because those who then ventured to judge of them founded their conclusions upon some vague tradition, or misapplied historical statements, rather than the inherent evidence of style.

With a little research we may restrain other matters as well as architecture within the like chronological limits, and Mr. Shaw's "Specimens of Ancient Furniture," though not a very large collection, is one quite sufficient to test the Rothley bedstead.

In the first place let the beds of the 15th century in Plate XXXV. be examined. They have not four posts, and are not at all like the Rothley bedstead.

Plate XXXVI. represents a four-posted bed of the time of Henry VIII., but its carvings resemble Gothic tracery, and we still find no resemblance.

Plate XXXVII. represents "The Great Bed of Ware" in Hertfordshire,* mentioned by Sir Toby Belch in Shakspeare's Twelfth Night. And now we arrive at several features which are identical with the bedstead at Rothley; and the reader may at once compare it, as figured in the works of Throsby and Nichols. The dorser has the same demi-savages or *termini*, described by Miss Halsted as "styles consisting of Saracenic figures in high relief," and between them are the same "richly-carved panels," said to represent the Holy Sepulchre, or any other temple you please. There are no fleurs de lys; but what is very remarkable, considering what Miss Halsted has said on that point, accompanied by half a page of note, with which I have not troubled you, neither has the Rothley bed any fleurs de lys (apparent in the print of it). Further, the fashion of the posts, swelling into bulbs, "very massive in parts, and very taper in

* Another view of the Bed of Ware may be seen in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. iii. p. 285.

others, is also to be seen in both beds. The Bed of Ware is pronounced by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, the author of the letterpress of Mr. Shaw's work, to be "a fine specimen of a bedstead of Queen Elizabeth."

Again, let the reader refer to Plate XXXIV. of the same volume, and he will find a Napkin-Press, at Goodrich Court, standing on four legs of the same fashion as the Bedstead at Rothley, and one of its mouldings much resembling its cornice. This again, we are told, "may be assigned to the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign."

There is also shown, in Plate XXVI. an Oak Cabinet at Conishead Priory, Lancashire, which has posts or balusters of the same bulbous design, and "this article of furniture is undoubtedly of the time of Elizabeth."

Still more, Plate XX. represents a table standing on four such legs, at

Leeds Castle, Kent, and of that we are told that its "architectural ornaments of the Grecian style, intermingled with foliage, are distinguishing marks of the Elizabethan style."

The testimony, therefore, is conclusive, that the bedstead formerly belonging to Mr. Alderman Drake, and now to Mr. Babington, could not have been King Richard's, because it was not made until the reign of Elizabeth. Nor is it very likely to have been ever in the Blue Boar inn. No doubt its early possessors were people of wealth, and, if it was not brought into Leicester from some of the country mansions in its vicinity, it may have yielded repose to the weary limbs of some of the most eminent mayors of the town, or it may even have belonged to the furniture of "the Lord's Place," which was a winter residence of the Earls of Huntingdon.

Yours, &c. N.

NOTES ON BATTLE FIELDS. (No. III.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD OF STRATTON, AND THE TOMB OF SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE, AT KILKHAMPTON, CORNWALL.

"In this manner the fight begun; the King's forces pressed with their utmost vigour those four ways up the hill, and the enemies as obstinately defending their ground."—CLARENDON.

MR. URBAN,

THE following account of a battle-field in Cornwall, distinguished in the civil wars of the 17th century, has been forwarded for my acceptance by the lady whose name is subscribed. I do not hesitate to request you to place it under the general head which I have adopted for similar communications.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

During a short stay at Bude on the north coast of Cornwall, Mr. B. and I determined on a visit to that spot in the neighbourhood of Stratton where the Royalists obtained so decisive a victory over the Parliamentarians in the time of Charles the First. Accordingly we set out, and in passing along observed, soon after we left Bude, a great concourse of people following a funeral to Stratton church, where we proposed, in the first instance, to attend the afternoon service.

As we drew near the town, the road being cut between two high banks (leading over the summit of a hill), the view of Stratton, backed by lofty wooded heights and picturesque and

precipitous declivities, burst upon us with the most beautiful effect. The streets are narrow and steep, and in a winding manner run up and down hill, the church standing on a lofty site in the midst. Though none of the houses are remarkable for architectural beauty, and some are modernized in the windows, yet they are all so old that every one of them must have been in existence long before the period of the celebrated battle. I observed a few shops, with open fronts, and short supporting rude columns, as in the olden time, when the master or his apprentice with a "What do ye lack?" invited the passers-by to purchase their goods and wares. One house in Stratton must formerly have been of some pretensions, possibly once the town hall, as in front may still be seen some Corinthian pillars or pilasters, carved in wood and much decayed, the rest of the front being filled with plaster. These pillars, however, were not older than the time of Charles the Second.

The ancient church, with its noble tower and boldly crocketed pinnacles,

its elevated position, the streets so singular about it, the surrounding woods and precipitous hills, with the pretty stream that runs through a rudely formed bridge at the lower part of the town, altogether formed a scene lively and beautiful, affording a perfect specimen of an old English country town, where there is nothing to remind one of modern times.

In one of the streets leading up hill towards the church, there stands a large old house (whitewashed, like all the dwellings in Stratton,) known by the name of *The Tree Inn*; affixed on the walls of which, facing the street, and high above the head, appears a small square piece of black marble, surrounded by a kind of frame of the same material, not unlike a monumental tablet; in this is cut an inscription, the letters of which are painted white; and the inscription itself is, in parts, contracted, so as to come within the square of the marble. The following is an exact copy.

"in this place y^e army of y^e
Rebells under y^e command
of y^e Earl of Stamford received a
signall overth^{row}
by y^e Valor of S^r Bevil
Granville and y^e Cornish
army on Tuesday y^e
16th of May 1643."

Much as I admire and revere Sir Bevil Granville, (for that it seems is the true way to spell his name,) and bravely as he fought in this battle, I was not a little amused at seeing the above inscription ascribe to his valour, and that of the Cornish army *alone*, (for none else are named,) the victory over the Earl of Stamford at Stratton Heights; whereas the principal in command in that noted engagement was the gallant Sir Ralph Hopton, and the Devonshire men were quite as numerous in their several divisions and as brave as the Cornish. The officers and leaders were likewise of as great rank and note, and evinced as much determination and spirit, as Sir Bevil Granville himself on that occasion. But this piece of partiality is very easily accounted for by a slight degree of common observation; for, as the costly monument to Sir Bevil Granville in Kilhampton church is cut in *black marble*, with the *letters painted white*, and is exactly in the

same style of *character, spelling, and composition*, as the above inscription, and was erected to the memory of Sir Bevil eighty years after his death, by his grandson, Lord Lansdowne, treasurer to Queen Anne, there cannot be a doubt that the good people of Stratton are indebted to his lordship's zeal for the honour of his grandfather for this tablet also.

It may likewise be observed, that, as Sir Bevil's estate of Stowe was in Cornwall, the Cornish men alone being mentioned in conjunction with his name as victors, was a compliment not likely to be other than acceptable in a Cornish town, where, if his lordship ever read it himself, such truth-telling works as Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, which gives a most animated account of the battle, and the *many* heroes of Stratton Heights, under the command of Sir Ralph Hopton, was not very likely to find its way.

Certainly, there are many proofs besides Clarendon to show it was not the Cornish *alone* who gained the day. Sir Nicholas Slanning was there with his troop—I am, myself, in possession of his muster roll, with his own hand and seal prefixed to the same, and can vouch for it that every one of his men were from the hundred of Tavistock.*

We proceeded to Stratton church, and learnt there was no second service till the evening; the doors, however, were open, and the bell was tolling, expecting the funeral we had overtaken, followed by so many persons, on the road. The outside of the church had nothing striking about it but the tower. I soon perceived that the windows had once suffered severely, as all sorts and kinds of patching were employed to

* It is not a little singular that, since I wrote the above, I have been informed by that excellent author, antiquary, and most amiable man, the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, of Landulph, Cornwall, that the tablet I have just described as fixed into the wall of the Tree Inn, originally belonged to one of the sides of a monument erected on Stratton heights, (very likely by the Lord Lansdowne abovenamed,) in memory of Sir Bevil Grenville. Several years ago, when Mr. Arundell was a boy, the monument having been neglected was taken down, and the tablet in question fixed where we saw it in Stratton town, and where it is so entirely out of place.

supply the place of the original glass and leadwork; a few bits of painted glass alone remained. As to the interior, it exhibited not merely a superabundance of whitewash, but wretchedly formed pews patched on to the ends of once open and beautifully carved oak seats, with every possible deformity and injury that two centuries at least of successive churchwardens, at war with common sense and good taste, had contrived to effect in rivalry of each other. To add to the disgust we felt at the sight of these things, the church attendant who was waiting for the funeral, with a white silk hat-band round his hat, came up to us in a state of drunkenness! on a Sunday too, and whilst expecting to be summoned to the solemn service of the dead! This so much annoyed my companion, that I did not look about the church so attentively as I could have wished; but, among other barbarities, I noticed a fine effigy of a Knight Templar, which, (notwithstanding it was buried in whitewash,) as he lay cross-legged, with his hand on the haft of his sword, as if about to draw it, struck us as very characteristic and spirited.* This vigorous example of gothic sculpture was seen in the sill of a window, whither the effigy had been removed from its original station on a tomb under an archway in the side of the wall. The form of the archway can alone be traced by the cracks in the whitewash and plaster with which it has been filled up.

A fine altar-tomb in the chancel, temp. Henry the Seventh, of Sir John Arundell and his two wives, the figures represented on an inlaid brass, was so blocked up with pews on either side that we could not get at it so as to read anything more of the inscription than the name, and that but imperfectly in the last word. The drunken official told us some story of the Templar that I could not make out; first his name, which he so pronounced that we could neither of us understand him; he said, the Knight had left "thousands to the poor"—"thousands to the poor," and that "they were all

robbed of it by roguery, nothing but roguery;" "all the land he had in the world he left to the poor." The Templar's house had stood near Stratton; the moat by which it had been surrounded still remained. He (the official) had served his apprenticeship there. Such was his rambling incoherent account of himself and the mailed Knight.

On coming out of the church door, we observed on the ground under the porch two long common granite slabs, with a rough surface, in regular lines. At first we thought the stones must have been *roughed* (if you will allow the word), to prevent slipping; but, on again observing them more closely, we fancied they were inscribed, and the attendant told us that they were *letters in lines*, which at any time previous to rain were perfectly legible. He then led us to an altar-tomb in the church-yard, which was about the same date, but not being so worn was still plain enough in raised letters to allow us to make out the commencement of an inscription, though we had not time to decypher the whole; the words we could read were "Nicholas Westlake."† I do not think the altar-tomb described was older than the reign of Elizabeth, if so old.

The funeral, whilst we were looking at it, entered the church-yard; all the mourners were singing a hymn: there was a great concourse of people, and we found the deceased had been a young girl, of Stratton, who had accidentally been killed at Bude. We left the churchyard to visit Stratton Heights: that scene where loyalty triumphed, though, alas! but for a short season, and where Death had so large a prey. A physician lives on the spot, Dr. Kingdon, and some three or four years ago built for himself a house on the side of the hill, or of the heights as they are called, where the great battle was fought. Strange to say, it is now called *Stamford Hill*, thus naming it after the defeated rebel general, and not after the victor.‡ It seems almost

* Probably one of the family of Whitminster, the ancient possessors of Stratton and Binomy. Gilbert's Cornwall, vol. iv. p. 16.

† The Westlakes were an ancient family seated at Elmsworthy.

‡ As Stratton evidently denotes a town on a Roman way, may not Stamford be named from the same circumstance?

as if some feeling of jealousy on the part of the Cornish men had occasioned this misnomer, so that, rather than call it *Hopton Hill*, (Sir Ralph Hopton, the leader of the Cavaliers, being a Devonshire man,) they called it *Stamford Hill*, after that Earl, who was one of the few of the nobility that took part with the Parliament, and was here so signally defeated.

Leaving the town of Stratton, we continued our course up a winding way, gradually ascending by an excellent road of modern date the famous heights of Stratton. Clarendon's account of the battle is very fine, perhaps the most graphic and animating scene of a similar nature in all his admirable but prolix work.* It was a magnificent battle, and most gallantly won. The rebels (fourteen hundred horse, and five thousand foot) were encamped on the heights above Stratton, when the Royalists, on the morning of the 16th of May, 1643, having had no rest on the previous night, and only a biscuit a man the day before for food, being in all only two thousand four hundred foot, determined to storm the rebels in their very camp! The latter, never dreaming of such daring, held the Cavaliers in contempt, and purposed to pounce down upon them and take them at advantage the next day; but the Royalists, with a devotion to God and their King that covers their memory with immortal honour, and makes the breast glow as we read the account of their daring, determined to ascend the heights in four different quarters at once, and attack the rebels in their stronghold simultaneously. Sir Ralph Hopton undertook to assault the camp on the south side; Sir Nicholas Slanning and Colonel Trevannion were to ascend the north; Sir John Berkeley and Sir Bevil Granville were to mount another side; and the fourth was to be ascended by Colonel Thomas Basset and Colonel William Godolphin.† Sir Hugh Piper and several others of our western heroes served also in the ranks or commanded their companies. The achievement was at once gallant and decisive; the

Royalists with almost unexampled courage triumphed over a force so superior, slew many, and took a multitude of prisoners; among the rest General James Chudleigh, (one of the principal characters I have introduced in my romance, "*Courtenay of Walreddon*,") upon whom (in order to screen his own cowardice, for he had fled early in the engagement,) the Earl of Stamford endeavoured to turn the blame of the defeat, on telling his tale to the Parliament. This falsehood, with the cruel manner in which he was left without so much as an offer of exchange in the hands of the Royalists, their kindness to him, and a sense of his previous injustice to his royal master, altogether so wrought on him, that he returned to the service of the King, in whose cause he afterwards fell at the siege of Dartmouth by the rebels.—To resume, after this short digression.

After the victory of Stratton Heights, Sir Ralph Hopton returned a solemn thanksgiving on the spot to Almighty God that it was achieved in so wonderful a manner and so contrary to all human expectation. Whoever sees the spot will conceive the interest and the solemnity of such a service, at such a time, and in such a place. To describe the view from Stratton Heights would be difficult; it is a perfect panorama, and one of the very finest I have ever seen: the eye commands in the direction of the ocean, as far as it can extend its ken, the long line of the iron-bound and magnificent coast of Cornwall—the sea, the shore, and the intervening country; in the nearer portions of the view arise Stratton church, town, and the picturesque hills and wooded landscape, far extending in the distance; whilst immediately below the heights on which the battle was fought lies the most beautiful home valley, with all its accompaniments of cottages, farms, stream, and wood, that I have yet seen in Cornwall. There is an indescribable charm in the whole scene as viewed from this spot, and the effect was rendered even sublime by a most glorious sunset at the hour we were there. The clouds and distant heights were of the richest blues and purples, the sea like molten gold. I cannot describe the feelings of interest with which we paced these heights; one

* Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 269.

† Sir Beville Granville was unhorsed in the charge, but was succoured by sir John Berkeley and his musketry.

long, raised, oval-shaped mound of earth, with a still more elevated rise at the north end, points out to the stranger the burial-place of the slain.*

Having seen Stratton Heights, we determined on the Monday, in our road to Clovelly, to visit the ground (for the house itself has long been destroyed) where stood Stowe, the once noble and celebrated mansion of Sir Bevil Granville; we wished also to visit Kilkhampton church, where the great and good Sir Bevil lies interred.

We had a very pleasant drive for about seven miles to Kilkhampton.

The village consists of one wide street of poor old cottages; the church is surrounded by trees, but it did not strike us externally, till we passed within the porch (which is of a later age than the original building), when we beheld a most beautiful and perfect Norman doorway, very deeply and sharply cut with the zig-zag ornament, having on the bend of the arch some curious and grotesque heads of animals, some with beaks, and some with protruded tongues, &c. The church within had been recently whitewashed; all the pillars were buried in that coating; though the sweep of the arches in the aisles were painted about a foot in width in imitation of black streaked marble. The ancient carved oak ends to the open seats still remain, and are very perfect and rich; several grotesque, and others highly ornamental. A very few pews are in the church, which are very high.

We observed on the walls above the arches, in the nave, and on the southern side, the arms and quarterings of the Granvilles; also what I suppose to have been the helmet of Sir Bevil himself, as it has his crest on the top. I have no doubt this helmet was borne with his gauntlets on his coffin into the church at his funeral, and there left as a memorial of his prowess. Part of the helmet by modern barbarism

had been painted white, as well as the crest; the steel bars of the vizor, however, were left untouched. There was another helmet, of a much earlier date, opposite, probably (as they were a valiant family) of some former Granville eminent in battle. The iron gauntlets of Sir Bevil remain one lying on either side the rails of the altar; one of them was placed on the alms box. No doubt these were the very gauntlets that were on his hands when he was killed at Lansdown fight, and were brought hither on his coffin. They were well made, and of the time of Charles the First; the fingers jointed like a lobster's back; the whole lined with stout leather, in parts decayed. I put on one with great reverence.

A large slab of black marble (in the same style and kind of *character, cutting, and spelling*, as the slab on the Tree Inn, in Stratton,) bears a long inscription to the memory of Sir Bevil Granville. This mural tablet is surrounded by a flourishing decoration of drums, trumpets, swords, muskets, banners, balls, with one Fame blowing a trumpet on one side at the top, and another pointing to the inscription beneath; and a very, very diminutive head, intended to represent Sir Bevil Granville's, in a circular recess, between these two rival victories. To render the pigmy bust still more absurd, the top of the recess in which it is ensconced is surmounted by his arms and crest of a very large and disproportionate size.

At the foot of the black marble tablet hangs a gauntlet, evidently copied from the originals in the church. At the bottom of all this flourish, which was in the bad style and taste of the reign of Queen Anne, were seen the fat heads and blown cheeks of two cherubs. The swords and muskets which surrounded the tablet were also of her time, and did not represent the matchlock, petronel, and basket-hilted sword of the days of Charles the First. Nothing was of that date but the gauntlet. The following is a copy of the inscription; but it was "taken off," as the country people say, in such haste, there was no time to copy the old spelling.

"Here lies all that was mortal of the most noble and truly valiant Sir Bevil

* It ought not to be omitted, that, although the battle field is now private property, Dr. Kingdon with much kind consideration leaves the gate of it always unlocked, so that no one need be disappointed in his desire to visit the hallowed spot. The battle-field, in the following year, like that of Waterloo, bore a most luxuriant crop of grain.—Gilbert, *ut suprd.*

Granville of Stowe, in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Granville in France and Normandy, (descended in a direct line from Robert, second son of the warlike Rollo, duke of Normandy,) who, after having obtained divers signal victories over the rebels in the West, was at length slain with many wounds at the battle of Lansdown, July 5th, 1643.* He was born on the 2nd of March, 1595, and was deposited with his noble and heroic ancestors in this church, the 25th of July, 1643. He married the most virtuous lady Grace daughter of Sir George Smith, of the county of Devon, by whom he had many sons, eminent for their loyalty and firm adherence to the Crown and the Church; and several daughters, remarkable examples of true piety. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affections so public that no accident which happened could make an impression on him, and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so. In a word, a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation." Vide Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. To the immortal memory of his grandfather this monument was erected by the Right Honourable George Lord Lansdown, treasurer of the household to Queen Anne, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, &c. in the year of our Lord 1714.

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did ly,
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompassed round the victor
stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering
blood,
Till all his purple current dried and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next famed Granville's ashes
stand?

Thy grandsire fills the sea, and thou the land."

Martin Llewellyn. Vide Oxford University Verses, printed 1643."

The verses of the Welshman, which conclude the epitaph, are a specimen of the laboured conceits so prevalent among the poetasters of the time of Charles the First. Clarendon's quaint diction is faithfully copied on the tablet; and (as I have before observed) the exact similarity, in every particu-

lar, which the inscription on the black marble slab at the Tree Inn bears with this black marble tablet with the white painted letters, leaves not a doubt on the subject, that Lord Lansdowne erected both to the memory of his illustrious grandfather.

The backs of the seats near the altar in Kilkhampton church were on the north side composed of pieces of old carving nailed together, that had, I conclude, been found in the church. But one long piece, fixed and running along the top of the same, must either have been taken from the altar, or from Sir Bevil's house at Stowe. It is of oak, and forms one of the most exquisitely bold and raised pieces of carving that I have ever seen. I could put my fingers between, and take hold of some of the stems and stalks of the flowers and their leaves; and the wood is as hard as if but just cut.† I asked a very poor woman who showed us the church in what part of it was the vault of the Granvilles. She pointed out the spot at the south of the chancel; and said it had been opened and examined about fifteen years ago; that it was formed of arches below the pavement: the steps to descend into it still remained. There were six coffins in it, all of the Granville family, and Sir Bevil's among them. The cause of its being opened was that the church had sunk in that part, and it was supposed to arise from some defect in the vault beneath.

I then questioned her about the once magnificent house at Stowe. She told me, years ago it was entirely taken down; now only the foundations and the old drains remained. It had been an immensely large place: the site of the house was half a mile from the sea; there was a farm near it.‡ I asked her,

† The carvings described by Mrs. Bray were doubtless by Michael Chuke, who decorated Stowe House, built by John Granville, earl of Bath, temp. Charles II. Chuke was accounted equal to Gibbons as a sculptor.

‡ The Rev. F. V. J. Arundell tells me he has heard the farm was supposed to be built on a part of the old stables. He saw in them, when he was a boy, several portraits of the Granville family, which, no doubt, had been removed from the house before it was pulled down.

* Sir Bevil Granville was killed by a blow from a pole-axe, while on horseback, leading the Pikes up Lansdown Hill in the thick of the onset.

in her own way of talking, if she had ever heard tell about the farmer there, finding an antique box with papers in it, in an old room of the farm, and among the papers some of the letters of Sir Bevil Granville. She said, "O yes, she had heard tell about that years ago, (the farmer's name was Sperine;) she had heard two gentlemen a'talking about it, in that very church, when a'looking at his tomb. It was the farmer himself, she heard say; that he and his brother used of an evening to amuse themselves by reading Sir Bevil Granville's old letters; and that he was always a'sending home for money—poor man! he devoted all he possessed to the King; and lost both his fortune and his life in his service."

I asked her if she had ever heard that Lord C. the present owner of Stowe, had, on hearing of the box of papers, sent for them—she said she did not know about that. I have, however, since learnt his lordship did so. A report exists, *I trust, wholly unfounded*, that they are destroyed.

On making some further inquiry about Stowe, we learnt to our regret that we should have to drive three miles back, in order to reach the road by which we must enter the way to it. It was impossible we could do this, as we had to reach Clovelly that night. But, as no part of the old mansion now remains, we could have seen nothing but the site; that, I am assured, is very beautiful; and the old stables are converted into a farm house.

Kilkhampton Church was the living of the once celebrated Harvey, the author of those laboured and didactic "Meditations among the Tombs,"—a book that rose into fame more from its title than any intrinsic merit.

A. E. BRAY.

Tavistock, Oct. 30.

To Mrs. Bray's observations on the loyalty of Sir Bevil Granville may be added, that he was one of those chivalrous champions of Church and King, who, by modern political economists, are regarded as little better than imitators of Don Quixote. They thought that the King was the minister of God for the protection of his people and support of his Church; and, "knowing whose authority he had," that it was a matter of high principle and sound

piety to defend his prerogative and sacred person.

Such, Mr. Urban, of your readers as respect a firm and lofty determination, preserved in all the struggles of adverse fortune, will read with gratification the following original letter of Sir Bevil Granville to Sir John Trelawney, in no small degree prophetic of the writer's fate:—

"Most honourable Sir,—I have in many kinds had trial of your nobleness, but in none more than in this singular expression of your kind care and love. I give also your excellent lady humble thanks for respect unto my poor woman, who hath been long a faithful, much obliged servant of your lady's. But, sir, for my journey is fixed, *I cannot contain myself within my doors when the King of England's standard waves in the field upon so just occasion*, the cause being such as makes all those that die in it little inferior to martyrs. And for my own part, I desire to acquire an honest name or *an honourable grave*. I never loved my life or ease so much as to shew such an occasion, which if I should, I were unworthy of the profession I have held, or to succeed those ancestors of mine, who have so many of them, in several ages, sacrificed their lives for their country. Sir, the barbarous and implacable enemy, notwithstanding His Majesty's gracious proceedings with them, do continue their insolences and rebellion in the highest degree, and are united in a body of great strength, so as you may expect, if they be not prevented and mastered near their own homes, they will be troublesome in yours and the remotest places ere long. I am not without the consideration, as you lovingly advise, of my wife and family; and, as for her, I must acknowledge she hath ever drawn so evenly in the yoke with me as she hath never prest before or hung behind me, nor ever opposed or resisted my will. And yet truly I have not in this or any thing else endeavoured to walk in the way of power with her but of reason, and, though her love will submit to either, yet truly my respect will not suffer me to urge her with power unless I can convince with reason. So much for that, whereof I am willing to be accomptable unto so good a friend.

"I have no suit unto you in mine own behalf, but for your prayers and good wishes, and that if I live to come home again you would please to continue me in the number of your servants. I shall give a true relation to my very noble friend Mr. Moyle of your and his aunt's loving respects to him, which he hath good

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reason to be thankful for. And so I beseech God to send you and your noble family all health and happiness; and, while I live,

"I am, sir,

"Your unfeigned and loving,

"faithful servant,

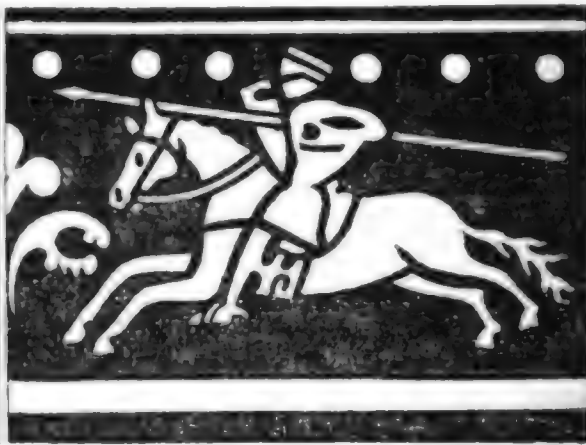
"BEVILLE GRANVILLE.

"To Sir John Trelawney."

That "honourable grave" to which the victor of Stratton aspired was granted him within less than two months after the action which there occurred. He fell at the battle of Lansdown on the 5th of the following July, like the heroes of Colchester, Sir George Lucas and Sir George

Lisle, asserting the righteousness of the cause he had espoused by the testimony of his blood. Clarendon has yielded to him, in three expressive and not inelegant lines, the meed of that "honest name" which he desired. The historian's assertion may here for the sake of emphasis be repeated, that "a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation." The loyalty, courage, and virtue of Sir Bevil Granville are indeed a noble example for his countrymen in all future ages.

A. J. K.



MR. URBAN,

Great Bedwyn,
June 12.

THE numbers of Mr. J. G. Nichols's work on Decorated Tiles, noticed in your last Magazine, have been received by me from time to time with great interest, as giving from other localities specimens of tiles which once existed in great variety in the fine old cruciform church of this place.

Coincident with the publication of the last number I discovered a tile in the chancel, representing a knight in armour, which I had not before seen, and I was agreeably surprised on receiving the number in question a few days afterwards, to find that Mr. Nichols had engraved it from a copy found at Romsey.

On comparing the drawing of the Romsey tile (plate 80,) with the specimen found here, I perceived that the latter is in some respects more perfect. I therefore determined to send you the above accurate outline of the pattern, together with another of similar character, of which there are several specimens here, fragments of which

have been long known to me. You will see that the figures in the first are much better defined than they are on the Romsey tile; the horse is perfect, as is also the horseman's helmet, whilst the shield bears the well known Templar's cross. The corner behind the sword is unfortunately broken off, so that I can give no idea as to what it contained beyond the two dots copied from the corresponding filling up of the second tile. In Mr. Nichols's drawing of the Romsey tile, this portion seems to me unintelligible, probably from its original being also imperfect.

The second tile represents a knight riding in the opposite direction, with different accoutrements, and armed with a long spear or lance.

These tiles were doubtless intended to appear, when *in situ*, as a pair, and to be repeated in succession as a border to the general pavement. This idea is confirmed by the fleur de lis or shrub in the centre, being only half shewn on each tile, and requiring to be put together for the full development of the design. It is not im-

probable that the pair may be regarded as a Saracen encountered by a Crusader, and that they are in the act of meeting in deadly strife. If so, they must be of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and the decayed state of the specimens infer as great an age, as does also the fact of their being associated in the church with tiles bearing the arms of Eleanor of Castille, the first queen of Edward I. In corroboration of this opinion it may be further observed that the Saracen's shield is made concave, so that it might fit more closely to the body, and this shape was certainly adopted by Richard Cœur de Lion, and continued by the early monarchs of the house of Plantagenet, as may be noticed on the great seals of that period.

The dimensions of these tiles are 8½ inches by 6½.

It has often occurred to me that the ancient pavement tiles found in this neighbourhood, may have been manufactured at Inkpen or Kintbury, in Berkshire, where there are pits of fine clay used to this day by the present race of potters, and many that have been exhausted in former ages by their forefathers. They also manufacture plain tiles for pavements, and occasionally figured tiles, not indeed for church purposes, but as rude ornaments for their cottage dwellings, and for articles of use, such as stands for hot irons. Some of the squares are of tolerable design, and may be met with, inserted in cottage walls, 50 or 100 years ago; but generally they are more modern, and some are quite recent.

Yours, &c. J. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN that "Journal of the British Archæological Association" which in your last number you have designated as the New Journal, its editors having given it the mark of "No. I.," one of the leading original articles is entitled, "Remarks on an Enamelled Tablet preserved in the museum at Mans, and supposed to represent the Effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet." The author of this paper, Mr. J. R. Planché, F.S.A., is one of the new "General Committee" appointed at the "General Meeting" assembled by Mr. Pettigrew;

and it is evident that this communication has been made in compliance with the wishes of his associates, for the especial benefit of the "Journal, No. I." but in such haste as to prevent the research which he would otherwise have been happy to bestow. Mr. Planché's good-nature deserves at least this acknowledgment, even though the new association should not have received the benefit he intended; for I have no hesitation in adding that a more fruitless essay could not have filled ten pages of any periodical. I am emboldened to speak the more plainly upon this subject, not only by the courteous invitation* given by Mr. Planché himself, but because I have already on several occasions published my views upon many of the points introduced in his paper, and therefore feel myself entitled to continue to support them, still believing them to be correct.

The subject appears to have been suggested to Mr. Planché by the following circumstance. An English traveller, in the year 1647, happening to visit the church of Mans, saw there a "figure enamelled upon a copper-plate," accompanied by a shield bearing lions. Being a herald by profession, his attention was naturally directed to this ancient shield of arms: and, either from recollection at the time, or from subsequent association, he was inclined to suppose that the personage so represented was an Earl of Salisbury. Having communicated his supposed discovery to Sandford, that author adopted his view affirmatively, in the following passage respecting the arms of William Longespé, Earl of Salisbury, the natural son of King Henry II. :—

"Having married Ela, the daughter and heir of William Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, he took the arms of his said father-in-law; for in the cathedral church of Mans, in the county of Main, the figure of William d'Evereux or Fitz-Patrick is enamelled upon a copper-plate, affixed to a pillar in the south-isle, near the cross of

* "To settle beyond dispute which escaped, and was 'found' by Mr. Stothard in the museum at Mans, is, I repeat, an object of much importance to the herald and general antiquary, and I shall feel personally obliged to any one who can dispel or confirm my doubts on the subject." (p. 38.)

the said church, being about a foot and half high, armed in mail, and with his left arm leaning upon his long triangular shield, upon which are the six lions; but by reason of the embowing thereof, only four of the lions are obvious to your sight. Sir Edward Walker knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, being in those parts, upon his view of the said cathedral, made this observation, An. 1647." (Genealogical History of the Kings of England, 1677, p. 114.)

Now, this statement, it must be observed, rests on no other authority but its own, and the weight of Garter Walker's name. The latter, I believe, is not distinguished by any great posthumous reputation, whatever respect may be justly due to the high office which he once filled. Of authority for the statement itself, none whatever appears. It would claim far greater consideration if we had been told that the ascription of the monument to the Earl of Salisbury was communicated by any inhabitant of Mans, however unlearned. That would have shown a local tradition; but, as it is, the idea appears to have been suggested merely by Walker's own acquaintance with the armorial coat of the Earls of Salisbury. We have, therefore, in this passage of Sandford, nothing more than the conjecture of a foreigner casually visiting the cathedral of Mans.

On the other hand, the enamelled tablet is noticed in terms of high estimation by several learned natives of France. The Père Anselme, after relating the burial of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, in the church of St. Julian at Mans, adds,

"où se voit sa figure et son épitaphe en cuivre émaillé, qui doivent être gravés comme une pièce curieuse, particulièrement pour prouver les armes d'Anjou, de Normandie, et d'Angleterre, dans *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise* par le P. Dom Bernard de Montfaucon."

And in conformity with this suggestion Montfaucon engraved the figure, with the following description—

"Geffroi le Bel, Comte du Maine, fils de Foulques Comte d'Anjou et du Maine, mort l'an 1150. Cette figure, qui a été copiée d'après une table de cuivre émaillé dans la nef de l'église cathédrale de St. Julien du Mans, est des plus singulières. Le casque a la forme d'un bonnet Phrigien; son bouclier, le plus grand que se voit

dans tous ces monumens, est fort creux. Quoiqu'il tienne une épée nue dans la main droite, tout le reste de l'habit n'a rien de militaire. Sur la tête du comte il y a deux vers Latins, qui marquent que son épée en chassant les brigands donnait la paix aux églises."

Again, in *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, where the same Geoffrey is noticed—

"On voit encore aujourd'hui sur un des piliers de cette église, vis à vis de la Chapelle du Crucifix, une table de cuivre émaillé, où il est représentée, son épée nue de la main droite, et de l'autre son ecu, dont le champ est d'azur, a quatre lionceaux d'or lampassés de gueules. On lit au bas ce distique: Ense tuo," &c.

To these testimonies of the most eminent French antiquaries, for which I am indebted to Mr. Planché's own paper, a little search might probably add others, anterior to the disturbance of the church of Mans at the Revolution; and certainly, at least, that of the late M. du Sommérard, who, in his work on "*Les Arts du Moyen Age*," has published an engraving of this enamelled tablet, equally accurate with that by A. J. Stothard, and on a larger scale.

Now, the extraordinary position assumed by Mr. Planché is this. Without disputing the statement of Anselme, Montfaucon, &c., as to the existence of an enamelled tablet in the church of Mans representing Geoffrey Plantagenet, he deems that "*equal credence*" (p. 31) may be given to the English traveller, afterwards Sir Edward Walker; that consequently there were "*two*" tablets instead of one; and that "*some confusion*" was occasioned by their resemblance. Such confusion must amount to nothing less than that the wrong tablet was described by Anselme and the writer in *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*; for it is clear that they describe the tablet which is still existing, and which has been engraved by Stothard and Du Sommérard. Finally, Mr. Planché appears inclined to assign the effigy represented in the tablet, not with Sir Edward Walker and Sandford to William Earl of Salisbury, the son of Patrick, also (erroneously) called Devereux, but to William Comte d'Evreux, who died in 1118. To this conclusion he has been led by the great variety of errors in matters of coat-

armour and in matters of pedigree which exist respecting the parties introduced into the discussion, and of which it has been his misfortune to reap a most abundant crop.

It is now ten years ago since I myself went over the same ground in "The History of Lacock Abbey," and two years ago I again laid bare the non-entity of the pretended Devereux in the first number of "The Topographer and Genealogist." In the same publication, (p. 85,) when noticing the connection supposed by Mr. Drummond in his "Noble British Families" to exist between the lioncels of Salisbury and the lioncels of the Bohuns, I pointed out the "error of Sandford," in ascribing the effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet to "William d'Evereux or Fitz-Patrick." Such ancient errors, perhaps, have the quality which Horace attributes to nature—

expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit.

The present occasion, however, is one on which their refutation may possibly obtain more than customary attention. I will therefore request your readers' patience whilst I go through, first, the coats of arms, and, secondly, the genealogical points, which have given rise to the doubts that Mr. Planché desires his friends to "dispel."

1. He says that the armorial bearings generally assigned to Geoffrey Plantagenet by the heralds are, Gules, a chief argent, over all an escarbuncle of eight rays, pometty and flowery, or; for which he gives no higher authority than the monument of Queen Elizabeth in Henry the Seventh's chapel. In answer to this, I beg to repeat the opinion published in your pages in the year 1829, that the escarbuncle is not properly an heraldic charge at all;* but merely that ornamental boss of the shield, which in another form, a cross, not an escarbuncle, may be seen on the shield in the enamelled tablet at

* See this subject discussed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciv. ii. 517, in a review of the three early Rolls of Arms, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas; in none of which does the escarbuncle occur as a charge. It was never an *English* charge until placed in some modern coats, in one of which, Thornton, it is a variation from the Catharine Wheel. In some foreign coats it may have been adopted earlier, as that of Cleves, which was an escarbuncle over an *inescucheon*,

Mans, in addition to its pictorial charges of the rampant lions.

2. Mr. Planché states (p. 37) that for the arms of William Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, "Milles and Heylin give, Gules, three pallets vairy, on a chief or a lion passant sable,—a most suspicious bearing for that date, of which simplicity is the character." That is true, and I have before given my opinion† that the Earls of Salisbury of the first house had no armorial shield. They became extinct just about the period of the commencement of armorial bearings; and perhaps before such distinctions were general in this country. The old heralds, when at a loss for the arms of these Earls, appear to have somewhere met with the coat above described, in what they deemed a probable place for their discovery, and very possibly that was at Bradenstoke priory, where Earl William "Fitz-Patrick" was buried, for such a coat may be discerned, with others, in the view of the ruins of that house published at the beginning of the last century by S. and N. Buck.

The appropriation was the more readily made, if, as I believe to be the case, the coat was a foreign one. The families of St. Pol and Chastillon both bore, Gules, three pallets vair, and a chief or;‡ the former sometimes charging the chief with a label of five points,§ and that branch of the latter which were lords of Dampierre with two lions combatant.|| This last coat was not formed until the 14th century,—in consequence of the alliance of Gaultier de Chastillon, who died in 1325, with Marguerite, daughter of Jean, Sire de Dampierre. Jean bore on his seal a lion rampant debruised by a label: Gaultier de Chastillon, bringing his own arms, placed on the chief the lion of Dampierre, repeated as above described. I am inclined to believe that it was this coat which was adopted by the heralds for the early Earls of Salisbury.

3. The coat of six lioncels. Mr. Planché (pp. 33, 36) argues that this cannot have been the coat of Geoffrey Plantagenet; he says, "The arms cannot, without actually wresting them

† *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 86.

‡ *La Maison de Flandre*, par Olivier de Wree, 1642, i. 152.

§ *Ibid.* pp. 71, 159. || *Ibid.* p. 95.

from the obvious legal owner, and changing the tincture of the field and form of the charge, be even suspected to be his."

Who is meant by "the obvious legal owner" is not very distinctly shown; but apparently it is the person named by Sir Edward Walker,—“William D'Evereux or Fitz-Patrick, earl of Salisbury;” and afterwards, in p. 37, Mr. Planché appears satisfied that these were the arms of “the ancient counts d'Evereux.” In this I think he has been misled. I am not able to say whether those counts of Evreux had any armorial coat; but I believe it was not this.

Mr. Planché's other difficulty, the supposed “changing the tincture of the field and the form of the charge,” is connected I presume with the theory he has decidedly adopted, that the arms of a member of the house of the Dukes of Normandy and Kings of England *ought* to have resembled their coat in those particulars; that is, that the field ought to have been azure instead of gules, and the lions passant instead of rampant. It happens that Père Anselme, in his great work, has placed at the head of his article on Geoffrey the usual coat of the Dukes of Normandy, Gules, two lions or; and Mr. Planché seems inclined to prefer this accidental oversight to that learned author's deliberate judgment upon the monument at Mans which has been already quoted.

But here let me transcribe one passage of Mr. Planché's essay which I regard as very just, and as being more to the purpose—I mean the purpose of forming correct notions in heraldic antiquities, than all the rest of his paper. He says, “The lions of England, and the fleurs-de-lys of France, are in my opinion only a repetition of the single charge originally assumed; the shape of the shield, or the size of the cap or shoe to be so ornamented, deciding, in those early days, the position and number. The proofs of this theory are too numerous for me now to adduce.” It is exemplified in the effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by his exhibiting a single lion on that side of his cap which is seen, and four lions on that side of his shield which is seen. At his marriage, it is recorded by a chronicler named Jean de Marmoustier, he wore shoes embroidered with little golden lions,

and a shield similarly ornamented was hung about his neck. Again, the same author describes him when engaged in combat, as

Pictos leones preferens in clypeo :

Veris leonibus nulla erat inferior fortitudo.

But Mr. Planché does not accord the like latitude to primeval heraldry, when he requires the lions to be placed on a red instead of a blue ground; or when he objects (p. 33) to the shape of their heads or the scantiness of their manes. His liberality on these latter points might be extended by a course of study of the lions on ancient seals, where he would find considerable variety of expression.*

Neither does Mr. Planché appear to recollect the very early period of the art of heraldry of which he is treating, when he says (p. 36), that “it is absurd to suppose William de Longespée would assume the arms of Geoffrey duke of Normandy, of whom he was only the illegitimate *grandson*, instead of those of Henry II. king of England, of whom he was the illegitimate *son*.” To reason upon the matter from the usages of subsequent times, is a way more likely to evade than to meet the truth. The only safe analogies are *contemporary* examples, if any such are to be found. I therefore adhere to my opinion expressed in 1835, in the *History of Lacock Abbey*, p. 106, “that the *name* of William Longespée was originally derived from William Longespée, Duke of Normandy, who died in 948; and that his *armorial coat* was adopted from another of his princely re-

* In his prefatory observations Mr. Planché has assigned, as one of the motives originating his essay, the bearing which the arms represented in the table have “upon the hotly disputed question whether the royal arms of our Anglo-Norman monarchs were lions or leopards.” This question will be more fairly decided by the descriptions of ancient writers (such as the passage of Marmoustier above cited) than by representations. We admit the beasts of the shield of Longespée to be lions (or technically lioncels); and yet on the “*secretum*” or signet-seal of William Longespée (*History of Lacock*, p. 147) is figured his *long sword* between what are now technically termed leopard's heads. So the leopard's head of the Goldsmiths' arms, and which is stamped upon every spoon we use, is no doubt originally a royal mark, and taken from the lions of the royal shield.

lations; for the six rampant lions had been first assumed, in the very infancy of heraldry, by his grandfather, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou."

The same fact had been previously pointed out by A. J. Stothard; and, indeed, it was this very similarity, or rather identity, of the arms which led Sir Edward Walker to ascribe the figure at Mans to an Earl of Salisbury. In the field of his shield being blue, and in the posture of the lions, there is in reality every possible proof that the arms of William Longespée earl of Salisbury, as displayed on his own monument in Salisbury cathedral, were derived from those on the monumental tablet at Mans of his father's father, Geoffrey count of Anjou. Sir Edward Walker's error was not a misappropriation of the armorial coat, but a misapprehension of the individual.

I must now proceed to exhibit very briefly Mr. Planché's errors in matters of *Pedigree*.

He represents (p. 35), the history of "the D'Evereux family of Normandy" as being "but little known;" and, in p. 36 adds, "In order to sound the depth of this mystery, a very critical examination of the genealogy and history of the D'Evereux of Normandy is necessary."

I do not imagine that the History of the real family of the Comtes d'Evereux is little known; for there is a volume on the subject by Le Brasseur.

And unfortunately the history of the pseudo-Devereux is more known than it ought to be, as I am able to affirm from having given it on more than one occasion the "very critical examination" which, as Mr. Planché says, it deserves. In fact "the pedigree of William Fitzpatrick," which has been subjoined to his essay, as "extracted from the Historical and Genealogical account of the family of D'Evereux, compiled by Robert Devereux, of Carigmenan (*not* Carignenan), Esq. dated 1789, and printed among the claims at the Coronation of George IV." is a tissue of falsehoods: as,—

1. "Walter," son of Robert Count d'Evereux. There was no such person.

2. "Count de Rosmar." There was no such comté.

3. "Gerrald." Gerold de Roumare, and his brother Edward of Salisbury, the Domesday sheriff of Wiltshire, are supposed with great probability to

have been brothers of "Ralph, the founder of the abbey of Bocheville, and ancestor of the Tancarville, chamberlains of Normandy."* Certainly, they were not members of the family of the Comtes d'Evreux.

4. "William de Meschin, Count de Rosmar," son of Gerold; and "William Count de Rosmar" his son. These names are also quite erroneous. But I need only refer to the History of Lacock Abbey, and to my descent of the family of Romara, Earls of Lincoln, in the Topographer and Genealogist, to prove that they have already received an unusual share of "critical examination."

5. Robert, "from whom are descended the viscounts of Hereford, and the Devereux earls of Essex;" is placed as third son of the imaginary "Walter count de Rosmar." This also is sheer fiction: there is no evidence whatever that those earls and viscounts could truly claim descent from the ancient Comtes d'Evreux. Dugdale only says of the Devereux, that they "had their surname from Evreux, a town in Normandy," and one which of course, like other towns, may have given name to several individuals of different families.

6. "Patrick d'Evereux, or d'Eberos, from the Latin Ebroicensis, created earl of Salisbury by the empress Maud." He had no right, as already stated, to the name of d'Evereux. The name, as applied to the earls of Salisbury, originated from a monastic chronicle belonging to Lacock Abbey, in which Walter the supposed, but fictitious, primogenitor of the race, was termed "strenuus Normannus Walterus le Ewrus, Comes de Rosmar." But "le Ewrus" was an epithet, equivalent to "le heureux," or the fortunate,† he being one of the fortunate adventurers endowed with lands in England by William the Conqueror: and the heralds of the sixteenth or seventeenth century were the first to convert this epithet into Devereux, in order to flatter the Earls of Essex.

* Topographer and Genealogist, i. 17.

† "Such, after a long, careful, and scrupulous investigation, is proved to be the sole origin of the surname of Devereux having been bestowed upon the early Earls of Salisbury." History of Lacock, p. 43.

7. As brothers to Earl William Fitz-Patrick are given the names of "Philip, went to Ireland 1203," and "Patrick, killed in Aquitaine." In answer to this I beg to extract the following passages from the History of Lacock Abbey:

"In the document we have before spoken of (Pedigree of Devereux of Carigmenan) it is stated not only that Ela's uncles Patrick and Philip were bred as monks at Bradenstoke, but that they exchanged the frock for the cuirass; that Patrick was slain at Aquitaine, before the death of his brother the Earl; but that Philip, having seen the estates of his family go out of his house, went in 1203 to seek other fortunes in Ireland, where it is stated that he settled in the county of Wexford, and founded the family now bearing the name of Devereux.

"It is true that Earl William had two brothers named Patrick and Philip, besides another named Walter; and it is also clear that Patrick died before him, as there is a charter of the Earl, directing the monks of Bradenstoke to pray for Patrick's soul, which is witnessed by Philip and Walter. But there is no positive evidence, beyond the unauthenticated statement of Brooke, that any of the brothers were monks of Bradenstoke priory.

"Nor is there any record of Patrick having been slain in Aquitaine, though we know from history that Earl Patrick his father* was actually slain in Aquitaine."

The story, in fact, turns out to be a romance such as is too commonly found when the pedigrees of our old heralds are "very critically examined." If the Earls of Salisbury were not even related to the name of Devereux, of course the assumed descent of the Devereux's of Ireland from them must be fictitious, and the claim of Mr. Devereux of Carigmenan to perform service at the coronation of George the Fourth, because "William d'Evereux, or Fitz-Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, bore the sceptre and dove at the coronation of Richard I. and at that monarch's second coronation supported the canopy," was one of the most vain and illusory ever seriously brought forward.

8thly and lastly. Mr. Devereux's error respecting the date of the marriage of Ela, the heiress of the earldom of Salisbury, and the doubts expressed in Mr. Planché's note, will be settled by reference to the History of Lacock

Abbey, pp. 80 and 100, where her birth is placed in 1188 and her marriage in 1198.

I have only two more observations to make upon Mr. Planché's arguments respecting the Tablet at Mans. Besides those of heraldry and genealogy which have now been already discussed, perhaps with too much prolixity, he founds others on, 1. the identity of the epitaph, and 2. the character described in the epitaph.

The former arises from the circumstance of the continuator of William de Jumieges having introduced some different verses in his chronicle in reference to Geoffrey Plantagenet. Now, this is a common occurrence: scores of imaginary epitaphs may be found in the old chroniclers.

With regard to the verses existing on the Tablet,

Ense tuo, Princeps, predonum turba
fugatur,

Ecclesiisque quies pace vigente datur.

Mr. Planché argues that they were inapplicable to Geoffrey, but really applicable to William comte d'Evreux, who died in 1118. But what substantial argument can be raised upon such common-place eulogies? Are they not such as a monk might write even if they represented rather what he desired his temporal lord to be, than what he actually was?

To fix upon so early a date as 1118 for the Enamelled Tablet is not judicious. Supposing it to be no older than the death of Geoffrey Plantagenet in 1150, it is still one of the greatest curiosities of its kind, and one of the very earliest monuments of hereditary coat-armour.

I cannot conclude these observations without again acknowledging how well I am aware that what is incorrect or imperfect in Mr. Planché's paper is mainly attributable to his want of leisure, and the pressing exigences of the "Journal, No. I." From a like cause I am myself obliged to close this letter without pursuing some points which might probably lead to further information; but, having undertaken to make the present reply, I am unwilling to allow another month to pass without availing myself of the vehicle of your pages for so doing.

I am, yours &c.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

* Misprinted *grandfather* in the History of Lacock.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Diaries and Correspondence of James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury. Edited by his Grandson, the third Earl. 8vo. Vols. III. and IV.

THESE volumes carry on and conclude the selection from Lord Malmesbury's Correspondence noticed in our Magazine for November last (vol. XXII. p. 497, N. S.) They are full of the same kind of interest which distinguished the former volumes, and fully establish the propriety of submitting a portion of the Earl's papers to the public.

The first mission to which these volumes relate was to Prussia in 1793, in the vain endeavour to stir up a faithless and mean-spirited sovereign to engage with energy in the war against France. All that could be effected was accomplished—the Prussian monarch received our gold.

In his next mission Lord Malmesbury escorted to England Princess Caroline of Brunswick, the selected bride of the Prince of Wales. The papers relating to this embassy are perhaps the most likely to be popular of any in the work, and will certainly be invaluable to Miss Strickland when she reaches the period of the unhappy Caroline. The Prince of Wales appears in these pages as an easy-tempered dupe, immersed in all the vices and follies of his time, without affection for his well-meaning but stern and obstinate father, entangled with many *liaisons*, both amorous and political, and always of the opinion of the last person he conversed with. As a wife for this distinguished gentleman, and a future queen for England, George III. selected a young lady whose only claim to fill this exalted position seems to have been found in the circumstance that she was his majesty's niece. The disclosures here made respecting her education and character are astonishing. She stands forth as a mere thoughtless, frivolous, gossiping, inquisitive hoyden, whose education had given her a little insight

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into the mean vices of a minor court, but had left her equally ignorant of the manners of good society, and of the feelings of a really upright and honourable (to say nothing of a Christian) mind. Europe, the whole world, could not have presented a person more totally unfit to be the wife of such a man as the Prince of Wales. The first day, it might almost be said the first moment, of their acquaintance produced a mutual dislike, which easily led on to all the terrible results.

“ ‘ I immediately notified the arrival to the King and Prince of Wales,’ remarks Lord Malmesbury, in reference to the arrival of the Princess in London; ‘ the last came immediately. I, according to the established etiquette, introduced (no one else being in the room) the Princess Caroline to him. She very properly, in consequence of my saying to her it was the right mode of proceeding, attempted to kneel to him. He raised her (gracefully enough) and embraced her, said barely one word, turned round, retired to a distant part of the apartment, and, calling me to him, said, ‘ Harris, I am not well; pray get me a glass of brandy.’ I said, ‘ Sir, had you not better have a glass of water?’—upon which he, much out of humour, said, with an oath, ‘ No! I will go directly to the queen,’ and away he went. The Princess, left during this short moment alone, was in a state of astonishment; and on my joining her, said, ‘ Mon Dieu! est ce que le Prince est toujours comme cela? Je le trouve tres gros, est nullement aussi beau que son portrait.’ ”

* * * *

“ At dinner I was far from satisfied with the Princess's behaviour; it was flippant, rattling, affecting raillery and wit, and throwing out coarse vulgar hints about Lady ———, who was present, and, though mute, *le diable n'en perdait rien*. The Prince was evidently disgusted, and this unfortunate dinner fixed his dislike, which, when left to herself, the Princess had not the talent to remove; but, by still observing the same giddy manners and attempts at cleverness and coarse sarcasm, increased till it became positive hatred.” (III. 218, 219.)

H

Unhappy couple! victims of defective education, mismanagement, and the dangers and temptations of exalted station. Surrounded by all the glorious things of earth, possessed of every thing which the mean man envies and the poor man longs and struggles for, they were two of the most pitiable, miserable beings in the world.

Lord Malmesbury's next mission was to Lisle, with the honourable object of putting a stop to the war which had for four years desolated the fairest portion of Europe, and extended its horrors to many other parts of the world. The papers here published fully establish the honest anxiety of Pitt that the negotiation should be successful, and the opposition of his minister for foreign affairs, Lord Grenville. They also prove the great probability that peace would have been attained, ("we infallibly should have succeeded," are the words of Lord Malmesbury, iii. 577,) but for the reascendancy of Jacobinism at Paris, and the success of the *coup d'état* of the 4th September, 1797, by which two directors, Carnot and Barthélemy, and sixty other public men of eminence and moderation, were arrested and summarily *deported* (such was the phrase) to Guiana.

The last volume is altogether one of domestic interest. It ranges from 1801 to 1808, and consists of letters and extracts from Diaries, which relate to the cabals and intrigues, the changes of administrations, and the quarrels and factions of public men in whose actions and characters English readers cannot but feel a lasting concern. We can do no more than point attention to it as a valuable storehouse of materials for history, and select a few of the little *items* of information with which the whole volume abounds.

The following is Lord Malmesbury's theory as to the nature of the King's insanity. It was written in February, 1801.

"The King on Monday, after having remained many hours without speaking, at last towards the evening came to himself and said, 'I am better now, *but I will remain true to the church.*'" This leaves little doubt as to the idea uppermost in his mind; and the physicians do not scruple to say, that, although his majesty

certainly had a bad cold, and would under all circumstances have been ill, yet that the hurry and vexation of all that has passed* was the cause of his mental illness; which, if it had shown itself at all, would certainly not have declared itself so violently, or been of a nature to cause any alarm, had not those events taken place. Just as the King was taken ill in 1788, he said, after the last levee he held in the closet, to Lord Thurlow and the Duke of Leeds, on the first advising him to take care of himself and return to Windsor, 'You then, too, my Lord Thurlow, forsake me, and suppose me ill beyond recovery; but whatever you and Mr. Pitt may think or feel, I, *that am born a gentleman*, shall never lay my head on my last pillow in peace and quiet as long as I remember the loss of *my American colonies.*' I had this fact from the Duke of Leeds who was present; and it describes precisely the state of the King's mind at that moment, as does what he said on Monday—'I will remain true to the church'—show beyond a question the object uppermost in it now, and the goad in each case of his delirium." (IV. 19.)

This "born gentleman" had never wit enough to comprehend Shakspeare; but who can read these anecdotes of his periods of infirmity without being reminded of that "foolish fond old man," in whose mind the predominance of one idea, not love of church nor loss of colonies but filial ingratitude, may be as clearly traced as, with the help of Lord Malmesbury, we can do it in the instance of George III.?

Of the great man of the day, Pitt, these volumes tell us a good deal. They exhibit him in many phases; playing, of all things in the world, "speculation," and that with great zest, at Longleat (iv. 43); carrying himself towards George III. (who, whatever were his failings, deserved better treatment from Pitt) with considerable want of real respect and, with the pride of superior intellect, not even deigning to consult him, or even to apprise him of projected measures of considerable moment (ibid. 3); and, above all, treating his own devoted followers with a cold and haughty disdain which too often threw them into the party of his rival. We hear of his receiving letters

* The King had just dismissed Mr. Pitt upon his persisting in his determination to bring in a measure for the relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

from them which he did not condescend to answer; of his total neglect of "little attentions;" of the slight with which he was in the habit of treating his influential supporters, and the closeness with which he shrouded his plans from their knowledge and observation; but, with all these defects in his personal character, Lord Malmesbury holds him forth as unquestionably possessing the greatest intellect of the time; a man of a mind at once capacious and fertile; an honest seeker after character, not place; and an ardent lover of his country.

"Lady Malmesbury, who saw Sir W. Farquhar three days after Pitt's death, and received from him an account of his last hours, says, that almost the last words he spoke intelligibly were these to himself, and more than once repeated, 'Oh, what times! oh, my country!'" (V. 346.)

The following character of Canning is singularly in keeping with the subsequent history of his life. It bears date in 1807.

"Canning possesses the peculiar talent of justifying ably and forcibly all he does, or wishes to be done, and that so rapidly and so eloquently, that it is very difficult not to be carried away by what he says. He is unquestionably very clever, very essential to government; but he is hardly yet a statesman, and his dangerous habit of quizzing (which he cannot restrain) would be most unpopular in any department which required pliancy, tact, or conciliatory behaviour. He is honourable and honest, with a dash of the Irishman, and all his plans and ideas of governing would partake of this, and might be as dangerous in practice as he makes them appear plausible by the eloquent way in which he expresses them . . . Canning may be safely trusted, for, I repeat it, he is honourable and honest, and if Pitt had not forced him in his hothouse of partiality and *engouement*, (for it amounted to that,) but had left him to ripen gradually, and allowed him in the early part of his political life, which began only *eleven* years ago, to experience some hardships, or even contradictions, his mind would have taken a better bend; but spoiled as he has been—feared and wanted as he finds himself—no place is now high enough for him; his ambition rises beyond this visible diurnal sphere, and I fear he may lose many real and cordial friends, for uncertain political connexions." (IV. 367.)

The present volumes have the same fault we noticed in their predecessors—some ridiculous misprintings; but as works of substantial merit and value we heartily welcome and recommend them, and assure the possessors of similar papers that they can hardly do a better service to their country than by making them public, and thus contributing to put our history upon the solid foundation of truth.

De Foix; or Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century, an historical romance by Mrs. Bray.

THIS is the second volume of the collective series issued monthly of this lady's novels and romances. With great versatility of talent Mrs. Bray is at home, either in the narration of deeds of chivalrous bearing, enacted amid the splendour of the listed field, "the minstrelsy and service at the feast," or in the simple and unadorned realities of ordinary life, which strike the sympathising chords of the human heart, and shew us that our course in the voyage of time is through a troubled sea; and that our only and sure pilot to the haven of eternity is the hand of Providence himself, who calms or divides the waters for his faithful people as circumstances require.

When we say that the familiar domestic style is Mrs. Bray's *forte*, we only bear testimony to the truth of the axiom, that there is no mode of painting so irresistibly attractive as that which takes nature for its model. Nature ever demonstrates that she is "herself the highest point of art."

Gaston Phœbus Count de Foix was one of the most powerful princes of the minor states who flourished during the 14th century; our readers will remember that he was contemporary with the brightest period of English chivalry displayed in France by Edward III. and his renowned son the Black Prince.

Very ample materials are afforded for his history by that pleasant colloquial chronicler, Froissart, who takes his reader by the hand and introduces him to the personal habits and characters of the princes and leaders of his time, not as a grave historian arraying them in the solemnities of a suppositious grandeur, but as a lively

and intelligent guide, who imparts all that he knows without much regard to ornament or arrangement, and who will talk on till he has fairly communicated all the circumstances of his narrative, small or great, to his hearers. From materials afforded by such faithful contemporary observers, authors possessing genuine talent for writing historical romance have ever constructed their most successful compositions of that order. Thus, Mrs. Bray's *De Foix* will not be disadvantageously placed on the same shelves with the *Ivanhoe* and *Quentin Durward* of the late Sir Walter Scott.

"From Froissart we learn that Gaston Phoebus Count de Foix was 'one of the handsomest men of his time; tall, and finely formed, his countenance fair and ruddy, with gray and amorous eyes, that gave delight whenever he chose to express affection. In short,' continues the chronicler, 'everything considered, though I had before been in several courts of kings, dukes, princes, counts and noble ladies, I was never at one which pleased me more, nor was I ever more delighted with feats of arms, than at this of the Count de Foix. There were knights and squires to be seen in every chamber, hall, and court, going backwards and forwards, and conversing on arms and love.'

" 'The Count de Foix was perfect in person and in mind, and no contemporary prince could be compared with him for sense, honour, or liberality.' Such were the virtues of this distinguished prince, and would that we might here conclude in the words just quoted this slight and imperfect sketch of his character, but, alas! truth forbids it

"His virtues shone as the clearest light, bright and useful, his vices were as the darkest shade, deep and dangerous When no sacrifice was required, de Foix preferred the paths of virtue, but if an end could not be accomplished by direct means he scrupled not to adopt such as were expedient." Note in Appendix, by Mrs. Bray, p. 370.

Mrs. Bray's aim in the romance of *De Foix* appears to be to shew that the military character of the Middle Ages well-nigh obscured the light of Christianity. Personal courage was esteemed the greatest of all virtues, and an honourable name in arms, the highest object of human ambition. Mercy and humility might now and then be the theme of the monk, but they were little understood by the lord of arbi-

trary power. If any one should ask how it has been that the light of Christianity has struggled through such universal and protracted obscurity, the reply must be, that the little leaven which is finally to convert and humanize the whole world was ever preserved by God's Providence for the accomplishment of his ultimate ends, and thus the faithful few in every age will ultimately be found to have been, however obscurely and unostentatiously placed, the supporting links in the great system of moral government. The unassuming virtues of the humble heart, Mrs. Bray shews us, far outvalue the pageantry of knighthood, the boast of heraldry, and pomp of power.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By H. E. Manning, A.M.

THIS volume consists of seven discourses, the subjects of which we consider to be chosen with care and judgment, as suited to the audience, and certainly they are discussed as we should have expected from the talents and learning of the author. The first sermon, "On the danger of Sinning in the midst of Privileges," is one which the importance of the subject, the striking view in which it is placed, the emphatic earnestness and elegance with which it is enforced, must strike all thoughtful and attentive readers. The second, also, "The Probation of the Church," is neither inferior in importance nor in the manner in which it is treated. Our eyes paused and stopped as we came to the following passage, and our mind seemed to consent to the awful truth of the supposition. The preacher is speaking of the offences of the land, and the divisions of the Church.

"There is some greater destiny before us for which we are not yet ripe. It may be that there is in store for this Church some rougher work than to dress her own vineyard, some higher lot than to open and shut the fold of the people. It is doubtless expedient that we should be tempted, humbled, and chastised; that we should learn deeper lessons in warfare with the gates of Hell; that we may realize and identify with our very life our mystical union with Christ through this branch of his Church Catholic, and become conscious of the great gift of his presence among us, and offer ourselves up to Him through it, to be trained and

strengthened in obedience to the mother of our regeneration. It may be that these offences are permitted in order to work out our steadfastness, to turn our *passive* abiding in the Church into a conscious and energetic principle of loyalty. It is just on this point we are tried, and it is there we most need a trial," &c.

Though having little room, and at the expense of omitting extracts from the others, we must quote one more passage from the same discourse on the same point.

"The probation of every one of us is drawn to so fine a texture that we may be well fearful of our ourselves. So, perhaps, every age has said before, each one thinking his own trials greater than were ever known since the beginning. We may be only as our forefathers, nay, in the instant pressure of hard choices and great perplexities, it may be they were far more tried than we. And yet we seem to be at a point which is full of long-drawn consequences for the hereafter. Offences abound, yea and are multiplied, and tokens of offences yet to come hang upon the horizon, and we know not what may be ascending below it. Day by day new shadows arise out of quarters which were before fair; new agencies and powers, which for a time held back, seem like the stayed winds of Heaven to come down upon the Church. Past ages have bequeathed their offences to us; we have added our own. It may be that these latter times shall grow more and more perilous, till the end come, when, 'except these days be shortened, there should no flesh be saved.' The refiner's fire seems to be fanned to a piercing heat; and he is setting us nearer and nearer within its range. It may be that the prophet's words must needs be fulfilled in our days, 'Some of those of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge them, and to make them white, even to the time of the end,' " &c.

We recommend the reader's attention to p. 55 et seq. in the sermon called the "The Work appointed us." The very learned and argumentative discourse (IV.), "Christ's Kingdom not of this World," will require and reward the best attention; while the last, called "The Gift of Illumination," is one that, listened to by the student and youthful and aspiring scholar, must have sown the seed of much thoughtfulness in his mind. The "Dangers of Study" is an uncommon subject, but few perhaps are more needed; nor ever in times more than

these, when industry is quickened by intense excitement, reward and distinction is only to be obtained by painful superiority, and a separation has been acknowledged and acted upon between the cultivation of the intellect and the religious education of the heart. There are few writers of the present day, we think, whose eloquence is more impressive than Archdeacon Manning's, and from whom the language of truth and religion is heard with more authority; while, at the same time, his writings are free from that exaggerated representation of subjects which seems to us to be the great defect of a certain class of writers, who yet in piety and in emulation and application are not behind the very foremost in the age. A writer, like an orator, becomes warmed by his subject and employment, and kindles as he advances. His mind is detached from all ordinary things that distract and impair it, and centres its congregated powers on the great business it has to advance. The intellect and the moral feelings act and react on each other. Here there is danger that the result may be a tone of exaggeration gradually spreading over the whole reasoning and argument, something beyond the truth, the result of the particular action on the mind at the time. This is to be much lamented and carefully avoided, — lamented, because truth alone, and nothing short or beyond it, is the lawful aim of all reasoning; and avoided, because it tends to destroy its own purposes; for, sooner or later, it will be compared with the reality of things, like an over-painted landscape with the genuine hues of nature, and pronounced false and doubtful. To fall *below* scripture is the doctrine of the world, which has a canon and gauge of its own; to go *beyond* it, seems too often the error of those, who, in their anxiety to remedy what they have had to deplore, can only do it, by raising themselves on things that cannot long support them, and by requiring exertions with which the common powers of nature, and even the stern feelings of duty, are unable to comply.

A Manual of British Historians to A.D. 1600; containing a Chronological Account of the Early Chroniclers

and *Monkish Writers, their printed Works and unpublished MSS.* By William Dunn Macray. 8vo.

THIS work supplies a deficiency which has long been sensibly felt by historical inquirers. Those who are really anxious to attain the best information are neither satisfied with the last nor the largest historians. If they confide neither in Lingard nor Sharon Turner, nor in Hume nor Rapin, nor in Carte nor Henry, so neither are they contented that any particular statement appears in the collected chronicles of a Stowe or a Holinshed. The question with them is, on whose authority does it first appear, and what is the weight of his authority?

By such persons a manual like the present has long been wanted; for no one whose attention is not constantly directed to one particular period of history, or who has not spent a life in the study of the whole series of writers, can readily know where to turn when a new subject of investigation occurs. He requires to learn which authors afford the best information for the period of his researches; where each historian stops, and where each first begins to be original and important; and also in what collection or edition he may be found.

It is now more than fifteen years ago since the Rev. Joseph Stevenson proposed to supply this deficiency in a work of more critical pretensions than the present. The relative credibility and personal characteristics of the several chroniclers were to have been discussed: and the plan,—too extensive we imagine for a single octavo volume, was to have comprised

"I. An inquiry into the evidence, external and internal, upon which each Chronicle is ascribed to the author under whose name it passes.

"II. A brief notice of the life of each writer, compiled chiefly from the information contained in his own works, and in authentic contemporaneous records; adding, where necessary, the additional facts mentioned by Leland, Bale, Pits, and others.

"III. An examination into the sources whence each Chronicle may have been compiled; an attempt to ascertain the period at which it becomes important; notices of circumstances which may tend to authen-

ticate or weaken its statements of particular events or parts of history; and remarks upon the chronology adopted by each writer.

"IV. A list of existing manuscript copies of each Chronicle; a detailed account of those which the author has examined; and a brief notice of such as are supposed to have perished.

"V. Remarks on the merits and defects observable in the editions of such Chronicles as have been printed; together with some observations which may be useful to future editors.

"VI. A list of the works of such early English and Scottish writers as are presumed to be lost."

Under the non-performance of this work of Mr. Stevenson's, Mr. Macray's *Manual* cannot fail of being useful.

It contains, in chronological order, some brief biographical notices of each author, followed by references to their works, whether distinctly published, or in general collections, or still in manuscript.

We cannot approve of one rule of the editor, namely, to omit foreign writers on English affairs, particularly when it is made to apply to so regular an historian as Polydore Vergil.

On two authors we have a slight additional remark to contribute:

1. John Gower. His *Chronica Tripartita*, written in Latin hexameters, is printed in Gough's *History of Pleshey*, 4to. 1803.

2. John Rouse. Hearne's *Richard II.* contains not only Rouse's *History of the Earls of Warwick*, but also, in pp. 359—371, his separate life of Richard Earl of Warwick. The "several local histories," attributed to him may be struck out, or corrected by the accurate list of his writings, in our May number, p. 477.

The chronicle in the "*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*," preserved in the archives of the city of London, (mentioned in p. 89,) extends really to the coronation of Edward I. in 1274. It is now nearly finished at press, under the editorship of Mr. Stapleton, for the members of the Camden Society, to whom it will shortly be issued.

Mr. Macray, in his Preface, holds out some promise of bringing down this work to a later period hereafter, an intention we hope he will be induced to accomplish.

Sketches of Saffron Walden and its Vicinity. By John Player, author of "*Home*," &c. 8vo.

THE writer of this work, whose poem entitled "*Home*" was noticed with due commendation in our Magazine for April 1839, is the panegyrist of the local beauties of his neighbourhood, a pleasing task, which he performs with the best possible good nature, somewhat in the spirit with which Isaack Walton sets forth on his immortal rambles, combined with a minuteness of detail, reminding us of Miss Mitford's portraiture of the features of "*Our Village*."

Saffron Walden itself is but a small town, and very far less than that which is said to have been the prototype of Miss Mitford's sketches. It has already formed one of the subjects of a very handsome quarto vo-

lume, the *History of Saffron Walden, and Audley End*,* by Lord Braybrooke; and we are happy to see that the accomplished owner of that noble mansion, and many of his family, have warmly greeted the present tribute to what a continental traveller has termed "*the beautifully undulating country around Saffron Walden*." (Thornton's *Foreign Tour*.)

The volume is composed of twelve walks, three describing the town, and the rest the neighbouring places. They are illustrated by several very artistic sketches drawn by Mr. John Mallows Youngman, a native of Saffron Walden, which are pleasing examples of the new art of glyphography. We are enabled to present one of these to the notice of our readers, a view of Hadstock Church, together with a portion of the attached description.



"After passing Monk's Hall, by the new road, we shortly enter upon this parish, which is peculiarly situated, as from Bantom Upper Stile, it is said, the view extends to Horseheath in Cambridgeshire, the Gog-magog Hills, the Bartlow Hills, and a vast extent of country round. We need not be surprised that the Romans had Hadstock, then, for a point of observation; nor that, from the locality, it has been the scene of other inroads. The pen

of a Walter Scott might people the dells and byeways here with many bands of former times, until the theme excited an interest as deep as that of Abbotsford. It must have been a corroding sense of aggravated wrongs that could have led, as tradition avers, to the skin of human

* Reviewed in our Magazine, 1836, N. S. vol. V. p. 422.

beings being affixed to the doors of the Church, as a constant memorial, to those passing in and out, of a bondage dissolved. The skin of a Dane,—some say a Danish King—(a portion of it is deposited in the Saffron Walden Museum,) was till recently seen upon the entrance to Hadstock Church, covered with iron-work; the iron remains, but the skin has been taken away by degrees. * * *

"The Church is considered a large one for a village. We leave it on the high ground on our right, as we descend the road into the vale where the principal dwellings are found. Just look into this sacred edifice, and remark the screens which exhibits a curious specimen of carved work—a fox delivering a grave lecture to a flock of geese, who are attentively listening to his paternal admonitions. This is deemed a satire against the monkish hypocrisy of the times. * *

"That ever-flowing stream, passing under the church-yard wall, affords an ample supply of pure unadulterated water,

of which the villagers gladly avail themselves. The well—St. Botolph's well—is near the Church; and may it long continue a symbol of the purity of that heavenly lore which should proceed from that desk where the Rev. Addison Carr, so long known, and so much respected in this district, pursued the even tenor of his sacred calling for so many years.

"The lordship of Hadstock is, we believe, in the Malthus family. We do not pretend to know whether facts for the Malthusian theory were drawn from this locality; but we think benevolence of character has been the root of many a system highly prized by its advocate, though startled in its progress by much opposition. This manor again brings before us that character, dear to Essex, and other places, for his unquestionable philanthropy, Thomas Sutton, esq. already mentioned, to whom this manor, with that of Littlebury, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1560."

The Lady's Country Companion. By Mrs. Loudon.—The object of this book, the author tells us, is to teach ladies how to enjoy a country life rationally. It is divided into six books and nineteen letters, each with its separate subject. The various mass of information to be found in it on all the subjects is remarkable, and must have been the effect of long experience, and wide acquaintance with books as well as real life. Indeed it appears to us that this may be called truly a hand-book of all necessary information, superseding Mrs. Glass on cookery and Dr. Lindley on gardening, and, in a short compass, embracing everything that belongs to rural life, from making pickles to assisting the poor, and from feeding rabbits to educating children. The work, as may be supposed, is as interesting as instructive; and, having read it carefully, we are able to pronounce it to be—very correct.

The Maniac, Improvisatore, and other Poems. By William Hunter.

PEACEFUL AS THE GOOD MAN'S BREAST.

Peaceful as the good man's breast
Lieth all I see around me;
Earth and ocean are at rest,
Leaf not stirreth on the tree.

Lovely, lovely, holy, holy,
Raising soft emotions solely;
Glorious sunlight, deep blue sky,
Lift ye not our thoughts on high?

Purest pleasures are alloyed,

Gentlest musings mix'd with sadness,
None with happiness are cloyed,
Few can drink their full of gladness.

There I view thy beauteous face,
O Nature, and thy image trace
On many a flower and many a spray,
But enjoy not aught when he's away.

Sweetest flow'rets lose their fragrance,
Richest dyes please not the eye;
Soulless I view the vast expanse,
To all that's grand give but a sigh.

Speed, my own love, quickly speed thee,
Elysium were but blank without thee;
While hand in hand with thee I'll prove
A desert could be Heaven with love.

This poet has a great deal yet to learn, and he should study diligently before he again publishes.

Æolus; a Retrospect of the Weather of the Twelvemonth past, 1844, and a Prognostication of that of the coming, 1845.—This treatise we consider is too deep for us. We do not understand "the drama of the weather," or the "hot line near the pole," which is governed by two great constitutional powers, the hills and the ocean; but the prognostication for 1845 we give, as it is more intelligible. "The progress of dryness is begun, but this being the first of its two or three years of observation, not in this will, the midsummer season be scanty, not in this will be

wanting occasional and refreshing thunder-storms, intermingled with the dry and ripening days. What can be more propitious for the corn, for the cattle, for the pears, and the plums? Safely may we foresay it, in our part of the world there will be no scarcity of any good thing that Heaven bestows."

A Brief Memoir of the Life and Writings of Rev. Edward Pearson, D.D. &c. By W. P. Hunt.—This is rather to be considered as the affectionate remembrance of a friend than a work demanding attention for the weight of its matter, the variety of its information, or even the importance of its subject. Dr. Pearson was a very worthy, a very amiable, and a very enlightened man; but as his life was unattended by any remarkable circumstances, and as the correspondence which the biographer has given is limited to matters merely personal and official, we think the best monument he could have erected to the memory of his friend would have been the republication of the late Mr. Green's elegant memoir, accompanied with such notes as seem to be required either to illustrate the text, or to supply what was deficient.

The Rosary and other Poems, by the Rev. F. W. Faber. 1845.—This pretty little volume possesses the usual characteristics of Mr. Faber's poetry,—very considerable beauty of description, both of external nature and of the mental feelings, with that redundancy of expression which we must consider as no trifling defect. We do not mean that his language is tautologous, nor that he gives identity of meaning in different words, which is mere verbiage, but that his command of language, and power of versification are so considerable as to lead him onwards, adding image to image and thought to thought, till he has completed so large and comprehensive a picture, that the mind of the reader can hardly retain the different parts and keep them connected in the memory. Our opinion (right or wrong) has always been, that a few leading touches, a few decisive strokes of the master hand, in poetry as well as in the sister arts, that will awake suggestions in the reader's mind, and leave him to complete what the poet or artist has called forth, at once imparts more pleasure and produces a greater effect than when the mind is left as it were to the passive impression, and when its own activity is impeded under the weight of the various images it receives. At least we think that such was the system on which the poetry of the ancients was composed, and to which it

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owes its permanently pleasing effect. Instead of extracting passages from the larger poems, the Cherwell, &c., we must content ourselves with a shorter one, that we may extract, in its entire form,

A COLD DAY IN MAY.

I.

Spring ebbed into the lakes and streams,
Or to the earth's warm heart;
And stalk and leaf, as with a dart,
Were pierced by winter's backward gleams.
O May! O treacherous May! these months are
very dreams.

II.

The clattering winds above me rolled,
Like chariots in a flight,
The sky was veined with blue and white,
With here and there some cheerless gold;
The very brightness was no joy, it was so cold.

III.

But ah! with those true southern eyes
And olive-shaded brow,
Beneath the half-clothed linden bough,
A boy begins his melodies;
And now I live and breathe in pure Italian
skies.

IV.

How vine-like is yon eglantine!
How genial grows the day;
And see, up Rothay's gleaming way,
How sweetly Arno's waters shine;
And thou, dear Fairfield, art a well-known
Apennine.

V.

Thus cold is manhood's summer day,
And grace perchance may be
In part the blissful memory
Of Christian childhood's marvellous lay,
Ere the bad world had scar'd celestial sights
away.

VI.

Our penance then doth but retrace
A former road; we see
The scenes rever'd, and it may be
Dim through our tears; and what is grace
But shame's lost song on earth, most sweetly
out of place.

A Summary View of the Evidence of Christianity, in a Letter from the Right Honourable C. K. Bushe, &c.—No name we believe is more honoured in Ireland than that of the late Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; we remember some one saying of him, "When he opened his lips, it was as if an angel spoke." Whatever therefore that should come from the pen of such a man we are delighted to receive, and are not a little pleased with the prospect of soon having his biography from the pen of the editor of the present little volume, Mr. S. Mills,

and we trust free from the great imperfections of almost all modern lives, which is their immoderate length; chiefly arising from the insertion of trifling correspondence, or of reflections and dissertations by the editor. The best model we have of biography of this kind is Mason's *Gray*. There is not a letter of the poet that is not worth reading, nor an observation by the editor that is irrelevant to the subject. The present little work will be read with interest; it formed the employment of some of the leisure hours of the author, and is honourable to his memory. Whether it should have been accompanied by so large a commentary by the editor we think may be doubted. It seems to us that it rather overshadows and oppresses the original.

The Power of the Soul over the Body considered in relation to Health and Morals. By George Moon, M.D.—There are few subjects of more interest than that which treats of the connection between the natural and mental parts of our nature, showing their mutual dependencies and actions on each other, and accounting for the manner in which one or other of them becomes impaired by their intimate sympathies, and of the mysterious bond in which nature has united them. Thus, the physiology of the body, and the philosophical analysis of the mind, becomes

one united study, nor can be separately considered without involving the most fundamental errors and mistakes. On this interesting and important subject, the work of Dr. Moon is a pleasing and useful addition to others that we already possess, as that of Dr. Abercrombie's in particular. It is written with knowledge and fairness, and under the solid principles of Christianity. Of *Mesmerism* the author speaks with candour, and as one who has considered the evidence on which it is founded and the belief it lays claim to; at the same time feeling, as we do, that it is at present rather a *fact* than a *science*, and that it must shake off much prejudice and receive much more corroboration before the limits of its power can be defined or its beneficial application be willingly acknowledged. At present we believe it to be injured and retarded in its progress by the injudiciousness of its friends and by the ignorance and bigotry of its opponents. The chapter on Dreaming (p. 90), on Memory (p. 130), on the Connexion of Memory with *double* Consciousness (p. 162), and on the effects of excessive Attention on the Mind and Man's System (p. 187), are of peculiar interest; and the reasoning throughout the whole volume is supported and illustrated by many very curious, very instructive, and some new examples of diseased and abnormal action.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 4. The Commemoration was celebrated in the Sheldonian Theatre. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, M.D., F.R.S., of Wigginton Lodge, co. Derby; Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.G.H., F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow; and Edward Goulburn, esq. Sergeant at Law, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankrupts, &c. These distinguished persons were presented to the Vice-Chancellor by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, who enumerated their respective claims to the distinction, in separate Latin addresses. The Right Rev. James Chapman, D.D. late Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, now Lord Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon, was then admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of D.D. He was presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden. The Annual Creweian Oration was then delivered by the Professor of Poetry, Mr.

Garbett; after which the prize compositions were recited in the following order:—

Latin Verse—"Numa Pompilius," by Goldwin Smith, B.A. Demy of Magdalen College.

English Essay—"The Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions among the Ancients and Moderns compared," by Samuel Lucas, B.A. of Queen's college, (who obtained the prize for English Verse in 1841).

Latin Essay—"De Ordine Equestri apud Romanos," by George G. Bradley, B.A. Fellow of University College.

English Verse—"Petra," by John W. Burgon, Commoner of Worcester college.

Dr. Ellerton's theological prize for an English Essay on "The law was our Schoolmaster to bring us to Christ," has been awarded to H. B. Barry, B.A. Michel Fellow of Queen's college. Mr. Barry gained the Chancellor's prize in 1843, for an English Essay on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Feudal System."

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 5. Sir William Browne's Gold medals were adjudged as follows :—

Greek Ode—Subject, "Napoleon in insulam Divæ Helenæ relegatus"—Charles James Monk, Trinity college.

Latin Ode—Subject, "Eversosque focos antiquæ Gentis Etruscæ"—James Camper Wright, King's college.

Greek and Latin Epigrams—Subjects, "πλέον ἡμῶν παντός," and "Liber non potes et gulosus esse"—Henry de Winton, Trinity college.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 17. At the twenty-second anniversary meeting Sir H. Willock was in the chair. The annual report began by a statement of elections, deaths, and retirements; and shewed an increase in the number of members. A succinct account of the late Vice-President, Sir Gore Ouseley, was read, alluding to his eminence as an Oriental scholar and diplomatist, and lamenting his decease as an amiable and accomplished gentleman. It was also stated, that a memoir of his life and services was preparing for publication. This was followed by a notice of James Guille-mard, esq., a gentleman of great literary and scientific attainments, and one of the earliest members of the society. The labours of Dr. Malcolmson, whose untimely death occurred from jungle-fever in the north-west of India, were next reviewed, and a memoir of his life read. An interesting account followed of another martyr to science, Mr. William Griffiths, who died at a very early age in February last, devoting his last breath to the cause in which his life had been spent; this memoir was understood to be from the pen of the noble president of the society. Notice was next taken of the interesting additions made to our acquaintance with Eastern palæography, by the transcription of the great inscription of Kapur-di-Ghari, which has been decyphered by Mr. Norris; and by the still more important translation of the Bihistian inscriptions, by Major Rawlinson, which had recently been received from Baghdad. The Report of the Oriental Translation Committee began with lamenting the death of the chairman, Sir Gore Ouseley. They are about to publish an interesting work on Persian literary biography, which that distinguished Oriental scholar was actively employed in preparing for the press at the period of his decease. Among the works for publication, are an extensive collection of biographies of Persian poets, by N. Bland, esq. and a translation from the Arabic, by the Rev. W. Cureton, of "The Book of Religious and Philosophical Sects," by

Sharastani, a Mahomedan writer of the twelfth century. This translation will form a fit companion to that curious and instructive book, the Dabistan, or "School of Sects," printed last year by the committee. A list of works in the course of publication by the Oriental Text Society includes the Makzan-al-Israr, edited by N. Bland, esq.; the Yusuf and Zuleikha, of Firdusi, edited by W. Morley, esq.; the Sharastani, edited by the Rev. W. Cureton; and the Dasa Kumara Charita, edited by Prof. Wilson.

A ballot was taken for new members of council and officers of the society, and the result declared as follows:—Sir Edward Ryan was elected a Vice-President in the room of Sir Gore Ouseley, the remaining officers were re-elected, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected into the council: The Earl of Powis; Lord Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Francis Egerton, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., Gen. Briggs, Gen. Caulfeild, J. Fergusson, esq. Capt. W. J. Eastwick; and G. W. Anderson, esq.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 26. This being the fifteenth anniversary, the Members met for the election of officers, the President, R. I. Murchison, esq. in the chair. The official business being concluded, the President presented the Royal Medals to Prof. Ritter and Dr. C. T. Beke, the former to Baron Leopold von Buch, for his distinguished countryman, the latter to Dr. Beke in person. The President then delivered his annual address on the progress of geography during the past year. The following were the officers elected:—Lord Colchester, President; Sir John Barrow, Bart., Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., and R. I. Murchison, esq. Vice-Presidents; Major Shadwell Clerk, the Bishop of Norwich, Admiral Bowles, Lieut-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., S. Jones Loyd, esq. the Earl of Rosse, and Colonel C. R. Fox, M.P., Members of Council. A vote of thanks to the retiring President was passed, and in the evening the Members dined at the New Thatched House Tavern, R. I. Murchison, esq. in the chair.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

It having been found that the present premises of the Museum of Economic Geology, in Craig's Court, are far too small for the rapidly increasing collection of specimens illustrative of the application of Geology to the arts and manufactures, the Government have determined on appropriating a large space between Piccadilly and Jermyn Street, near St. James's Church, for a commodious building, suffi-

cient for the accommodation necessary for the Museum, the Mining Record Office, and the purposes of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The architect to the office of Woods and Works, Mr. Penne-
thorne, has furnished plans, by which a frontage, in both the above-named streets, of seventy feet is insured, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet; which will be occupied by galleries for the exhibition of geological and mineralogical specimens, models of machinery, and illustrative productions of the arts and manufactures. The principal officers of the Museum and of the Geological Survey, now consolidated, are, Sir Henry de la Beche, Director, Mr. Ramsay, Superintendent of the Survey, Mr. Richard Phillips, Curator of the Museum and Mineralogical Chemist, Prof. Forbes, Paleontologist, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Organic Chemist, and Mr. Robert Hunt, Keeper of the Mining Records. The survey of Ireland is under the superintendence of Captain James; and Dr. Kane undertakes the chemical part of the inquiry. With such officers, we cannot but hope that great national benefit will be derived from this establishment.

THE LONDON LIBRARY.

On the 24th of May, the fourth annual meeting of this institution was held in the large room of the establishment, 49, Pall-mall, the Earl of Clarendon, the Presi-

dent, in the chair, supported by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. the Rev. Mr. Milman, and several other distinguished members. The report of the committee stated that during the past year 118 new members had been admitted, being an increase of 32 on the number of the preceding year, making the total 676. Of these 85 were life and 591 contributing members. Large additions had been made to the books, which now, as nearly as could be estimated, comprise about 24,000 vols. The circulation during the year was 26,210 volumes. A new General Catalogue of the whole collection is promised as soon as possible. The committee have determined to take a lease of more spacious premises, being No. 12, St. James's-square, (late Beauchamp House,) on the occupation of which they expect to enter in the autumn. The report was agreed to. A summary of the receipts and expenditure, during the four years of the existence of the establishment, exhibited a total of 10,235*l.* 12*s.*; of that sum nearly 7,000*l.* were appropriated to the Library and its appendages, and the remainder went to defray the fixed and incidental expenses of the establishment. Lord Mahon and Professor Travers Twiss were elected members of the committee, in the room of Mr. Macaulay, M.P., and Mr. Pemberton Leigh, retiring; and four of the old members were re-elected.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 16. E. A. Freeman, esq. Honorary Secretary, presented Drawings of the west fronts of St. Margaret's, Leicester, and Sileby (perpendicular), and Wigston and Gaddesby Churches (decorative), Leicestershire. The churches of this district frequently have the aisles prolonged to a level with the west wall of the tower, affording scope for finer façades than are usual in country churches. Also, Drawings of Romanesque columns in and near Northampton, and a Ground Plan and Longitudinal Section of Kingsthorpe Church, Northamptonshire. This church is Norman, with early-English alterations. The chancel has been extended eastward, and the western bay thrown into the nave, which is consequently narrower at the latter end.

An impression of the Seal of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, was presented by the Rev. H. D. Baker, Master of the Hospital, and also a Drawing of a Piscina at the same. Browne's Hospital was founded temp. Richard III. The seal is of the date of Henry the VIIth, when

the second charter was made. The spire of All Saints, Stamford, and part of the church, was built by the founder of the Hospital. The peculiarity of the Piscina is a cylindral plug of stone in the centre.

A letter from H. N. Ellacombe, esq. B.A. of Oriel College, called attention to a Brass in Water-Pery Church, engraved in the last number of the Guide to the Churches of Oxfordshire, and which is a most remarkable instance of the palimpsest brass, having been converted from an early to a late style by some additional lines on the original plate; by hatching the old lines, and putting a new head-piece to the man from the shoulders upwards, and to the woman from the waist upwards. The old form of the man and woman exactly correspond with the brass of Chaucer in the church of Ewelme, An. 1437. It was altered for Mr. Walter Curzon in 1527. The breast-plate was ornamented with various lines; the skirt of taces was converted into tuilles and a shirt of mail; the gauntlets were altered, and an attempt was made to convert the pointed sollerets into round-toed. The head and shoulders of

1340 presented difficulties owing either to the helmet, or from the wish to make a portrait of W. Curzon, and a new head both for the man and woman was substituted. The inscription is also a portion of an older brass, as it is engraved on both sides.

A paper was read by Mr. Millard, "On the style of Architecture to be adopted in Colonial Churches," which has since been published in the Society's Proceedings.

Mr. Petrie (the author of a work on the ancient churches of Ireland) pointed out the chief peculiarities of the Irish churches built between A.D. 500 and 800. The door is at the west, and the distinction between nave and chancel carefully maintained, the latter being generally better lighted. The semicircular arch is employed; and uniformity, simplicity, and proportion are well observed. The larger churches are generally about 60 feet in length.

April 30. The President announced that Mr. Parkins having found it necessary, in consequence of ill health and other avocations, to resign his office of Secretary, the Committee had elected in his room William Basil Jones, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, and that Mr. Parkins had been elected to the place on Committee, vacant by the election of Mr. Jones. The members of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconry of Northampton, had been admitted to the privileges of the Society. He also stated that the tracings of Stained Glass presented by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Parker were intended to form the nucleus of a larger collection, which would be serviceable both for private study and for lending in any cases of church building or restoration.

The President also announced, that arrangements had been made by the Committee for commencing the proposed restoration of Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire. A sub-committee had been appointed, who after obtaining leave of the proper authorities, and making other preliminary arrangements, had drawn up a prospectus for circulation. The document states, that two members had agreed to sign the builder's contract on behalf of the society, for the first portion of the restoration, comprising the south window of the chancel, with the sedilia and piscina, as soon as sufficient funds had been raised by subscription. The expense of this portion had been estimated at 160*l*. Other portions will be subsequently proceeded with, if a sufficient sum can be raised; which, under the peculiar circumstances of interest attaching to the church, is not despaired of. An excellent architectural description of this church, written by the Rev. Henry Addington, B.A. of Lincoln college, and

very fully illustrated with engravings, has been published by Mr. Parker, for the benefit of the Restoration fund.

Mr. Parkins then read, "Some Account of Gresford Church, Denbighshire, a specimen of the late Perpendicular style" (since published in the Society's Proceedings). We have space only for a few brief extracts:—

"The ground plan is a parallelogram 110 feet long by 59 wide, having a tower at the west end of the nave, and a porch at the extreme west of the south side. Breadthwise there is a triple division, the nave and chancel occupying 25 feet, and the aisles on each side 17 feet. The nave extends 73 feet, and the chancel occupies the remaining 37; one-third of the whole length being thus assigned to the latter, and two to the former. The aisles are 85 feet long, 12 more than the nave. And two chapels 25 long, and of the same width as the aisles, from which they are parted off by a skreen, complete the parallelogram. The chancel is distinguished from the nave only by a skreen, the width and height of each being precisely the same. This is an arrangement which is generally found in the late Perpendicular churches; and one which must be deemed a sign of the decay of architecture; much as it was atoned for by the noble rood-screens it gave scope for; of which Gresford affords a splendid specimen. It separates the nave from the chancel at the second pier from the last, forming a magnificent rood-loft by being arched outwards on both sides at the top. This part is the most elaborate; the lower panel-work, and the feathering of the arches supporting the canopy being very delicately carved. The roof of the nave is richly panelled, but of very low pitch; it is supported by beams rising from corbels, between the clerestory windows, without any pretence at spandrels.

"The exterior of the church is perhaps the most beautiful part of it, and that simply for the reason that it has suffered few injuries but those of time. The tower is a very elegant composition. The buttresses are placed diagonally, and have niches in their face, with figures in them; pinnacles rise above them from the battlements, and two figures, with a pinnacle between, are placed on each side. A band, running round between the belfry windows and the battlements, gives the finishing effect; and the simile of a crown may very fairly be applied to it. This tower resembles a queen bearing her coronet; and the rich swelling lines, which form its outline, help to carry out the resemblance. The lower part of the tower has an earlier look about it; the door has quite a decorated character, and a but-

treas on the north side is undoubtedly part of a much earlier building. The eastern end has two pinnacles at the corners of the chancel, and a cross, of elegant workmanship, on the summit of the gable; but there is nothing else to mark the distinction of nave and chancel. The aisles have low gabled roofs; above which the clerestory windows shew themselves. The gurgoyles and mouldings are in the quaintly rich character of the Tudor times. A rose is an ornament frequently employed.

"With all the beauties it possesses, the appearance of this church is much set off by the scenery around it. Standing between the mountains and the rich plains of the Dee, it overlooks the valley of Gresford, one of the most beautiful in North Wales; and those only who are familiar with the vicinity can feel how admirably the church harmonises with the country. A yew tree in the churchyard has attracted more notice than the church itself. Its girth is about 30 feet, and botanists have fixed its age at more than 2000 years. About half a mile from the church the base of a cross lies under a aycamore where four ways meet. This, however, can hardly have been the situation of the cross, from whence the name of Gresford (which is in Welsh 'Croes-fordd,' or the 'Way of the Cross') has been derived. This cross was probably fixed near where the church stands."

Mr. Freeman remarked, with reference to what Mr. Parkins had stated as to the omission of the chancel arch in the late Perpendicular, that it was by no means peculiar to that style, as the noble Decorated church of Higham Ferrers was without one, and that in the neighbourhood of Northampton, where Romanesque detail in other parts of churches is exceedingly common, he had remarked very few chancel arches of that style, unless under a central tower; St. Peter's Church in Northampton was clearly built without one, and in its plan offers a remarkable similarity to the late Perpendicular churches. If the chancel arch was generally omitted by the Norman builders in that district, it was a very singular local peculiarity, as on no part of a church was more ornament commonly bestowed at that period.

Mr. Parker said that similar instances, though comparatively rare, were to be found in all the styles.

Mr. Freeman read several questions which had been inserted in the Notice-Book. One, by S. P. Rooke, esq. of Oriel College, inquiring what was the best way of providing a space for ringing the Bells, when a lantern tower which had been floored off was re-opened to the church, (as in Merton College chapel,) and there was not sufficient height to allow of a

separate floor for the ringers. It seemed to be the general opinion of the meeting, confirmed by the President and Mr. Markland, that there was no real objection to ringing from the floor of the church, and that the common prejudice against bell-ropes hanging down in the interior of a church was a groundless one. Mr. Freeman quoted some remarks of Mr. Petit's to the same effect, and said that while the sanctus-bell remained in use (as was still the case in many churches for another purpose) there must have been one at least in every church.

Another question as to the existence of Stone Confessionals had been raised by G. S. Master, esq. B.A. of Brasenose College, who presented a drawing of a singular building in the interior of Tanfield church, near Ripon, which appeared to have been most probably used for that purpose. Mr. Way was however of opinion that it was a receptacle for a shrine. Mr. Parker remarked that the ancient practice in England was to make confession to the priest in the open church, and that the confessionals now in use in foreign churches, were only modern wooden boxes. The President mentioned a supposed confessional in Ripon Minster. Mr. Jones mentioned two possible confessionals, one in the north transept of St. David's Cathedral, the other at Lapworth, in Warwickshire. Mr. Parker remarked that it was most common to give this account of anything, the purpose of which was unknown.

May 14. F. Manning, esq. presented an impression of a Brass from Chinnor Church, Oxfordshire. This brass in memory of John Hotham, "Magister in Theologiâ," Provost of Queen's College, and Rector of Chinnor, who died in 1361. It is now placed in a frame made of a rafter of the church of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, showing that it was oak, and not chesnut, as supposed by some when the roof was taken down in the late repair.

Joseph Clarke, esq. presented a drawing of a Painting on the roof of the quire of St. Alban's Abbey church. This is supposed by Mr. Clarke to be contemporary with the roof, which is a valuable example of wooden groining, cir. 1380.

A report from the Committee announced further arrangements for the restoration of Dorchester church. A sub-committee, consisting of three members of the committee, the treasurer, Mr. Parkins, and Mr. Freeman, has been appointed, with authority to collect subscriptions, and to carry on the general business of the restoration. The vicar and churchwardens, (of whom the former and one of latter are members of the society) enter most fully

and zealously into the designs of the committee, while the lay rector has done, what was perhaps all that could be expected from a member of another communion, in giving, in a most obliging manner, every facility for carrying on those parts of the restoration which affect the repairs of the chancel.

The Committee alluded briefly to the decision come to with regard to the sister society at Cambridge, which has decided by a large majority to prolong its existence. "They may perhaps be allowed to hope that, as the principles on which its dissolution was proposed were those of the most loyal submission to ecclesiastical and academical authority, so in its renewed form its zeal and energy may not be diminished, while its directors may learn from experience to abstain from those expressions of opinion on matters not coming within its province, which have brought down on it the censure of constituted authorities, and, as they cannot but think, greatly diminished its influence and power of advancing the holy cause we have all so much at heart."

Mr. Jones then read a second paper "On Uniformity, considered as a Principle in Gothic Architecture. (Printed entire in the Society's Proceedings)."

The Rev. John Baron, M.A., called attention to another Palimpsest Brass in the society's collection, from Bromham church, Bedfordshire, in which figures of the early part of the fifteenth century were employed again in 1535 without alteration, but only the addition of a fresh inscription and shields of arms. (This, we may remark, is engraved in Lysons's Bedfordshire, and the unsettled questions respecting the parties originally commemorated has been recently discussed in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, Part II. p. 159).

Mr. Freeman suggested that this custom of using brasses a second time seemed to prove that they were not intended for likenesses. Some conversation took place on this point, the result of which was that in the later ones, when the art of portraiture was advancing, such was frequently the case, but seldom or never in the earlier examples.

Mr. Jones mentioned a very curious wooden doorway in a cottage near Stanton Harcourt.

May 28. Mr. Freeman read a paper, "On the Architectural Antiquities of Jersey." The parish churches are twelve in number. They almost invariably consist of an imperfect cross, the single transept being indifferently on the north or south side; there is usually a single aisle extending the whole length, and equal in size to the nave and chancel; it is generally difficult to tell, otherwise than by the inter-

position of the tower, which is invariably central, which is to be considered the body of the church, and which the aisle. The aisles have, with one single exception, distinct gables; the triforium and clerestory are features utterly unknown. These roofs are always externally high pitched, internally is a stone vault, almost always of the pointed barrel form, commonly springing from flat pilasters. Porches are thrown out on all sides, north, south, and west, and are sometimes attached to the transepts. The central towers are, in six of the twelve churches, crowned with quadrangular stone spires, two have the octagonal form, two have saddle-back roofs, and two are flat-topped. These churches are to be chiefly referred to two periods, the latter part of the twelfth century, and the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth. The work of the former date exhibits an excessively rude Romanesque or Transition style; but the national style of the island, in which all the churches have been repaired, is a species of late Gothic, of no great merit in most respects, but affording in its window tracery, wherever it has been uninjured by the ruthless barbarism of later days, most graceful forms, not exactly Decorated, Perpendicular, or Flamboyant, but combining the beauties of all three. One peculiarity may be noticed in those approaching most nearly to our Decorated, the use of the trefoil instead of the quatrefoil in the upper part of the lights, whereby perhaps the eye is better carried along the line of tracery, and not left to rest so much on the quatrefoiled spaces. Some of the more Flamboyant windows are worked partially without foliations, which of course impairs their effect. All these windows are under well-proportioned arches, of which the dripstone is sometimes crocketed, and almost always has a finial foliage at the top. The doorways are mostly late Flamboyant, with the depressed arch of the style, and mouldings similar to those of the windows. The piers and arches are commonly Flamboyant; massive round columns with octagonal capitals and bases; those of the towers are most commonly Transition, pointed, but rude even to barbarism, springing from rectangular piers without the slightest attempt at decoration beyond a plain impost. The round arch prevails in the windows in the towers, which are always, as well as all the few Romanesque windows occurring elsewhere, quite plain, without any shafts or ornamental mouldings. Mr. Freeman proceeded to describe the more remarkable features of individual churches. His paper has been published in the Society's Proceedings.

In answer to a question of the Rev. W.

Sewell, of Exeter College, Mr. Freeman observed, that he thought the buildings were chiefly of the granite of the island, but would not express any positive opinion, from his very slight acquaintance with the different kinds of stone. Mr. Sewell remarked that the builders often modified their details to suit the nature of the stone. He adverted to a soft stone used for minute details in some Irish churches, being a kind of fine steatite. Mr. Parker observed that hard chalk was similarly used in certain English churches. Mr. Patterson, of Trinity College, mentioned a very friable sandstone used in the churches of St. Jaques, at Liege, which was hardened by oil. This application gave it a deeper colour, but possibly prevented weather-stains. He alluded at the same time to the foliations in Cologne Cathedral, the upper sides of which universally sloped outwards, so as to prevent the water from lodging on them. Mr. Parker observed that it was usually the case, the early English base being the only moulding that would hold water. In answer to a question of the President, he remarked that a surface drain paved with brick or tile was the only effectual method of carrying off the water which falls from the eaves of a building.

June 37. The annual meeting of the Society took place:—The committee in their report congratulated the members on the progress the principles on which the society is founded were making throughout England. They then mentioned works finished or in progress in Oxford and the neighbourhood:—1st, Mr. Pugin's beautiful new entrance gateway at Magdalene College; 2d, the useful repairs at the church in St. Peter's in the East; 3d, the new church in St. Ebbe's, of which

they did not altogether approve; 4th, a church of considerable merit at Tubney, by Pugin; lastly, the restoration of the church at Clifton Hampden, by Messrs. Scott and Moffat. The Committee next adverted to several instances of a like feeling in other parts of the kingdom, more especially the rescuing from long-continued desecration the Abbey of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, by two members of the society; the restoration of St. Mary's Church, Stafford, by another member; and the new church at Leeds, by Mr. Derick. The report then alluded to the formation of two new societies at Lincoln and Nottingham; congratulated the members of the Camden Society on their re-establishment, hoping they would take warning by the "experience of the past, and learn, while diminishing nothing of their vigour, to beware lest their good be evil spoken of through lack of discretion; fearing lest the decidedly controversial tone of many of its publications should hinder the cause which both societies equally desire to promote." After alluding to the services of the officers of the society, and to the society's publications in the course of the year, the committee concluded by calling the attention of members to the arrangements entered into for the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church.

The Rev. Mr. Sewell, of Exeter College, then gave a lecture on "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Ireland," illustrated by frequent allusion to Mr. Petrie's new work just published, "On the Round Towers of Ireland." Mr. Sewell stated there were some hundred of churches still existing in Ireland of the 7th and 8th centuries, attested by traditions, manuscripts, and monuments.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Subjects brought before the Committee, Jan. 22; continued from our last, p. 635.

Mr. Goddard Johnson announced the discovery of some bronze implements, in the village of Carlton Rode, about three miles south of Attleborough in Norfolk. Four bronze gouges were found, three of which have sockets for hafts, and one has a shank to be inserted into a haft; there were also bronze punches, chisels, celts, portions of celts, being the cutting ends of those implements, and several pieces of metal, of which one appeared by its shape to have been the residuum left in the melting-pot. (Representations of the most remarkable are given in the New Journal,

p. 59.) There was no trace of ancient occupation near the spot. Mr. Johnson remarked that the discovery of celts with implements of mechanical use, in this instance, may afford a ground for the supposition that celts were fabricated for some domestic or mechanical purpose, rather than to serve as military weapons. Mr. Smith observed that a similar discovery of celts with gouges, and portions of a bronze sword, had been made at Sittingbourne, as stated by the Rev. W. Vallance in a paper read at the Canterbury meeting. The sword could not be considered as anything but a military weapon.

A note from Mr. Edward Freeman was read, relating to restorations at St. Mary's church, Leicester. The removal of the altar from the end of the wide southern

aisle, where it at present stands, to the original chancel, will leave a space, originally occupied by a chantry altar, and now to be occupied by pews, which will injure or conceal some early-English sedilia, described as of remarkably fine character. A sepulchral recess near them has been recently blocked up by a monument, and a beautiful parclose screen, which divided the south aisle from the chancel, has been taken down, and it is proposed to re-erect it as a reredos to the new altar, and to paint the Ten Commandments upon the panels.

The Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, communicated a sketch of a curious fragment of sculpture discovered some years ago at St. Michael's church, Southampton, imbedded in the wall of a porch, and now fixed against the chancel wall, within the altar rails. It represents a bishop, vested in pontificals, his right hand elevated in the attitude of benediction, whilst the left grasps the pastoral staff, which terminates in a plain volute. The head is lost. The fragment measures about 30 inches in height: and the only remarkable peculiarity is, that on the breast appears a square jewelled ornament affixed to the chasuble, and apparently representing the *rationale*. The sculpture is rude, and may be assigned to the thirteenth century.

Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Bedfordshire, sent an account of the recent discovery of Roman remains in Church Field, in the parish of Northill, about one furlong from the mansion of John Harvey, esq. at Ickwell Bury, in that county, consisting of two skeletons, buried cross-wise, the head of one to the south-east, and that of the other in the contrary direction. By the side of them were found three fine vases of glass. The largest of these is hexagonal, of coarse material and of a green colour, and would contain about two gallons. It has no handles; the glass towards the lower part is half an inch in thickness. There was also a glass bottle, of remarkably elegant design, and of the colour of pale Port wine, with a slight purple tinge. (Engraved in the *New Journal*, p. 52.) All these vessels were broken. Some fragments of Samian ware were also found, and an iron utensil, apparently intended for hanging a lamp against a wall.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, rector of Chipping Warden, near Banbury, exhibited a bead, or annular ornament, of pale olive-green glass, found in August 1844, near the south-east corner of the bull-baiting ground in the parish of Chipping Warden. The bull-baiting ground is nearly contiguous to the Arbury Banks;

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in the middle of it are the remains of an artificial bank, parallel with the Wallow Bank; and at a spot midway between them the bead was found.

Mr. Hawkins furnished the following particulars relating to the present state of Llantony Abbey, co. Monmouth, which is now very ruinous. The walls of the choir are standing so far as to show the outline of some of the windows. The walls of the south transept are tolerably perfect. The north transept is ruinous; the arches which separate the nave from the aisles are in fair preservation and very beautiful. The north aisle is occupied by a wash-house and skittle-ground. The cloisters, dormitories, &c., are used as a place for the reception of visitors, kept by a person named Webb. The ruins appear to have suffered few injuries of late. The western front is very perfect and beautiful, but the tracery of the great window is gone. The owner of the property is Walter Savage Landor, the poet, now resident in Italy.

Mr. Smith reported to the Committee the result of a visit he had recently made to Colchester, to examine some excavations made by the Rev. James Round, in his garden opposite the castle. It appears that the north and east sides of the castle were fortified by a deep ditch and a high rampart of earth. There are considerable remains of these works in Mr. Round's garden. The rampart is thrown upon a wall which, as Morant observes, appears to have formerly encompassed the castle, or some earlier building. It was to ascertain the nature of this wall that Mr. Round directed excavations to be made in the side nearer the castle. The portion which Mr. Smith examined was about six feet wide, twelve deep, and two thick; the interior side had been broken down, so that the original thickness could not be ascertained. It is composed of cut stone, resembling the facing of the Roman wall near the river, with offsets about four feet apart; the interior exhibits Roman tiles irregularly disposed, and mostly in fragments; the mortar resembles that of the castle, being soft, without the lime and pounded tile which invariably enter into the composition of the Roman walls. In excavating the approaches, large quantities of broken Roman tiles, fragments of fresco paintings, and lumps of mortar, were discovered, proving that the site at a more remote period had been occupied by Roman buildings. Subsequent to Mr. Smith's visit another portion of the rampart was opened; a coarse pavement of limestone was laid open, and a wall six feet thick, with intervals or doorways six feet wide.

Mr. Smith further remarked, that Col-

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chester possessed many interesting remains of the Romano-British period, and that he understood it was the intention of the municipal authorities to build a museum for the antiquities which are continually being discovered, but which have hitherto been much neglected and dispersed. There are several tessellated pavements which might be examined at a trifling cost. One, in the garden of Mr. Francis, solicitor, said to be of a superior description, has never been excavated; one has recently been discovered in making a saw-pit in the garden of Mr. Bowler at the bottom of North Hill.

Feb. 12. Mr. John Adey Repton presented a series of drawings of piscinas of various dates. One of these was recently brought to light in Springfield church, Essex, by Mr. Repton. He supposes it to be of the time of Edward I. or Edward II. The large piscina in Tiltey church, Essex, probably of the reign of John, is furnished with two basins, one circular, the other octangular. Other examples are from St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and a chapel near Coggeshall, Essex, assigned to the early part of the reign of Henry III., having round-headed trefoiled arches; towards the latter part of the same reign this feature was superseded by the pointed trefoil, as at Laxton, Northamptonshire, which appears to be a very early specimen. Mr. Repton sent also a drawing of the triplet window of the chapel near Coggeshall, remarkable as being wholly constructed of brick. The bricks measure $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and are 2 inches thick.

Mr. John Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, exhibited a piece of needlework, and who, in alluding to Mr. Hartsborne's paper on embroidery, remarked that in this instance the black velvet, which serves as the ground-work, has been cut out in those parts where the pattern was sewn on. It is a portion of a complete suit of furniture for a half-tester bed, formerly in the old house of Appuldurcombe, and is said to have been the work of the ladies of the Worsley family. The ornaments are much raised. The date 1616 was worked in the centre of the head-cloth.

Mr. Dennett sent also a rubbing from a sepulchral brass in Arretton church, Isle of Wight. It is a figure in plate armour, date about 1430; the head is lost, but when perfect it measured about two feet six inches. The inscription is on a plate under the feet, and deserves notice as an early example of a legend in the English language:

Here is ybyried. vnder this graue
Harry Hawles. his soule god saue

longe tyme steward. of the yle of wyght
haue m'cy on hym. god ful of myght

Mr. Charles Spence, of Devonport, communicated a rubbing of a sepulchral brass, found at the east end of the north aisle in the church of Yealmpton, nine miles from Plymouth. It is a figure in armour, measuring in length two feet nine inches, and under the feet is the following legend:—*Hic jacet Joh'es Crockker miles quondā ciphorarius Ac signifer Illustrissimi regis edwardi quarti qui obiit xiiij die marcij anno d'ni milli'o quigētesimo octauo.* Four escutcheons, one on either side of the head, and two at the feet, bear a chevron between three crows, but the chevron is not engrailed, as usually borne by Crocker of Lynham. Sir John Crocker distinguished himself in the suppression of Perkin Warbeck's rebellion, and accompanied the earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged in 1497. The Lynham estate passed, in 1740, by marriage with the heiress of Crocker, to the Bulteel family. On the north side of the church, in the churchyard, there is a very ancient inscribed slab, which bears the name TOREVS.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, addressed the Committee on the frequent injuries and spoliation of sepulchral brasses. He states that ten escutcheons have been taken from the curious brass at Trotton, in Sussex, representing Margaret de Camoys, who died in 1310. The armorial ornaments to which Mr. King alludes, are probably the small escutcheons with which her robe was *semée*, and their loss is to be regretted, not only because they were doubtless enamelled, but as a very singular specimen of costume; for this is the only sepulchral brass known which presents this peculiar feature of ornament, and it would have been desirable to ascertain whether the bearing thus introduced were her own arms (Gatesden), those of Camoys, her first, or Paynel, her second husband.

Mr. King, in another letter addressed to Mr. Smith, stated in reference to certain old papers remaining at Cowdrey House, that they had been deposited in a detached dovecote, at the time of the fire, and that they related to the times of Elizabeth, James, and the Protectorate. Mr. King has some of these papers in his possession, one of which is a detailed account of expenses for liveries and tailors' work during Elizabeth's reign: he has also court rolls and other documents, of the time of James I. Part of these papers has been wantonly destroyed, and used as wrappers, or for kindling fires, but the Earl of Egmont having recently purchased

the estate, what remains will be no longer exposed to depredation.

Mr. W. G. Barker, of Harmby, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, in a letter to Mr. Way, stated that the Vicar of Thornton Steward had resolved on demolishing the venerable church of St. Oswald at that place. This fabric is not out of repair, and the parishioners are opposed to its destruction: its architectural features are not very striking; the nave is Norman, the chancel, which appears to have been built during the fourteenth century, contains a "lychnoscope, credence, and piscina conjoined, and a beautiful sepulchre." Portions of a very ancient sculptured cross, covered with scroll-work, have been found in the churchyard. The church is distant about a quarter of a mile from the village, and complaints are made that it is damp, but this evil at least might be corrected by draining. The proposal to remove the church to the village has, as it is said, been sanctioned by the Bishop of Ripon.

Mr. John Green Waller, in a letter to Mr. Smith, stated that the church of Fairlight, near Hastings, an old building of humble character, had been likewise condemned, contrary to the feelings and wishes of the descendants of many generations, whose remains rest around this church.

Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, communicated a sketch of an intaglio, recently found in ploughing at Witcomb, near the Roman villa discovered by Lysons; it is a cornelian, set in a gold ring, and the device is composed of three heads, combined, which Mr. Gomonde supposed to represent Rome, Neptune, and Mercury. A second ring was found, set with a plain ruby.

The Rev. E. Gibbs Walford, Rector of Chipping Warden, described an ancient burial-place, situated on a hill on the southern side of that parish, where skeletons have frequently been disinterred. To the north-west of this spot is the supposed British station called Arbury Banks; and in the valley beneath are the remains of Warden Castle. Mr. Walford has collected the statements of various persons who have witnessed the discovery of large pits filled with bones, a quantity of spurs, as also of skeletons interred singly, the bodies having been laid north and south, and, in another case, east and west; these skeletons were laid consecutively in a line, head to foot. He suggests the possibility that they may be the remains of the slain at the battle of Danesmore, in the adjoining parish of Edgcott, A.D. 1469, (the subject of an article in our present Month's magazine.)

Mr. Walford also communicated a coloured representation of a portion of Roman

tessellated pavement, about 13 feet square, discovered by some labourers, in the operation of trenching, at Lenthy Green, near Sherborne, Dorset, about the year 1840. A temporary house was at first raised over it; but it was subsequently removed by means of a frame, worked by screws, and laid down in Lord Digby's dairy, at Sherborne castle. The central subject, enclosed in a panel formed by two interlaced squares, appears to represent the contest between Apollo and Marsyas. One figure is seated, and holds a lyre on his knees; the other plays on a double flute.

Mr. Smith reported the result of inquiries made by him respecting the tessellated pavement at West Dean, in Wiltshire, which had been stated to lie in the projected line of a railway. Sir Richard Colt Hoare mentions the discovery of this pavement in 1741. The spot is the property of Mr. Beauchamp. A small portion has been uncovered, but it is believed that a much greater extent of pavement lies still concealed; and the remains of walls, the discovery of coins, and other relics, appear to indicate the site of an unexplored Roman villa. Nearly the whole of West Dean is the property of Charles Baring Wall, esq. M.P. Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury, supposes that the site of another unexplored Roman villa exists in Clarendon Wood, about three miles from Salisbury, and states that numerous coins have been discovered there.

Mr. Smith communicated a letter from Monsieur de Gerville, of Valognes in Normandy, concerning the discovery of 366 French and English gold coins, near Barfleur. They are chiefly of the reigns of Charles XII. of France and of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne read a report on the present state of the ruins of Wenlock Priory, stating that about two years since he called the attention of the late proprietor to the impending ruin of that part of the transept which has been preserved. A singular building, then standing, apparently one of the fortified gates of the Priory close, has subsequently fallen, but no wilful damage has been done to the ruins. During the last autumn, on a representation to the Right Hon. Charles Wynne, the sum of 15*l.* was placed at the disposal of Mr. Hartshorne, with a view of preventing further decay. He stated that he had made a careful survey of the ruins, and taken every precaution for their security, by cutting away such trees and shrubs as might disjoin the stones, pointing the upper courses of the masonry, securing the coping stones, and giving support to those parts which presented any appearance of danger.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 26. *Lord Cottenham* moved the second reading of his **ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS CONSOLIDATION BILL**. There were no less than three hundred and eighty-six of these courts spread over the country, some of them exercising jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical matters, and others over part only of such matters. Seventy of these courts were attached to manors, and the judges were appointed by the lords of those manors. Nothing could be more inextricable than the confusion caused by all these diocesan, decanal, and vicarial courts, so that, *de facto*, almost all the business found its way to the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He proposed with respect to Wills that there should be a central London court, and that the judge of that court should appoint as many surrogates as he pleased. The will would then be left with the surrogate, would by him be sent to London, probate would be returned to the party, the will would be kept in the general registry at London, and a copy sent to the surrogate in the country, where it would be inspected by all those who might wish to examine it. Under this plan, which had been suggested by the Report of 1836, the parties in the country would have to do just the same—no more—no less—than they now had to do; the only difference would be that they would be forwarded to London, and there kept in safe custody. With regard to Church Rates, he proposed where a rate had been illegally made, to give an appeal to the quarter sessions, and exactly the same means of recovery as in the case of poor-rates. As to Tithes, their jurisdiction was proposed to be abolished, and pending suits were to be referred to the Court of Chancery; and the criminal jurisdiction of these ecclesiastical courts was also to be abolished. None of these propositions were his own, for each was founded on some recommendation of the many committees appointed to investigate the subject. He had waited for some Government measure, but, as none had been brought forward, he hoped the House would sanction the one now before it. The Bishop of *Lincoln* would not oppose the Second Reading, although he objected to giving powers of divorce and excommunication to a lay tribunal.—*Lord Brougham* remarked that the jurisdiction

in question had been exercised by laymen in the cases of Sir J. Nicholl and Sir W. Scott. It was right that the anomalies existing in these courts should cease, and that the Crown should appoint the judges as it appointed all others.—The *Lord Chancellor* gave the Bill his hearty support; and it was read a second time.

May 30. *Lord Radnor* moved the second reading of the **POST-OFFICE OFFENCES BILL**, particularly as related to the power of opening letters. Whether or not it was right to keep such a power was for the House to decide. He thought it had better be given up.—*Lord Stanley* briefly moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, contending that it was little short of an absurdity.—*Lords Denman* and *Campbell* both supported the principle of the measure, as did *Lord Brougham*, and the *Lord Chancellor* took a similar view.—*Lord Normanby* wished the power to remain, but in a modified shape.—On a division the Bill was lost by a majority of 46, the numbers being—For it 9; and against it, 55.

June 2, 3, 4. The Second Reading of the **MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL** occasioned a debate of three days' continuance, during which the measure was severely condemned by the Bishop of *London*, and as warmly supported by the Bishops of *Norwich* and *St. David's*, opposed by the Bishop of *Cashel*, and recommended by the Archbishop of *Dublin*. The Earl of *Roden* moved as an amendment, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, for the purpose of inquiry into the nature of the books used as standards of instruction, and the discipline established at Maynooth." Their Lordships divided on the amendment—Content, 59; not content, 155;—majority against it, 96. On the motion—Content, present 144; proxies 82,—226; not content, present 55; proxies 14,—69;—majority for the second reading, 157.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May, 26. *Lord John Russell* brought forward the following resolutions respecting the **LABOURING CLASSES** in England and Wales:—

"1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this House a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may

tend permanently to improve the condition of the Working Classes.

"2. That those laws which impose Duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.

"3. That the present Corn-Law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure.

"4. That this House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

"5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of Parochial Settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.

"6. That a systematic plan of Colonization would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry.

"7 That the improvements made of late years in the Education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this House.

"8. That this House will be ready to give its support to measures founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction.

"9. That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing Resolutions before her Majesty." Mr. *Sharman Crawford* proposed as an Amendment to the first Resolution to insert after the word "opportunity,"—"to give immediate attention to the claims so repeatedly urged in the petitions of the people for an extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage, as well as" The debate was adjourned, and resumed on the 28th, when the Amendment was negatived by 253 to 33; and the Resolution (on the previous question) by 182 to 104.

May 30. On the motion for the Second Reading of the COLLEGES (IRELAND) Bill, Lord *J. Manners* said he rested his opposition to it on the ground that it made no provision for the religious instruction of the students to be brought together. He moved the Second Reading that day six months.—Sir *J. Graham* was convinced that no Colleges, based upon a national system of education, could succeed or prove beneficial, if characterised by any sectarian tenets. The debate was continued on the second of June, when the house divided,—for the amendment, 46; against it, 311; majority for the Second Reading, 265.

June 3. Mr. *Hume* moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying her to grant a suitable pension to SIR HENRY POTTINGER, in reward for his eminent public services as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China. The motion was welcomed by all parties, including the Government, and Sir Robert Peel promised to take up the matter.

June 6. Lord *Ashley* brought in two Bills: the first to amend the Laws for the provision and regulation of LUNATIC ASYLUMS for Counties and Boroughs, and for the maintenance and care of Pauper Lunatics in England; the second, for the regulation of the care and treatment of Lunatics in England.

June 9. Mr. *Ward* moved the appointment of a Select Committee, "to inquire whether there are any peculiar burthens specially affecting the LANDED INTEREST of the country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that Interest, and to ascertain their nature and extent." Ayes 109; Noes 182.

June 10. Mr. *Villiers* brought forward his annual motion for a Committee on the CORN LAWS: in order to consider the following Resolutions; 1. That the Corn Law restricts the supply of food, and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour; 2. That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved delusive to those for whose benefit the law was designed; 3. That it is expedient that all restrictions on Corn should be now abolished. The motion was negatived by 254 to 122.

June 13. In a Committee on COLLEGES (Ireland) it was resolved, without a division, that 100,000*l.* be issued out of the Consolidated Fund, to defray the expenses of establishing New Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland; and an annual sum, not exceeding 21,000*l.* be issued to pay the stipends, prizes, exhibitions, and other expenses of the said New Colleges.

June 16. An annual pension of 1,500*l.* was voted to SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

June 17. Mr. *Charles Buller* moved a Committee of the whole House, "to consider the state of the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, and the case of the New Zealand Company." The debate continued for three nights. The unsuccessful administration of the colony was confessed by the Government, and it was announced that the Governor, Captain Fitzroy, had been recalled. The motion was negatived by 223 to 172.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Court of Madrid and the Pope are on friendly terms; the latter acknowledges Queen Isabella, and sanctions the sales of Church property. Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne in favour of his son the Prince of Asturias by documents signed at Bourges on the 18th of May. Gen. Narvaez has seized several editors of newspapers for reflecting on the Government, and without trial sent them to Manilla in exile.

FRANCE.

It appears from a Report made by the Committee on the Paris fortifications, that the total sum expended since their commencement in 1841, is about 108,000,000*fr.*, about 4,000,000*l.*, and that thirty-two millions of francs, voted in addition to that sum by the Chamber, remain in the hands of the Government.

The French Chambers have just voted, without a single word of opposition or remonstrance, the sum of 1,233,000 francs, about 52,000*l.* sterling, to support Protestant worship in France.

ALGIERS, &c.

The insurrection is complete in the mountains of the Ouarenserris, and several of the Arab chiefs who had received appointments from the Governor-General have been sacrificed. Nearly 2,000 mounted Arabs appeared on the 28th before Orleansville, and menaced an attack, but withdrew on a sortie being made by the garrison, supported by the cannon of the camp. On the 30th a serious engagement took place in sight of Orleansville, between the hostile Arabs and a French detachment.

The objection of the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty with France arose from the cession to the latter of a

considerable portion of the territory of the empire that had never belonged to the regency of Algiers.

TAHITI.

It appears that Queen Pomare would hold no communication with the French Admiral lately sent out to that station; that she had retired to a distant island, and, in consequence, Admiral Hamelin, with the consent of several Chiefs, appointed one of them, named Paraita, Regent. Various means were tried to overcome her obstinacy, and among others, an announcement was made that King Louis Phillippe had addressed a letter to her, but all in vain.

SYRIA.

The arrangements recently made to prevent a renewal of the feuds between the Druses and the Maronites have failed in their effect, and fresh disturbances have broken out, in which many lives have been lost on both sides, but the unfortunate Maronites were ultimately defeated by the aid of some Turkish soldiers, who joined the Druses to put down the defenceless Christians. Houses, convents, and villages are destroyed. The people, without regard to age or sex, are massacred, after being subjected to the most revolting brutality and excess.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Oribe has advised the authorities of Buenos Ayres of the defeat of Riviera, by General Uguisa, at a place called India Rivera, 90 miles north of Monte Video, after an action of two hours, with the loss of all his infantry, artillery, and baggage; 1,000 men are said to have been killed, and 500 prisoners taken, including a great many officers. Riviera is reported to have escaped, with eight men.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 21. The steam flour-mill of Mr. Walters, in the *Old Kent Road*, on the banks of the Surrey Canal, which was seventy feet high, was blown up by the bursting of the boiler, which was thrown across the canal, and fell about 100 yards from the premises in a stone-yard. Mr. Walters was in the mill at the time, and severely injured. The men, twelve or fourteen in number, had gone to breakfast.

May 27. A fire very suddenly occurred at *Raggett's Hotel*, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, at one o'clock in the morning, and, though few persons in the house had retired to rest, five of them lost their lives,

namely, Mrs. John Round, wife of the member for Maldon; Mr. Raggett, the proprietor of the hotel; Miss Raggett, his daughter, (who, missing her footing on the escape, fell to the ground with great violence, and died soon after); Mrs. Jones, a servant of Lord Huntingdon's; and another female servant. The fire originated in the apartments of Miss King, who set fire to her bed curtains, and its rapid progress is attributed to the throwing open of all the doors. The hotel was formed from two old houses, and of slight and inflammable materials.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 26. Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Aylesford to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; Major Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Edw. Bolton King to be Major.

May 7. Henry Robinson, esq. Standard Bearer of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, to be Lieutenant, and Knighted; Matthew Wyatt, esq. to be Standard Bearer.

May 28. Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Major H. J. Savage to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 30. 36th Foot, Major C. Ashmore to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. R. King to be Major.

June 2. The Earl of Selkirk to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Alfred Stephen, esq. to be Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales.—William Montagu Manning, esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for the colony of New South Wales.—William Henry M'Coy, esq. to be Provost Marshal for the island of Dominica.—Thomas Richard Walker, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

June 6. Brice Pearse, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Sir William Magnay, Bart. to be Major, of the Artillery Company of London.—Brevet, Capt. G. Paul, of the 41st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

June 9. The Rev. Dr. William Muir to be Dean of the Order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland.—Sir John Campbell, Bart. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

June 12. The Hon. Frederick Gough-Cal-thorpe, of Perry-hall, co. Stafford, fourth but second surviving son of Henry late Baron Calthorpe, to discontinue the surname of Calthorpe, and take the surname of Gough only, and bear the arms of Gough; in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of John Gough, of Perry-hall, esq.

June 13. 98th Foot, Capt. W. Edie, to be Major.—Percy Augustus Evans-Freke, Lieut. and Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, Fenton John Evans-Freke, Capt. 2d Life Guards, William Charles Evans-Freke, of Glaston-house, co. Rutland, esq. and Jane-Grace-Dorothea, wife of the Hon. and Rev. C. B. Barnard, brothers and sister of George-Patrick now Baron Carbery, to have the same precedence as if their late father, Percy Evans-Freke, esq. had succeeded to the dignity of Baron Carbery.

June 20. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Peter Pyers, C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.—60th Foot, brevet Major G. de Rottenburgh to be Capt.—73d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Major A. Montresor to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major P. B. Reyne to be Major.

June 23. Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. Chetham, of Forton-lodge, near Gosport, co. Southampton, K.C.B., fourth but now eldest surviving son and heir of Thomas Chetham, formerly of Mellor Hall, co. Derby, and late of Russell-place, in St. Pancras, Middlesex, esq. by Anne, youngest daughter of Edward Strode, of Southill-house, in the parish of West Cranmere, co. Somerset, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. in the Army, and sister of John Strode, late of Southill-house, esq., Lieut.-Colonel in the Somerset Militia, all deceased, in compliance

with the last will and testament of his said maternal uncle, John Strode, to take the surname of Strode after that of Chetham, and bear the arms of Strode quarterly with those of Chetham.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Downshire—Lord Edwin Hill.

Edinburghshire—Sir John Hope, Bart.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—The Hon. T. S. Carnegie.

To be Commanders.—John Henn Gennys (1838), flag Lieut. to the late Vice-Admiral Sir C. White; Frederick Kemble (1841), late flag Lieutenant to Sir David Milne; Edward Collier (1815) of the Caledonia; John Lodwick (1837), for his gallant service in the boat of the *Growler*, against a slave felucca.

Appointments.—Admiral Sir John West, K.C.B. to be Commander-in-chief at Devonport.—Vice-Adm. Sir E. D. King, K.C.H. to the command in chief at the Nore.—Capts. John Neale Nott (1842) to be Flag Captain at Sheerness; Sir Henry J. Leeke, K.H. (1826) to be Flag Captain to Sir John West; Manly Hall Dixon to Caledonia; Sir Baldwin W. Walker to Queen.—Commanders, J. West, to the Hecate; J. Bower, to the William and Mary; T. Fisher, to the Stromboli.—Lieut.-Commander W. M. J. G. Pasco to Jackall.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Jenkyns, to be Dean of Wells.

Ven. Dr. C. P. Burney, to be Archdeacon of Colchester.

Rev. J. Haggard, to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Winchester.

Rev. F. Peel, to be hon. Preb. in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. T. Woodroffe, to be a Canon in Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Alport, Kimbolton V. Hunts.

Rev. J. Bransby, Testerton R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. E. Bruxner, Thurlston R. Leic.

Rev. R. P. Carew, Rattery V. Devon.

Rev. W. H. Cartwright, Compton-Martin R. Somerset.

Rev. T. Clarke, Llandilo-Talybont V. Glam.

Rev. D. Davies, Mable-cum-Bayton V. Worc.

Rev. J. Dobson, Haxey V. Linc.

Rev. G. Elliott, Wivenhoe R. Essex.

Rev. J. Goodare, East Drayton cum Membris V. Notts.

Rev. J. W. Grane, Christ Church, Woodhouse, P.C. Huddersfield.

Rev. R. H. Gretton, Nantwich R. Cheshire.

Rev. D. Haigh, Trinity Church P.C. Halifax.

Rev. W. G. Harrison, Hart V. Durham.

Rev. R. Hey, Belper P.C. Derby.

Rev. R. Holland, Hittisleigh R. Devon.

Rev. T. W. Holmes, Hardly P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. F. Hose, Dunstaple R. Beds.

Rev. W. Hulme, Pangbourne R. Berks.

Rev. R. Hussey, Binsey P.C. Oxon.

Rev. W. B. Killock, Brougham R. Westm.

Rev. J. Lakeland, West Burton P.C. Notts.

Rev. T. P. Lethbridge, Coombe Florey R. Som.

Rev. H. Lister, Boxmore P.C. Herts.

Rev. T. W. T. Marsh, Dunston V. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Mockler, Denby P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. C. Nairne, St. Peter's at Gowtes and St. Botolph's P.C. Lincoln.
 Rev. J. Nussey, Oundle V. Northampton.
 Rev. W. Pattinson, Kirk-Bampton R. Cumb.
 Rev. E. Phillips, New Church, Surbiton P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. J. D. Pigott, Edgmond R. Salop.
 Rev. T. Price, Badgington R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Pycroft, District of St. Mary Magdalen P.C. Barnstaple.
 Rev. D. Royce, Cowley P.C. Oxford.
 Rev. J. Russell, Stockford V. Lincoln.
 Rev. E. D. Scott, Carisbrooke with Newport V. Hants.
 Rev. J. Shulldham, Woodnorton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Smith, Marsworth V. Bucks.
 Rev. J. M. Sumner, Buriton with Petersfield R. Hants.
 Rev. M. Thomas, Attleborough P. C. Warw.
 Rev. W. H. Tucker, Dunton Wallet R. Camb.
 Rev. R. T. Wheeler, St. Jude's, Walton-on-the-Hill P. C. Lancashire.
 Rev. A. Wilkin, Barton V. Westmoreland.
 Rev. G. G. Williams, Tenbury and Rochford P.C. Hereford.
 Rev. R. Williams, Aston Rowant V. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. G. E. Winslow, Allexton R. Leic.
 Rev. F. E. J. Valpy, Garveston R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Yelloly, Tring with Long Marston P.C. Herts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. D. Morgan, to the Marquess of Winchester.
 Rev. W. Penfold, to the Duke of Beaufort.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Horsfall, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Drighlington, near Leeds.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Rome, her Excellency the Duchess Sforza Cesarini, of a son.
May 14. At Hurdcott House, near Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a dau.—
 18. At Bryngwyn Rectory, the wife of Archdeacon Crawley, a dau.—19. At Monkstow, the Viscountess Bangor, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of John de Conroy Dashwood, esq. a dau.—At Bessingby, the wife of Capt. George Hotham, a dau.—20. At Chew-Magna, Som. the wife of the Rev. Edward Aislabie Ommanney, a dau.—24. In James-st. Buckingham Gate, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hodgson, Master in King's college, and Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornhill, a son.—In Norfolk-st. the wife of Octavius Ommanney, esq. a dau.—25. At Florence, the wife of George Vivian, esq. a son and heir.—26. At Menabilly, Cornwall, the wife of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. a son.—In Eaton-pl. Viscountess Emlyn, a dau.—27. In Tilney-st. the wife of Francis Hart Dyke, esq. a dau.—28. At Hampton Court Palace; the wife of Alfred Montgomery, esq. a dau.—29. At Blackheath, at the residence of her mother the Hon. Mrs. Harris, the wife of Major George Logan, Madras Army, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, esq. a dau.—30. In Portland-pl. at the house of her mother, the wife of the Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart. a dau.—At Gadebridge, Herts, the wife of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. a son.—*Lately.* At Naples, Lady Parish, a dau.—At Clifton-on-Teme, the wife of W. G. Tiley, esq. a dau.—At Hatherley Court, Cheltenham, the wife of J. Webster, esq. a son.—In Chesham-st. Belgrave-sq. the wife of Lord Marcus Hill, a dau.—At Limerick, the Lady Clarina, a son.—

At Bosworth Park, Leicestersh. the wife of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. a dau.—At Shirley-house, near Southampton, the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Sleigh, the wife of G. P. Leycester, esq. a dau.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. A. Duncombe, a dau.—The wife of David Thomas, esq. of Pwllwyrach-house, co. Glamorgan, a son.—The wife of W. P. Lewes, esq. of Felindre-house, Carmarthensh. a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of J. De Courcy Dashwood, esq. a dau.

June 3. At 17, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the wife of Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq. jun. a dau.—At the rectory, Rugby, the wife of the Rev. J. Moultrie, a dau.—At the Marquess of Normanby's, Dover-st. the Countess of Mulgrave, a dau.—6. In Weymouth-st. the wife of Charles R. Freeling, esq. a son.—8. At the rectory, Harlington, the wife of the Rev. William Comyns Berkeley, a son.—10. At Wardour Castle, Lady Arundell, a dau.—12. At Lynum Hall, Cheshire, the wife of James Fenton, esq. a son and heir.—13. At Wimbledon, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a dau.—14. In Eaton-pl. the Countess of Effingham, a son.—15. At Calverton, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Perceval, a son.—16. At Bails Park, Herts, the wife of J. H. Pelly, esq. a son.—20. In the Cloisters, Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Repton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 12. At Cawnpore, Capt. Colin Troup, 48th Regt. N. I. D. A. A. G., Cawnpore division of the army, to Katharine-Maria, eldest dau. of Major Birnie Browne, Bengal Artillery.

13. At Quebec, the Rev. Charles Morice, to Augusta-Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Zouch, esq. of Dublin Castle, Ireland.

26. At Calcutta, John Dacosta, esq. to Ellen, third dau. of the late Capt. Alexander Landale.

31. At Calcutta, William Robert Boyes, M.D. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, son of the late William Boyes, esq. of Brixton, to Catharine-Mouat, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. A. Biggs, Bengal Artillery.

April 1. At Bombay, Alexander Gray, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late William Cormack, esq. of Bristol.

3. At Barrackpore, J. L. Vaughan, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 21st Regt. B.N.I., to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late William Bishop, esq. of North Park, Regent's Park, and Haslemere Park, Surrey, and widow of the late Dr. Malcolm, 57th Regt. B.N.I.

17. At Philadelphia, George Wood, esq. eldest son of Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, in Scotland, to Emma, eldest dau. of Bernard Henry, esq. Philadelphia.

24. At Wandsworth, Jas. Saunders, esq. of Kirtlington, Oxon, to Helena-Maria, second dau. of William Saunders, esq. of Wandsworth-common.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. George Williams, Vicar of Wichenford, Worcestersh. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Lowsley, esq. of Minchinhampton, Gloucestersh.—At Swansea, Francis, son of W. Dodd, esq. of Checkendon, Oxfordsh. to Rebecca, third dau. of Thomas Walters, esq.—At Gresford, William Henry Lowe, esq. M.D. Edinburgh, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Boydell, esq. of the Rosset, Denbighsh.—At Cottenham, Cambridgesh. William, only son of W. Sumpter, esq. of Histon Hall, Cambridgesh. to Catharine, only child of James Pratt, esq.—At Brighton, the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, fourth son of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P. to Julia, only surviving dau. of the Rev. B. Barker, Rector of Shipdham.—At Aspell, Henry Horatio Kitchener, esq. Capt. 29th Regt. to

Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Chevallier, of Aspoll Hall, Suffolk.—At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B. 55th Regt. to Ann, relict of F. F. Matthews, esq. 17th Regt.—At Boughton-under-Blean, Kent, John Vallance, son of John Barling, esq. of Nouds, near Sittingbourne, Kent, to Elizabeth-Olive, dau. of the Rev. G. P. Marsh.

25. William Kaye, esq. of Yorkshire, to Catharine, eldest dau. of William Burrell Parr, esq. of Norwich.—At Cheltenham, — Jeffery, esq. Lieut. R.N. nephew of Viscount Molesworth, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late John and the Hon. Jane Stephenson.

26. At Paddington, William George D. Wallis, esq. of St. Mary Axe, to Esther, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Woolley, esq. solicitor, Stroud, Gloucestershire.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edm. Finch, youngest son of John Finch, esq. of Woburn-place, to Louisa, only dau. of the late George Thorne, esq. of Bristol.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert Murray, esq. to Matilda, widow of Charles Norris, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Dover, Major Edward Messiter, E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary-Josepha, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Cooper, E. I. Co.'s service.

28. At Almondbury, Joseph, eldest son of Benjamin Bentley, esq. to Harriett, dau. of the late Wm. Carver, esq. both of Huddersfield, and niece of the late John Hall Carver, esq. of Exeter.

29. At Gravesend, Edward, youngest son of Jeremiah Rosher, esq. of Crete-hall, Northfleet, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. L. H. Winckworth, and niece of William Gladdish, esq. of Cliff-cottage, Gravesend.—At Swindon, Charles Turtton Kaye, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte-Jane, second dau. of Major-Gen. Richard Podmore.—At West Ham, Essex, Thos. Batson, esq. of Kynaston-house, near Ross, Herefordsh. younger son of Alfred Batson, esq. of Bedford-pl. and Ramsbury, Wilts, to Harriet, third dau. of William Sewell, esq. of Plaistow.—At Stanground, Hunts, the Rev. John Mills, A.M. Rector of Orton Waterville, Hunts, to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Strong, of Stanground, Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—At Warwick, George Swindells, esq. of Pott-hall, Shrigley, Cheshire, B. A. of St. John's coll. Camb. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Cawley, esq.

30. The Rev. Francis Bishop, of George's Chapel, Exeter, to Lavinia, youngest dau. of Isaac Solly, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex.—At Wisbeach, William Gay, esq. solicitor, Wisbeach, second son of John Johnson Gay, esq. of Aldborough Hall, Norfolk, to Rebecca, only child of the late Henry Rogby, esq. of Tyd St. Mary's, Lincoln.—At Charlton, Hugh Hawkshaw, esq. R. N. son of the late Rev. Richard Hawkshaw, esq. Rector of Fahan, Londonderry, to Catherine-Eliza, fourth dau. of Robert Miller, esq. of Blackheath Park.—At Mereworth, Capt. William H. Hall, R.N. to the Hon. Hilare Caroline Byng, third dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Viscount Torrington, and sister of Viscount Torrington.—At Sculcoates, the Rev. Henry Deck, M.A. Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Manchester, to Anne-Jane, dau. of R. C. Young, esq. of Hull.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. George A. Browne, son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Kilmaine, to Anne-Hammond, relict of St. John Blacker, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Richard Musgrave, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. of Tourin Castle, Waterford, Ireland, to Frances-Mary, dau. of John Ashton Yates, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert John Child, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Child, esq. of Russell-sq. to Maria-

Rew, eldest dau. of William Quincey, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Lately. At Demerara, Edmund Hayter Bingham, esq. 1st West India Regt., youngest son of the late Col. C. C. Bingham, Royal Art. to Cecilia-Lewis-Pauline, third dau. of Wm. B. Wolseley, esq. and great niece of Sir Chas. Wolseley, Bart.—At Sydney, Robert Shadforth, esq. son of Col. Shadforth, to Marianne-Pering, third dau. of Capt. Hollinworth, R.N.—At Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, the Marquis of Bute to Lady Sophia Hastings.—At the Cape, John W. Langford, esq. H. C. Bombay Civil Service, and eldest son of the late Edw. Langford, esq. of Bath, to Cecilia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major Longmore, resident magistrate, and niece of Sir Benj. D'Urban, late Governor of the colony.

May 1. At Inverness, William Edward Mitchell, esq. of Birmingham, to Jessie, second dau. of James Fraser, esq. of Park.—At Haverfordwest, John Henry Phillips, esq. of Williamson, co. Pembroke, to Augusta, second dau. of the late John Lort Phillips, esq.—At Llanlivery, Colman Rashleigh, esq. only son of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart. of Prideaux, co. Cornwall, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Nicholas Kendall, esq. of Pelyn.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Hugh Houston, esq. second son of Thomas Houston, esq. of Kintradwell, to Elizabeth-Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Mitchell, R.N.—At York, the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late John Ditmas, esq. Walkington Lodge, Beverley.—At Hatfield, the Rev. W. B. Bradford, to Mary-Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. C. W. Keyscott.

2. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert Montgomery, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen-Jane, second dau. of William Lambert, esq. late of the same service, and of Woodmanstone, Surrey.

3. At Brixton, Alfred Short, eldest son of John James Short, esq. of South Lambeth, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Nayler, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.—At Liverpool, George-John, eldest son of George Stone, esq. of Blisworth, Northamptonsh., to Ada-Cicely-Georgiana, 5th dau. of John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. of Cosham Lodge, Hants.

5. At Tormoham, Devon, John William Edden, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of R. W. Edden, esq. Nelson-pl. Cork, to Anne-Kaye, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late William Denton Wade, esq. West Melton, Yorkshire, and grand-dau. of the late W. Kaye, esq. Wath Hall, same county.—At Clifton, Capt. Chichester, 16th Regt. eldest son of A. Chichester, esq. of Stokelake, Devon, to Anna-Maria-Frances, relict of J. Crooke Freeman, esq. of Crooke-hall, Lancashire, and dau. of John Hawksey Ackerley, esq. barrister-at-law, Bath.

6. At Brompton, Edwin Hill, esq. of Farnhurst, Sussex, to Julia, second dau. of the late William Collins, esq. of Chelsea.—At Longnor, the Rev. John Limerick, of Crew, Chesh., to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor Hall, Shropshire.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. James Anlaby Legard, R.N. to Catherine, widow of Henry Beaumont, esq. of Newby Park, Yorkshire.—At Holmwood, Surrey, Wm. Godfrey Whatman, youngest son of the late James Whatman, esq. of Vintners, Kent, to Emma-Jane, youngest dau. of Mr. Serjeant Heath.—At Paddington, the Rev. Alleyne Higgs Barker, A.M. rector of Woudham, Kent, to Marianna, second dau. of the late H. Burminster, esq.—At Northampton, Henry, eldest son of Henry Terry, esq. Northampton, to Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late Samuel Smith, esq. of Whittlesea, Cambridgesh., and

niece of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B. —At Tamerton Foliot, Devon, the Rev. John Hall Parlbay, of Maundon, to Emma A. Radcliffe, third dau. of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Devon. —At Thorpe, Surrey, Henry Hucks Gibbs, of Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, esq. to Louisa-Anne, third dau. of William Adams, esq. LL.D. —At All Souls, Langham-st. James Harrison Cholmeley, esq. second son of the late Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart. of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte-Octavia-Jane, dau. of the late James R. Johnstone, esq. of Alva, N. B. —At Paddington, William H. Harrison, esq. of the Inner Temple, and Lincoln's-inn, to Harriett-Mary, second dau. of the late Henry Hurle, esq. of Bedford Row, and Ramsbury, Wilts.

7. At Lewisham, Kent, Robert M'Killop, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. M'Killop, R.N. to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Col. Vigourdeux, Royal Eng. —Herman Stern, esq. of Paris, to Julia, third dau. of A. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Cavendish-sq. —At Ramsgate, J. J. Brettell, esq. of Staple-inn, to Fanny, eldest dau. of J. J. Champante, esq. of Ramsgate, late of Belmont, Taunton, Somerset. —At Sudbury, Derbysh. the Rev. Frederick Anson, Rector of Sudbury and Canon of Windsor, to the Hon. Caroline-Maria Vernon, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. George John Warren Lord Vernon.

8. At Greenwich, Kent, John Rogers, esq. of Coningsby, Lincolnsh. second son of Henry Rogers, esq. of Stagenhoe Park, Herts, to Mary-Palmer, dau. of Henry Francis, esq. of Maize Hill, Greenwich. —At Watlington, John Williams Watson, esq. of Hornsey-lane, Highgate, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Hayward, esq. of Watlington, Oxon. —At Camberwell, Herbert, youngest son of John Dalton, esq. of the Priory, Peckham, to Sarah, dau. of William Curling, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey. —At Lanlivery, Cornwall, Samuel Hawkins, esq. of Shidfield, Hants, to Mary, third dau. of the late John Hext, esq. of Restormell Park, Cornwall. —At Finchley, William L. Ollard, esq. of South-sq. Gray's-inn, and Holly Ville, Finchley, eldest son of William Ollard, esq. of Wisbeach, to Jessie, third dau. of Richard Thomas, esq. of Fen Court. —At Rochester, George Wm. Powlett Bingham, esq. 64th Regt. only son of the late Capt. Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Col. Charles Cox Bingham, Royal Art. and granddaug. of the late Michael Bingham, esq. of Melcombe Bingham. —At Lewisham, Kent, W. W. Goulden, esq. solicitor, Manchester, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late John Browne, esq. of Castle Hay Park, Staffordsh. —At St. Pancras, Capt. John Eldridge West, late 8th Regt. third son of James Eldridge West, esq. of Tonbridge, to Mary-Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Denny Ashburnham, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex. —At Etwell, Derbysh. Theodore Henry Drury, esq. to Antonietta, eldest dau. of William Eaton Mousley, esq. of Derby. —At Rugby, Henry Otter, esq. of Yawthorpe, Linc. to Mary, only dau. of William Terry, esq. M.D. of Rugby.

10. At Dublin, the Rev. Robert Mann, of Saxmundham, to Harriet, the fifth dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden. —At Carmel, Frederick Cartwright, eldest son of Geo. Fred. Dickson, esq. Consul Gen. for the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to Sophia-Georgiana, only dau. of Capt. W. Braddyll Bigland, R.N., K.H., of Bigland Hall, Lancash. —At St. Marylebone, Robert Hughes Mathews, esq. of Lower Seymour-st. Portman-sq. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late James Carey, esq. of Girvan, Ayrshire. —At St. Giles-in-the-fields, Edward Basil, youngest son of Richard Webb Jupp, esq. of Carpenters' Hall, to Eliza-Margaret, fourth dau. of Joseph

Kay, esq. of Gower-st. —At Leamington, George Teixeira Dalrymple, esq. third son of Sir Charles Dalrymple, of Brighton, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Salmon Kent, M.D.

12. Christopher Cookson, esq. son of the late Col. Cookson, of Neesham Hall, Durham, to Julia-Charlotte, second dau. of Charles Heaton Ellis, esq. of Harley-st. and Wyddial Hall, Herts. At Croydon, Richard Wilkin, esq. of Liverpool, to Harriett, only dau. of the late Richard Greaves, esq. of Constantinople.

13. At Leamington, the Rev. Robert Bunbury, M.A. Incumbent of St. Thomas, St. Helen's, son of the Rev. H. Bunbury, and grandson of the Hon. and Rev. W. Shirley, to Millicent Adele, third dau. of the late S. Tertius Galton, esq. of Leamington. —At Grantham, Thomas William Gray, esq. of Wilton-st. Belgrave-sq. to Ann, youngest dau. of Laurence Wyles, esq. of Grantham. —At West Peckham, James Alexander, son of James Alexander, esq. of Somer Hill, Kent, to Anna-Maria-Julia, eldest dau.; and at the same time the Rev. R. T. P. Pulteney, B.A. son of John Pulteney, esq. of Northerwood, Hants, to Emma, third dau. of M. D. Dalison, esq. of Hamptons, Kent. At Wyke, George Hamilton, Lieut. 55th Regt. son of George Hamilton, esq. of Hamilton Lodge, Staffordshire, and grand-nephew of the late Sir John Stuart Hamilton, Bart. of Dunemanagh Castle, Tyrone, to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. W. J. Bayton, of Westergate, Sussex. At Monkstoun, near Dublin, John Hart, esq. of Adelaide, South Australia, to Margaret-Gillmor, fourth dau. of the late Charles H. Todd, esq. of Dublin. —At Brant Broughton, Lincolnsh. Richard Sutton, esq. late of the First Life Guards, second son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood Park, Notts, and of Lyndford-hall, to Anna, dau. of the Rev. H. Houson, Rector of Brent Broughton and Great Coates, Linc. —At Sleaford, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Daniel Waller, B.A. of St. Peter's coll. Camb. and incumbent of Wernineth, Lanc. to Thomasine, youngest dau. of Thomas Lowe, esq. —At West Peckham, James Alexander, esq. son of James Alexander, esq. of Somerhill, to Miss Dalison, of Hamptons, West Peckham.

14. At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-sq. Alfred Byard Sheppard, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, youngest son of George Sheppard, esq. of Fromefield, to Maria, youngest dau. of W. J. Thompson, esq. of Brunswick-sq. —At Leyton, the Rev. Henry Herbert Evans, A.M. Incumbent of Leytonstone, to Fanny, only dau. of Nicholas Charrington, esq. —At St. Benet's, Henry Kingsford, esq. of Littlebourne, Wingham, Kent, to Emily Smith, of Maidstone, relict of the Rev. Francis Grosvenor Smith, M.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge.

15. At Oxford, the Very Rev. James Hemery, Dean of Jersey, to Ellen-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Thomas Newcomb, esq. —At Newnham, Glouc. Charles Gream, esq. second son of the Rev. Robert Gream, Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Jonathan Elliott, esq. late of Lower Blakemerc-house, co. Hereford, and now of Broad Oak, near Newnham. —At Kensington, Charles George Dick, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Samuel Dick, esq. of Upper Mount Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, to Williamena-Antonia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas King, esq. of Eltham, Kent.

17. At Hampton, L. J. Hunter Allgood, esq. 13th Light Dragoons, to Louisa-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Col. Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B. —At Salisbury, Henry Tremeneer Johns, esq. to Anne-Eliza, only child of the late John White, esq. of Blandford, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE, K. P.

April 12. At Blesinton, co. Wicklow, in his 57th year, the Most Hon. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, third Marquess of Downshire (1789), Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Kilwarlin (1751), fourth Viscount Hillsborough and Baron Hill of Kilwarlin, co. Down (1717), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; also Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Fairford, co. Gloucester (1772) and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich in Essex (1756); K. P.; Lord Lieutenant of Downshire, Colonel of the South Downshire militia, Hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Dublin, and LL.D.

His Lordship was born Oct. 8, 1788, the eldest son of Arthur second Marquess of Downshire, by the Right Hon. Mary Baroness Sandys, only daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys, and niece and heir of Edwyn second Lord Sandys. He succeeded to the peerage whilst still in his minority, Sept. 7, 1801.

He was educated at Eton, and subsequently became a member of Magdalene College, Cambridge, when the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1835.

The Marquess voted in favour of Reform of Parliament. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick on the 7th Oct. 1831.

His Lordship generally enjoyed excellent health, and did not look his age. He was most moderate in his living, took abundant exercise, and his mind was constantly occupied in plans for the improvement of his numerous tenantry, by whom he was greatly beloved. To take their character of him, a better, more liberal, indulgent, and kind landlord did not exist. He died suddenly of apoplexy whilst visiting one of his tenants.

The Marquess of Downshire married, Oct. 25, 1811, Lady Maria Windsor, daughter of Other-Hickman fifth Earl of Plymouth; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor, now Marquess of Downshire; 2. Lady Charlotte Augustus Hill (godchild to H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and the Countess Amherst); 3. Lord William Frederick Arthur Montague Hill, Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys; 4. Lady Mary Penelope, married in 1838 to the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, only son of Lord Bridport; and 5. Lord Arthur Edwin Hill.

The present Marquess was born in 1812, and married in 1837 the Hon. Caroline Frances Stapleton Cotton, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Combermere. He was M.P. for Downshire in the present Parliament; and has been succeeded by his brother Lord Edwin.

The funeral of the late Marquess reached Newry at five o'clock in the evening of the 22d April, consisting of the hearse, three mourning coaches, containing the Marquess of Downshire, Lord Edwin Hill, Baron Sandys, Lord George Hill, J. T. Reilly, esq. T. Crozier, esq. H. Murray, esq. and a number of private carriages. The hearse having stopped at St. Mary's church, the coffin was deposited for the night therein. The townsmen went in procession to meet the funeral on its approach to the town, each dressed in black, and wearing black crape pendant from the left arm, men of every grade in politics and religion joining in one common tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the revered and departed nobleman, who proved so sincere a friend to Newry. The following day the body was deposited in the family vault at Hillsborough.

THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

April 12. At Eridge Castle, Sussex, aged 55, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Nevill, third Earl of Abergavenny and Viscount Nevill (1784), and Baron of Abergavenny.

His Lordship was born on Christmas-day, 1789, the third son of Henry the second Earl, by Mary, only child of John Robinson, esq. for many years Secretary to the Treasury. His two elder brothers both lived to man's estate, or nearly so; Henry Viscount Nevill died April 8, 1806, in his 21st year, unmarried; and Ralph Viscount Nevill died May 19, 1826, without issue.

The Rev. John Nevill (the late Earl) was of Christ's college, Cambridge, M.A., 1818. He was presented in that year by his father to the rectory of Burgh Apton with Holveston, Norfolk, and to the rectory of Otley, in Suffolk.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father March 27, 1843.

He had been labouring under a very delicate state of health for the last two or three years, which precluded his appearing in public, or even to visit or receive visits, and he never sat in the House of Lords but one night after his succession to the peerage. At the time of his fatal attack,

and for several weeks previously, Eridge Castle was undergoing a thorough repair for the reception of her Majesty for a few days during the ensuing summer.

The late Earl was never married, and consequently his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, Vicar of Frant and Birling, Kent; succeeds to the title and estates. He was born in 1792, and married in 1824, Caroline, daughter of the late Ralph Leeke, of Langford Hall, co. Salop, esq. by whom he has William now Viscount Nevill, born in 1826, another son, and three daughters.

LORD CARBERY.

May 12. At Castle Freke, co. Cork, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. John Evans Freke, sixth Baron Carbery, of Carbery, co. Cork (1715), a representative Peer of Ireland, and a Baronet of that kingdom (1768); and Grand Master of the Freemasons of Munster.

His Lordship was born Nov. 11, 1765, the eldest son of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart. (second son of the Hon. John Evans, second son of the second Lord Carbery,) by Lady Elizabeth Gore, second daughter of Arthur first Earl of Arran.

He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father, March 20, 1777. As Sir John Freke, he sat in the Irish House of Commons, and took a deep and active interest in the discussion of the question of the Legislative Union, and its consequences on the Protestant establishment of Ireland. Foreseeing, in that measure, a preparatory step for the restoration of Popery, he became the president of the Commons' Anti-Union Club, and in that capacity, as well as in the discharge of his legislative functions, he resisted the proposition with all the energies of his mind.

On the 4th March, 1807, on the death of his cousin John, fifth Lord Carbery, he succeeded to the peerage; and in 1824 he was elected a representative peer for Ireland. His Lordship was one of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland, and having constantly resided on his estates, his loss will be deeply lamented by his numerous tenantry, to whom he had endeared himself by his affable manners, and his constant attention to their wants.

Lord Carbery married, Jan. 25, 1783, his cousin Lady Catharine Charlotte Gore, second daughter of Arthur-Saunders second Earl of Arran. That Lady survives him, but without issue.

His Lordship is succeeded by his nephew, George Patrick Percy Evans Freke, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Percy Evans Freke, esq., by Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Harvey, D.D. of Kyle, co. Wexford. The pre-

sent Lord Carbery was born in 1801, but is unmarried. He has three brothers.

LIEUT.-GEN. LORD HARRIS.

May 30. At Belmont, near Feversham, after four days' illness, aged 63, the Right Hon. William George Harris, second Lord Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, co. Kent (1815), a Lieut.-General in the army, Colonel of the 73rd Foot, Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, Knight of the Order of Wilhelm of Holland, and a Companion of the Bath.

His Lordship was born on the 17th of Jan. 1782, the eldest son of George first Lord Harris, the conqueror of Seringapatam, by Anne-Carteret, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Dixon, esq. of Bath.

He was appointed Ensign in the 76th regiment in May 1795, promoted as Lieutenant in Jan. 1796, and joined in India in 1797. He served as Lieutenant in the 74th regiment in the campaign of Seringapatam, under his father; was present at the battle of Mallavilly, and in the storming of Seringapatam was one of the foremost to enter the breach, for which he was commended on the spot by Sir David Baird. Being sent home with Tippoo's captured standards, he had the honour of presenting them to King George the Third, and was promoted to a company in the 49th, which he accompanied in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition to the Baltic, and was present in the Glutton frigate in the desperate action of Copenhagen. He then went with his regiment to Canada, where he won the confidence of that distinguished officer, the late Sir Isaac Brock, then its Colonel.

Being promoted to a majority in the 73rd, he was ordered to join that regiment in India. On his way out he volunteered his services in the expedition of Sir David Baird against the Cape of Good Hope, and assisted at the capture of that place in 1806, serving as second in command in that part of the attack led by the late Lord Macdonald. Arriving in India, he found his regiment had sailed for England; but before returning home, he took the opportunity of visiting China.

When appointed to the command of the 2nd battalion of the 73rd as Lieut.-Colonel, he zealously applied himself to perfecting its discipline, and, at great private pecuniary sacrifice, rendered it in every respect most efficient—so much so as, at various times, when on service, to call forth the high admiration of such men as Mackenzie and Gibbs, Walmoden and Lynedoch, Picton and Packe; but, notwithstanding these efforts, and his own anxious desires, some adverse cause ever pre-

vented his joining the victorious arms of Wellington in Spain. In 1812 the 73rd was ordered on the expedition under General Gibbs to join the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, at Stralsund. After landing there and assisting to complete the works of that town, Col. Harris, with the 73rd, was detached into the interior of the country, to feel for the enemy, and also to get into communication with General Count Walmoden, which dangerous service he successfully effected, though he had with great care and caution to creep with his small force between the large corps d'armée of Davoust and other French generals at that time stationed in Pomerania, Mecklenburgh, and Hanover. Having joined Walmoden, the 73rd contributed greatly to the victory that general gained over the French in Hanover, where Colonel Harris, at the head of his regiment, declining any aid, and at the moment when the German hussars had been routed, charged up a steep hill, took a battery of French artillery, and, unfurling the British colours, at once spread terror amongst that gallant enemy, which feared no other. A panic struck them, and they fled. In Nov. 1813, the 73rd re-embarked, in the Gulf of Lubeck, for England, but on arriving at Yarmouth it was ordered, without touching land, to join the army of Lord Lynedoch, in Holland. During that winter campaign before Antwerp, rendered more difficult from the severity of the weather, Colonel Harris had the honour of carrying the village of Mersam by storm, under the eye of his late Majesty King William the Fourth. He was employed as Brigadier-General during the rest of the operations. After Antwerp was delivered up, Colonel Harris was quartered in that town, and remained in the Low Countries with his regiment during the rest of the year 1814, and the early part of 1815. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he joined the army of the Duke of Wellington, and his regiment was appointed to the brigade commanded by Sir Colin Halkett, and took part in the stubborn contest of the 16th of June, at Quatre Bras, assisted in covering the retreat on the 17th, and on the 18th, in square with the 30th regiment, withstood, during the whole of that fearful day, the repeated charges of the French cavalry, and the unceasing fire of one of their batteries, till the regiment was literally cut to pieces, its numbers being reduced at the end of the day to about 50 unhurt out of between 500 and 600 men. Once, and once only, during the dreadful carnage, did the stern 73rd hesitate to fill up a gap which the relentless iron had torn in their square—their

Colonel at once pushing his horse lengthwise across the space, said with a smile, "Well, my lads, if you won't, I must;" it is almost needless to add, that immediately he was led back to his proper place, and the ranks closed up by men still more devoted than before. Late in the afternoon, he received a shot through the right shoulder, from which severe wound he continued to suffer at times for the rest of his life. On retiring on half-pay a sword of the value of 150 guineas was presented to him by the officers of his regiment, in testimony of their admiration and regard.

As a proof of the estimation in which he was held by his men, an extract from a work lately published by a serjeant of the 73rd may be given. In discussing the subject of corporal punishments, he says, "The Colonel of my own regiment, the present Lord Harris, always considered himself the father of his regiment, and behaved towards the men with the utmost kindness; and, though he ordered and superintended a great number of corporal punishments, yet I verily believe, that nothing but an imperative sense of duty urged him to it; and he always appeared to suffer as much mental anguish as the prisoners did bodily suffering. No sooner was the probable efficiency of other less disgraceful modes of punishment suggested to him, than he immediately adopted them." As a proof of his kindness and its effects, he says, "When the regiment lay at the Tower there was a fine young fellow of the grenadiers who gave way to intemperate and disorderly conduct, was continually in the guard room, and at punishment drills: at length he got drunk one night and deserted; was taken and brought back a prisoner. The Colonel sent for him to his own room, having a regard for him, and pointed out the consequence of his present course of life, and promising to forgive him the crime of desertion (for which he had expected 500 lashes) and to promote him, if he only conducted himself well. The man, overcome with the kindness the Colonel evinced towards him, promised amendment; and he kept his promise, for, from that time, he became one of the soberest men in the regiment, was promoted to the rank of corporal, then serjeant, then colour serjeant, and when the serjeant-major was killed at Waterloo he was appointed to that situation."

It may also be added that Lord Harris in his youth excelled in most athletic exercises, and by his expertness in swimming had the gratification of saving three of his fellow creatures from a watery grave, which accomplishment also

served himself in good stead, having twice suffered shipwreck, whilst engaged in the service of his country.

Lord Harris was employed as Major-General on the staff from the year 1823 to 1828, in Ireland, and in Yorkshire, where he contributed materially in quelling the disturbances in the manufacturing districts.

In Sept. 1812, Colonel Harris offered himself as a candidate to represent Coventry in Parliament, but resigned on the 5th Oct. in consequence of Mr. Joseph Butterworth, law bookseller, of Fleet Street, London, (a native of Coventry,) offering his services, and who was eventually elected.

Lord Harris succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, May 19, 1829. From that time he lived in retirement at Belmont, his seat in Kent, beloved by his family, respected by his tenantry and neighbours, and he has died deeply lamented by them and by the poor.

He was married twice; first, Oct. 17, 1809, to Eliza-Selina-Anne, only daughter of William Dick, esq., M.D., of Tullymet House, Perthshire; and secondly, May 28, 1824, to Isabella-Handcock, only child of the late Robert Handcock Temple, esq., of Waterstown, Westmeath.

By his first lady, who died Jan. 25, 1817, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. George Francis Robert, now Lord Harris, born in 1810; 2. Charlotte-Reid, who died in 1828, in her 7th year; and 3. the Hon. John Lushington Thomas Harris, who died in 1840, in his 17th year.

By Lady Harris, who survives him, his Lordship had three sons and one daughter: 4. the Hon. Robert Temple Harris, of Waterstown, co. Westmeath; 5. the Hon. Charles-Edward, who died in 1836, in his 4th year; 6. the Hon. Arthur-Ernest; and 7. the Hon. Louisa-Matilda.

VERY REV. SIR H. OAKELEY, Bt.

March 27. In London, aged 54, the Very Rev. and Ven. Sir Herbert Oakeley, the third Bart. (1790), Dean and Rector of Bocking, Archdeacon of Colchester, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

He was born Feb. 10, 1791, the fourth son of Sir Charles Oakeley the first Baronet, Governor of Madras, by Helena, daughter of Robert Beatson, of Killeric, co. Fife, esq.

He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1813, and was patronised by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who, when Bishop of London, collated him in 1822 to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, and in 1825 to the prebend of Wenlock's Barn, in the cathedral church of St.

Paul's, and subsequently, when Archbishop, to the deanery and rectory of Bocking in 1834, when Sir Herbert resigned Ealing.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Sir Charles Oakeley without male issue, June 30, 1829.

Sir Herbert Oakeley married, June 5, 1826, Atholl-Keturah, second daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, (who was also Dean of Bocking,) and granddaughter of John, third Duke of Atholl, K.T.; and by that lady, who died in Jan. 1844, he had issue a numerous family. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir Charles William Atholl Oakeley, born in 1828.

The funeral of this much-esteemed gentleman took place on the 4th April, in the parish church of Bocking. The procession was a walking one from the deanery to the church, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, and was witnessed with great interest and every mark of respectful attention by a large number of spectators. The corpse was immediately followed by the present Baronet and his next brother, two youths, whose appearance excited much observation and sympathy, bereaved, as they have been, of both their affectionate parents within the short term of fifteen months. The other mourners followed, consisting of Edward Oakeley, esq. and the Rev. Frederick Oakeley, brothers of the deceased, R. Kynaston, esq. W. H. Woodhouse, esq., and William Mott, esq. nephews, J. Murray Aynsley, esq. brother of the late Lady Oakeley, Archdeacon Lyall, and the Rev. R. Drummond. The pall was borne by Archdeacon Burney, O. Saville Onley, esq. C. N. Barnardiston, esq. the Rev. C. Forster, E. Nottidge, esq. and the Rev. R. Watkinson. The service was read by the Rev. Alfred Mason, Curate of Bocking.

DAVID KER, Esq.

Dec. 30. At Antrim, David Ker, esq. of Portavo and Montalto, co. Down, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county, and late M.P. for Downpatrick, and brother-in-law to the Marquess of Londonderry.

Mr. Ker was nephew to Richard Gervase Ker, esq. M.P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the parliament of 1802-1806.

He was elected M.P. for Downpatrick in 1835 and in 1837, and supported the Conservative party. In 1841 he was succeeded in the representation by his son the present member for Downpatrick.

Mr. Ker married, Feb. 22, 1814, Lady Selina Sarah Juliana Stewart, fifth daughter of Robert first Marquess of Londonderry, by whom he has left issue, David Stewart

Ker, esq. now M.P. for Downpatrick, who married in 1842 the Hon. Anna Dorothea Blackwood, daughter of James second Lord Dufferin and Claneboye; and other issue. His eldest daughter, Frances Anne, was married Feb. 6, 1840, to Matthew John Anketell, esq. eldest son of William Anketell, esq. of Anketell Grove, co. Monaghan.

ADMIRAL JAMES CARPENTER.

March 16. In Cumberland-street, in the 86th year of his age, James Carpenter, esq., senior Admiral of the White.

He entered the Navy in March, 1776. The first ship in which he served was the *Foudroyant*, a guardship at Plymouth, commanded by Captain Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent. From this ship he was shortly removed into the *Diamond* of 32 guns, under the command of Captain C. Fielding, who afterwards carried Mr. Carpenter with him into the *Sultan*, 74.

In these two ships he served the greater part of his time as midshipman, on the coast of America and the West Indies; and was engaged in many of the actions which took place there, particularly in Byron's action off Grenada, with D'Estaing, in 1779. The *Sultan*, then commanded by Captain Gardner, was one of the three headmost ships which gallantly began that action, and ran along the greater part of D'Estaing's line, exposed to a tremendous fire from the ships of the enemy in succession, before the rest of the fleet could join them in the battle.

In 1780 Mr. Carpenter was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Rover*, a 10-gun brig, commanded by Capt. J. T. Duckworth, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, that lasted as long as they both lived. From the *Rover* he was removed into the *Sandwich*, having Sir G. B. Rodney's flag; and from thence, in the same year, 1780, into the *Intrepid*, 64, commanded by Captain Molloy. As acting Lieutenant of this ship, he was engaged in Graves's action off the Chesapeake, and in the same ship, in 1782, he was engaged as Lieutenant in Lord Hood's action off St. Kitt's; she came home to England shortly afterwards, and was paid off at Plymouth in 1782; and Lieut. Carpenter in the next year joined the *Salisbury*, Commodore Sir J. Jervis; but that ship was also soon after paid off, the war being ended.

He remained unemployed during the peace, until 1790, when he joined, as Lieutenant, the *Prince*, of 98 guns, which bore the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir J. Jervis; and in 1791 was appointed to the *Bombay Castle*, Captain J. T. Duckworth, one of the ships of the Russian Armament. At the breaking out of the revo-

lutionary war in 1793, Sir J. Jervis took Mr. Carpenter as First Lieutenant of the *Boyne*, his flag-ship; and upon his arrival in the West Indies, promoted him to the command of the *Nautilus* of 18 guns, and ordered him to serve on shore with a detachment of seamen at the reduction of Martinique. Sir John Jervis had always reposed great confidence in him, and upon this occasion told him that he trusted much to his exertions, and "when," said he, pointing to the enemy's flag upon the fort, "those colours shall be down, I will give you your post rank." Upon the fall of Martinique he received the public thanks of Sir George Grey, the military commander-in-chief, for his active co-operation; and his services were also mentioned with praise by Sir John Jervis in his despatches, and he was immediately posted by Sir John into the *Bien Venu*, a prize frigate, which received the name of the *Undaunted*. His commission for that frigate bore date the 25th March, 1794. In fitting out that ship, which was in a most deplorable state of filth and disorder, Captain Carpenter lost many of his men, and was himself taken with the yellow fever, and nearly lost his life. Sir John Jervis with great kindness removed him first into the *Veteran*, and then into a favourite ship of his own, which he had formerly commanded, the *Alarm* of 32 guns; and sent him off to the coast of America. Early in the following year, 1795, Captain Carpenter co-operated in subduing the insurrection that had broken out among the Caribs and Negroes of St. Vincent, Grenada, and Dominique, at the instigation of the French republicans from Guadaloupe. Gen. Sir John Vaughan, in his public despatches, particularly mentioned the zeal and activity at all times manifested by Capt. Carpenter whilst employed on this service. About the same time the *Alarm*, in company with the *Bellona*, captured the *Duras* of 20 guns and 70 men, having on board 400 troops; from the *Alarm* he moved into the *Quebec*, and came to England.

In 1799, when Capt. J. T. Duckworth was promoted to be a Rear-Admiral, and was ordered to hoist his flag on board the *Leviathan* in the Mediterranean fleet, he made a request that Capt. Carpenter might be appointed his Captain, as one "in whose manliness and professional knowledge I have the firmest reliance." Capt. Carpenter was immediately appointed, and joined that ship.

On the afternoon of the 5th April, 1800, the *Leviathan*, while cruising off the gut of Gibraltar in company with the *Swiftsure* and *Emerald*, discovered twelve sail from the mast-head; and in the course of the following night a Spanish vessel was

captured, which informed them that she had sailed from Cadiz two days before as part of a Lima convoy, consisting of thirteen sail, under the charge of three frigates. At daybreak, however, they could see one vessel only, but in the afternoon they observed several in different directions, and the *Swiftsure* was accordingly sent southwards, while the *Leviathan* and *Emerald* went towards the north-east to intercept them. A favourable breeze sprang up in the evening, and the *Leviathan* and *Emerald* succeeding in getting among the bulk of the convoy in the middle of the night, and took up a position near two of the Spanish frigates, who evidently supposed them to be part of their convoy. That they might not, by disturbing, disperse the convoy in the dark of the night, they sailed quietly along with them until dawn of day, and then attacked the Spanish frigates the *Del Carmen* and *Florentina*, which, after displaying great gallantry, struck their colours at half-past five o'clock. Several sail of merchantmen, richly laden, were also captured and conducted in safety to Gibraltar.

Sir John Duckworth was now appointed to the command at the Leeward Islands, but, the climate of the West Indies again disagreeing with Captain Carpenter, he was soon invalided, and took a passage for England in a merchant vessel. This vessel was captured by the French on her way to England, and he was taken to a port in Spain and landed there as a prisoner of war. Lord St. Vincent, who was at that time at the head of the Admiralty, got him exchanged for a colonel and two other officers, and he came to England, but very much reduced in health and strength from what he had undergone in the West Indies and in Spain. However, Lord St. Vincent immediately appointed him to the *San Josef* of 110 guns, in which ship he remained until she was paid off at Plymouth, upon the peace of Amiens. In 1803, upon the breaking out of the war and apprehended invasion of England, Lord St. Vincent appointed him to the command of the Sea Fencibles on the southern coast, especially telling him that he wanted good officers there, for it was an office which at that period of alarm was considered of much more importance than it afterwards turned out to be. His command extended from Punknowle to Teignmouth, a line of sixty miles, and he had two captains under him.

He remained in the command of the Sea Fencibles until that force was disbanded, and Sir John Duckworth having obtained the command at Newfoundland in 1810, Captain Carpenter became the Captain of his flag-ship, the *Antelope*, in the beginning of 1811, in which ship he

remained until he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral on the 12th August, 1812. He was made Vice-Admiral on the 12th August, 1819, and Admiral on the 10th Jan., 1837. At his death he had been sixty-nine years in his profession.

Admiral Carpenter was an excellent officer. His ships were remarkable for the order and discipline in which they were always kept. Whatever rank he held, he was ever scrupulously bent on performing effectually the work and duties incumbent on him; and in this way he never failed to win the attachment and confidence of those with whom he served. But the estimate in which he was held by Lord St. Vincent and Sir John Duckworth, as manifested by the circumstances we have narrated, are the best commentary that could be given upon his character as an officer and a seaman.—*United Service Journal*.

LIEUT.-GEN. NORTHEY HOPKINS.

April 26. In Gloucester place, aged 88, Richard Northey Hopkins, esq. a Lieut.-General in the army.

General Northey Hopkins was great-grandson of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-general to Queen Anne, and grandson through his mother of the Right Hon. Edward Hopkins, M.P. for Coventry, and Secretary of State for Ireland, during the same reign. He was the third son of William Northey, esq. of Ivy House, Wilts, LL.D., F.R.S. a Commissioner for Trade, and Groom of the Chamber to King George the Third; his elder brothers being the late William Northey, esq. M.P. for Newport, and the Rev. Edward Northey, a Canon of Windsor.

The late General inherited the estates of the Hopkins family, by bequest of his uncle Richard Hopkins, esq. M.P. for Coventry, and a Lord of the Treasury, who died on the 18th March 1779. He assumed in consequence the name of Hopkins by royal sign-manual dated the 8th of May in that year.

The family of Hopkins were formerly influential inhabitants of Coventry. Sampson Hopkins was nominated Mayor and Alderman of Coventry by the Charter granted by King James, under which the Corporation were governed until the passing of the Municipal Act, and the same gentleman was also made Master of the Drapers' Company of Coventry, in the Charter granted to that Company. The late General sold the family mansion, in Earlstreet, in that city, now known as Palace-yard, a few years ago, but retained valuable estates there and in the neighbourhood, including the manor of Foleshill; which estates now descend to his only son. Several members of the Hopkins family are

buried in St. Michael's church, where two handsome marble monuments to their memory stand in the chancel.

General Northey Hopkins formerly served in the 32d Foot, and his commissions were dated as follows :—Ensign, 1st Sept. 1773; Lieutenant, 29th March, 1776; Captain, 12th Nov. 1778; Major, 12th Aug. 1793; Lieut.-Colonel, 5th Nov. 1793; Colonel, 26th Jan. 1797; Major-General, 25th Sept. 1803; and Lieut. General, 25th Oct. 1809.

General Northey Hopkins was twice married: first in 1777, to Frances, daughter of John Wray, esq. of Monaghan, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters. The former, William Richard Hopkyns Northey, esq. is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and was formerly Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Richmond when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Anne, daughter of Gerald Fortescue, esq. Ulster King of Arms, (great-uncle to the present Thomas Fortescue, esq. of Dro-miskien Castle and Ravensdale Park, co. Louth,) by whom he has had issue one son, who died at Malta, and five daughters, of whom the eldest is the wife of the Hon. George Ives Irby, heir apparent of Lord Boston.

General Northey Hopkins was married a second time to a lady of whose name we are not informed, and had other children.

MAJOR-GEN. G. J. REEVES, C.B.

March 14. In Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square, in his 73rd year, Major-General George Reeves, C.B., K.H., late Lieut.-Colonel of the 27th Regiment.

This gallant officer entered the army on the 9th Feb. 1791; became Lieutenant 29th June, 1793; Captain the 21st Dec. 1797; Major the 10th Oct. 1805; Lieut.-Colonel, 1st January, 1812; Colonel, 22d July, 1830; and Major-General, 28th June, 1838.

Major General Reeves was at the capture of the French West India islands by the army under Sir Charles Grey, and served in the brigade of Grenadiers commanded by the Duke of Kent. When the Duke's aides-de-camp were wounded, he carried his Royal Highness's orders during the rest of the action of Morne Tortenson. He was subsequently wounded at the storming of Fleur d'Épée. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Dundas, in Ireland, for three years, and in the rebellion of 1798 was at the battles of Kilcullen and Vinegar Hill.

Major-General Reeves served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Egyptian campaign of 1801. He was present at the landing at Aboukir Bay on the 8th March, at the action on the 13th, and at the battle of Alexandria on the 21st of March; in

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that of Ralmanie, on the Nile, on the 9th of May; and in command of the 8th Regiment at the investment of Grand Cairo, and at the surrender of that city. He received a medal for his services in Egypt. He was afterwards in the Mediterranean, and when in command of the second battalion of the 27th Regiment in 1809, was present at the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida. He concluded his active service in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1813, where he took part in the storming of Alcey and in the action of Biar. He commanded the light division in the battle of Castella, and in the action of the advanced posts at Ordal, where he was wounded, and sent home for recovery.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Placentia (Newfoundland) on the 14th June, 1819, from which appointment he derived an income of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

REAR-ADMIRAL POULDEN.

March 16. At his residence at Clifton, near Bristol, in his 80th year, Richard Poulden, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

This gallant officer entered the Navy 22d July, 1776, and was made Lieutenant 12th Feb. 1783. He was present in the actions of Admirals Keppel, Hood, Graves, and in the famous actions of the 9th, 12th, and 19th of April, with Lord Rodney, in the war ending 1783. He was next actively engaged in the storming of Corsica, in co-operation with Sir John Moore, to secure an anchorage for Lord Hood.

In Lord Bridport's action off Brest, on the memorable 23d of June, 1795, the captain and master of the Irresistible being wounded, Lieutenant Poulden succeeded in capturing the enemy's ship opposed to him, for which service he was made Commander.

Being afterwards engaged, as agent of transports, in the taking of Minorca, he was appointed Superintendent of the arsenal at Port Mahon, by Sir John Duckworth.

For his assistance in capturing the French fleet (escaped from Brest to the Mediterranean), he was made Post Captain by Lord St. Vincent, 29th April, 1802, and after five years' service rendered to the British army at Lisbon, he returned to England. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red 17th August, 1840.

His son, the Rev. James Bedford Poulden, is Rector of Filton, co. Gloucester.

REAR-ADMIRAL N. D. COCHRANE.

Nov. 16. At the seat of his brother at Bathford, at an advanced age, Rear-Admiral Nathaniel Day Cochrane, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

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His commissions were dated as follow:— Lieutenant, Dec. 26, 1800; Commander, July 30, 1805; Captain, March 24, 1806; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Nov. 23, 1841. On the 18th Dec. 1805, when commanding the Kingfisher sloop, he captured a French privateer of 14 guns and 100 men; was present in the action off St. Domingo between Sir John T. Duckworth and Rear-Admiral Leissegues; and he subsequently commanded the Alexandria and Orontes frigates, on the North Sea and Cape of Good Hope stations.

CAPTAIN EDWARD BLANCKLEY.

May 4. In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Edward Blanckley, esq. Post Captain R.N.

He was son of H. S. Blanckley, esq. many years Consul-General at Algiers. He entered the Royal Navy in 1805; and served the whole of his time as midshipman under Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, in the Mercury, Imperieuse, and Glasgow frigates. He was made a Lieutenant on the 6th Feb. 1815; appointed to the Alligator, 28 (Capt. Thomas Alexander, C.B.), fitting out for the East India station, May 16th, 1822; and promoted to the command of the Sophia sloop at Rangoon, about the end of April 1825. This appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 10th Dec. following, previous to which the Sophia had been sold in India; from whence he returned home passenger in the Liffey frigate, Captain Thomas Coe, Jan. 21, 1826. In May, 1831, Commander Blanckley was appointed to the Pylades sloop, fitting out for the South American station. On his passage thither he touched at Madeira, and received the thanks of the British residents in that island "for his manly protection of their interests at an eventful period." In April, 1832, being then senior officer on the north coast of Brazil, he was publicly thanked by the British merchants at Pernambuco, "for the active protection he afforded to them and their property during the revolt and massacre," which had recently occurred in that city. In Jan. 1834, he was at Coquimbo, and in the beginning of April at Bahia, from whence he returned to England, bringing home 400,000 dollars on freight, June 4th following. The Pylades was paid off at Plymouth on the 26th of the latter month.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES ANDERSON.

June 3. At Glasgow, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. James Anderson.

He was born at Nielston in Scotland, and was the last survivor of many of his family who fought and bled in the service of their country during the last war.

He entered the service in the North

York Militia in 1803. In 1807 he was appointed a Lieutenant to the Royal Fusiliers. He went to the Peninsula with the second battalion of that corps in 1809; and was present with it at Oporto and the battle of Talavera. In 1810 he was transferred to the first battalion, and was present with it in the various battles, sieges, &c. in which it was engaged; from the battle of Busaco to that of Toulouse inclusive. He was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the second battalion in 1815; was appointed to the First Ceylon Rifle Regiment in 1821, and served in it until 1844. Having being promoted to the rank of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, he accepted the retired full-pay in January, 1844.

WILLIAM KEMBLE, Esq.

March 5. At Quebec, aged 64, William Kemble, esq.

This gentleman was, in 1812, appointed Lieutenant in the Glengarry Light Infantry. He served during the war with the United States, both as a regimental and staff officer; and was at the action of Lundy's Lane, and at other affairs before the enemy. Being reduced to half-pay at the close of the war, he filled several staff situations, both in Upper and Lower Canada. At Quebec he was Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces under Colonel (now Sir John) Harvey. In 1826, he was appointed Joint Printer and afterwards Law Printer to his Majesty for Lower Canada; and also filled the situation of Commissary of Transports, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of Militia and Justice of the Peace. During the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, he was appointed Paymaster of the Queen's Volunteers, commanded by Major Irvine, under the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Coldstream Guards. To all these employments he added that of editor of the "Quebec Mercury," from 1823 to 1842. He has left two children, a son, and a daughter, the wife of Capt. Dames, 66th Regt.

JOHN EDWARDES LYALL, Esq.

March 9. Of cholera, while on a visit to Sir Henry Hardinge, at Government House, Barrackpore, aged 34, John Edwardes Lyall, esq. Advocate-General of Bengal.

The subject of this brief memoir was the eldest son of George Lyall, esq. M.P. for the city of London, and was educated at Eton. Being originally destined for the civil service of the East India Company, he left Eton for a residence at Haileybury, where he passed some time with distinguished success and credit, and obtained many of the prizes given for proficiency in Oriental languages. But, having relia-

quished the idea of proceeding out to India as a writer, he entered at Balliol college, Oxford. At the University he was much and generally beloved, forming close friendships with some of the most distinguished of his contemporaries, in whose affectionate remembrance his name will long be cherished. Truly may it be said of his untimely death,

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

In him vigour of intellect was united to great sweetness of temper and disposition, and his never-failing kindness endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His aim and delight were to be useful to others in his day and generation.

He had on leaving Oxford determined to follow the profession of the law, and became a member of the Inner Temple, by which inn of court he was called to the bar in 1837. After practising some years on the Home circuit, in the spring of 1842 he was appointed by the Directors of the East India Company Advocate-General of Bengal. He sailed from this country in the month of May of that year, followed by the good wishes and regrets of a large circle of warmly-attached friends, who little thought that he whom they had just congratulated on the attainment of so high and honourable an office was to return to them no more in this world.

His death was awfully sudden. He was apparently in good health on the previous day, when he dined and slept at the house of the Governor-General at Barrackpore. In the night he was seized with spasmodic cholera, and was carried off by the virulent disease on the following afternoon. While discharging the duties of his arduous office Mr. Lyall distinguished himself by his zeal for the welfare and happiness of the natives of India, and in particular applied himself to the great and important question of Hindoo education. He voluntarily offered to deliver lectures on law at the Hindoo College, and the offer was as gratefully accepted by the Government as it was generously made. But the high estimation in which Mr. Lyall was held in India will be best shown by the following extracts from the Bengal papers which appeared after his decease:—

"Seldom," observes the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "has death deprived us of one who in so short a period of his Indian sojourn had so completely succeeded in endearing himself to a large circle of friends. There was something so amiable and generous in Mr. Lyall's nature that it was impossible to know him without being attached to him with a strong affection. His frank and cheerful temperament gave a peculiar charm to his society, while the active and unpretending benevolence of his disposi-

tion secured him general esteem. From his first landing in India he took a very lively interest in the improvement of the natives, and in him they have lost a warm and judicious friend. He omitted no opportunity of advancing the cause of public instruction, not only by his official influence but by his personal labours, and his native friends will long remember with a melancholy satisfaction how on every occasion on which the late and present Governor of Bengal made their appearance in the public seminaries Mr. Lyall was invariably to be found at their side."

The *Calcutta Star*, in announcing his death, says, "In him our society loses one of its ablest, most amiable, and distinguished members. The natives have good reason to deplore his loss, for, from his first arrival in the country, he has shown himself a zealous friend of native instruction, not merely as a member of the Council of Education, but by his labours as a gratuitous lecturer for their benefit. He was indeed a public benefactor in every sense of the word; one of those beings who honour humanity, and whose examples are calculated to elevate mankind."

He married, in October 1839, Julia, daughter of the late Samuel Davis, esq. of Birdhurst, and sister of the present Governor of Hong Kong, by whom he has left a daughter.

HENRY BOYS, ESQ.

May 21. At his residence, Malmains, Waldershare, in Kent, aged 58, Henry Boys, esq. He was the sixth son of the late John Boys, esq. of Betsanger.

This gentleman, for the last 25 years, has occupied a prominent position in the agricultural world, and was deservedly and highly esteemed. He was one of the oldest members of the Smithfield Club, joined the Royal English Agricultural Society at its formation, and constantly attended its public anniversaries. Indeed, to such an extent was his zeal shown, that he made a point of attending the meeting at Southampton last year, which his numerous friends but too plainly saw, from his impaired health, would be the last he would ever attend. Mr. Boys was of a peculiarly happy disposition, always disposed to look at the bright side of things, and never willing to think badly of others. From his good humour he was always an acceptable guest, but, although of a convivial spirit, no man ever saw in him the least approach to intemperance. His abilities, which were naturally great, would, with his zeal and perseverance, have placed him in a high rank in any profession he might have embraced. But he chose that of his father, John Boys, esq. of Betsanger, the eminent agriculturist, to whom was as-

signed, by the late Board of Agriculture, the arduous task of writing a report of the agriculture of Kent. Mr. Henry Boys was one of a new class, called into existence by the late Earl of Leicester, who, disdaining all selfish feelings, delighted to have around him a well-educated tenantry, with whom he would associate on familiar terms, and who would not respect him the less for his gratifying condescension. The farm at Malmain, where Mr. Boys resided, was formerly of very little value, a great part of it was so poor as not to let for more than half-a-crown an acre, but his management and capital have made a great alteration in its appearance, and crops have been grown which have surprised those who knew the land formerly. This Mr. Boys would not have felt himself justified in doing, but from the circumstance of his having a long lease of the farm.

Being impressed with the fullest conviction of the necessity for different ranks of society, no man was ever more disposed than Mr. Boys to pay all due deference to high rank and station; but at the same time his natural feeling of independence made him clearly see the difference between respect to authority and submission to insult. He was highly correct in all his private duties; an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a kind master to his numerous old and faithful servants. He died in peace with every one; and in perfect reliance on the mercies of our Saviour.

JOHN MERRITT, ESQ.

Lately. At Edgehill, near Liverpool, in his 76th year, John Merritt, esq., who was amongst the last of a literary circle, the friends and contemporaries of the distinguished historian of the Medici.

He was born at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and educated at Hull, under the Rev. Joseph Milner, a brother of Dr. Isaac Milner. Mr. Merritt originally intended to take orders, and had acquired a more than ordinary knowledge of the learned languages; but circumstances induced him to abandon this intention, and he at once connected himself with the public press. He came to Liverpool about the year 1795, and became editor of a weekly newspaper called the *Saturday Advertiser*, established by himself and the late Mr. James Wright, and very ably conducted. Mr. Merritt was a good classical scholar, had a remarkably retentive memory, and a natural quickness of apprehension and vivacity of understanding. His wit was prompt and flowing, his taste delicate, his mind clear, and his mode of expressing himself perspicuous and engaging. Most of his time having, for many years, been devoted to his editorial

labours, he had published few separate works. Of these, the principal were, "A Letter to W. Roscoe, Esq. on Parliamentary Reform," which was noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*; "Memoirs of W. H. Betty;" "Letters from France and the Netherlands;" and a pamphlet on Evangelical Preaching. He was also an occasional contributor to several literary and statistical journals. His style was formed by a diligent study of the best English writers: with what attention he had examined them may be seen in his "Cursory Remarks on the style of Johnson and Burke;" and his fastidiousness in this respect made the labour of composition so irksome, as to induce him to retire from his connexion with the weekly press earlier probably than he otherwise would have done. In private life he was one of the most amiable of men; humane and charitable in every sense. He never spoke ill of any one; whenever the virtues of others were questioned, he had always something to offer in extenuation or excuse; and was a kind and constant friend. Had he been an active man he might have been a great man; but he was somewhat indolent, and preferred the ease of domestic enjoyment to the excitement of popular applause.—*Athenæum*.

JOHN WALKER, ESQ., M.A.

March 25. At Ilchester, co. Somerset, John Walker, esq. M.A.

He was the only son of Dr. John Walker, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and founder of a sect that bears his name. Having manifested shining abilities, and being elected to a scholarship on the foundation, he was naturally looked to as one of the pillars of learning, on which the fame of his college was subsequently to rest. But the destiny of genius is ever wayward, and, after having sustained the many privations of a literary life—the desertion of early and high-born friends—the unnatural abandonment of an eccentric parent, he retired to the secluded town where he closed his career of broken hopes. Called from the midst of those who were deriving benefits from his literary attainments, he has passed away, respected, to the shelter of a calmer world. Mr. Walker's literary productions include some of the most valuable editions of the ancient classics.—*Literary Gazette*.

MR. THOMAS HOOD.

May 3. At his residence in the Adelphi, London, Mr. Thomas Hood.

For the following memoir of this favourite writer, we are indebted to the *Athenæum*—

Thomas Hood was the son of Mr. Hood, the bookseller, of the firm of

Vernor and Hood. He gave to the public an outline of his early life, in the "Literary Reminiscences," published in *Hood's Own*. He was, as he there states, early placed "upon lofty stool, at lofty desk," in a merchant's counting-house; but his commercial career was soon put an end to by his health, which began to fail; and, by the recommendation of the physicians, he was "shipped, as per advice, in a Scotch smack," to his father's relations in Dundee. There he made his first literary venture in the local journals, and subsequently sent a paper to the *Dundee Magazine*, the editor of which was kind enough, as Winifred Jenkins says, "to wrap my bit of nonsense under his honour's kiver, without charging for its insertion." Literature, however, was then only thought of as an amusement, for, on his return to London, he was apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver, and subsequently transferred to one of the Le Keux. But though he always retained his early love for art, and had much facility in drawing, as the numberless quaint illustrations to his works testify, his tendencies were literary, and when, on the death of Mr. John Scott, the *London Magazine* passed into the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, Mr. Hood was installed in a sort of sub-editorship. From that time his career has been open to the public.

The following is, we apprehend, something like a catalogue of Mr. Hood's works, dating from the period when his "Odes and Addresses," written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, brought him prominently before the public:—"Whims and Oddities;" "National Tales;" "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," (a volume full of rich imaginative poetry); "The Comic Annuals," subsequently reproduced with the addition of new matter as "Hood's Own;" "Tylney Hall;" "Up the Rhine;" and "Whimsicalities: a Periodical Gathering." Nor must we forget one year's editorship of "The Gem," since that included "Eugene Aram's Dream," a ballad which we imagine will live as long as the language. Of later days Mr. Hood was an occasional contributor to *Punch's* casket of mirth and benevolence; and, perhaps, his last offering, "The Song of the Shirt," was his best—a poem of which the imitations have been countless, and the moral effect immeasurable. He had also established a Magazine bearing his own name.

The secret of this effect, if analysed, would give the characteristics of one of the most original and powerful geniuses which ever was dropped by Faery into infant's cradle, and oddly nursed up by man into a treasure, quaint, special, cameleon-

coloured in the changefulness of its tints, yet complete and self-consistent. Of all the humourists Hood was the most poetical. When dealing with the most familiar subjects, whether it might be a sweep bewailing the suppression of his cry, or a mother searching through St. Giles's for her lost infant, or a Miss Kilmansegg's golden childhood—there was hardly a verse in which some touches of heart or some play of fancy did not beckon the laughing reader away into far other worlds than the jester's. It is true that he was equally prone to vein and streak his noblest poems, on high and awful themes, with familiar allusions and grotesque similes; and this union of what is near and tangible with what soars high and sinks deep, wrought out in every capricious form which a game-some invention could suggest, enabled him from time to time to strike home to the hearts of every one—the fastidious and the common-place—the man of wit and the man of dreams—of all, we should say, except the bigot and the charlatan. To these Hood's genial sarcasms must have been gall and wormwood, directed, as they were, to the noblest purposes. His jokes pierced the deeper, too, inasmuch as they were poet's jokes—clear of grossness or vulgarity.

Mr. Hood died after a wasting illness of many years' slow progress, terminated by months of extreme debility and suffering, cheerfully borne. "His sportive humour, like the rays from a crackling fire in a dilapidated building, had long played among the fractures of a ruined constitution, and flashed upon the world through the flaws and rents of a shattered wreck. Yet infirm as was the fabric, the equal mind was never disturbed to the last. He contemplated the approach of death with a composed philosophy and a resigned soul. His bodily sufferings had made no change in his mental character. He was the same as in his publications—at times lively and jocular—at times serious and affecting; and upon the one great subject of a death-bed hope, he declared himself, as throughout life, opposed to canters and hypocrites,—a class he had always detested and written against; while he set the highest price upon sincere Christianity, whose works of charity and mercy bore witness to the integrity and purity of the faith professed. Another subject upon which he dwelt with much earnestness, and gratitude, was the grant of a pension of 100*l.* a-year to his wife. Two autograph letters from Sir Robert Peel, relating to this pension, gave him intense gratification, and were indeed most honourable to the heart of the writer, in the expression of personal solicitude for himself and his family, and of admiration for

his productions. In his answer to the minister's first communication he had alluded to the tendency of his writings ever being on the side of humanity and order, and not to separate society into two classes, the rich and poor, or to inflame hatred on one side, and fear on the other. This avowal appeared, from the reply, which acknowledged its truth, to have been very acceptable to the premier."

—(*Literary Gazette*.)

The remains of Mr. Hood were interred in the cemetery of Kensal Green. He has left a widow, with two children, a son and a daughter; for whose benefit, as the pension above alluded to will terminate with Mrs. Hood's life, a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of raising a sum to be held in trust for the benefit of the family during the widow's life, and at her death to be divided between the children. The Marquess of Northampton, Lord Francis Egerton, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, are on the list of Committee; and some handsome donations have been made, including one of 75*l.* from the Literary Fund.

LADY STEPNEY.

April 14. At her residence in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Stepney.

"Pretty, accomplished, and fashionable, her ladyship, in her younger years, mixed much in the higher circles of society; and during the later period of her life she assiduously cultivated an intimacy with the world of literature, and made her handsome mansion the agreeable and hospitable rendezvous of most of the authors and artists, &c., who were distinguished by their works. She published *The New Road to Ruin*, and one or two other novels, with considerable success; and we have to regret in her the loss of an individual under whose roof-tree, and in whose company, we have passed many pleasant hours."

So far from the *Literary Gazette*: we believe the lady's earlier works were published when she bore the name of Manners, as—"Castle Nuovier, or, Henry and Adeline," a romance, 1806, 2 vols. 12mo. and "*The Lords of Erith*," a romance, 1809, 3 vols. 12mo. At a long interval we meet with the titles of "*The New Road to Ruin*," 1833, "*The Courtier's Daughter*," 1838, 3 vols. and "*The Three Peers*," 1841, 3 vols.

Her husband, Sir Thomas Stepney, the eighth and last Baronet of his family, succeeded to the title by the death of his elder brother, in Oct. 1811, and died without issue Sept. 12, 1825, when the dignity became extinct. He was Groom of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duke of York. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1825. ii. 227.) He married Mrs. Russell Manners, at Edinburgh, June 8, 1813.

REGINA MARIA ROCHE.

May 17. At her residence on the Mall, Waterford, aged 81, Mrs. Roche, the accomplished author of "*The Children of the Abbey*," and other novels, which delighted our elders half a century ago.

This distinguished writer had retired from the world, and the world had forgotten her. But many young hearts, now old, must remember the effect upon them of her graceful and touching compositions; and imaginations once excited by her skill will yet acknowledge her loss with a melancholy feeling of regret, that the bright should thus have faded in the overwhelming darkness of fast-flitting years.

"*The Children of the Abbey*," 4 vols., on which Mrs. Roche's fame chiefly rests, was published so long ago as 1798, and "*Clermont*," also a 4 vol. tale, in the same year. But five years previous to this, in 1793, she had impied her wing with "*The Vicar of Lansdowne*," a novel, and "*The Maid of the Hamlet*," a tale in two volumes. In 1800 succeeded "*The Nocturnal Visit*," 4 vols., for the standard had not then been fixed at three; and in 1806, "*The Discarded Son*," which extended to five. During the next twelve or fourteen years, "*The Houses of Osma and Almeria*," 3 vols., 1810; "*The Monastery of St. Colomb*," 5 vols., 1812; "*Trecothick Bower*," 3 vols., 1813; "*London Tales*," 2 vols., 1814; "*The Munster Cottage Boy*," 4 vols., 1819; and perhaps other later fictions flowed from her prolific pen. She was, as will be seen from this list, contemporary with Mrs. Isabella Kelly (afterwards Hedgeland), the mother of the present eminent counsel and M.P., Mr. Fitzroy Kelly. Mrs. Kelly began her career in the same line with "*The Abbey of St. Asaph*," in 1795, 3 vols.; and afterwards wrote "*The Ruins of Avondale Priory*," "*Isacelina*," "*Madeline*," "*Eva*," "*Ruthenglenne*," "*Modern Incidents*," "*The Secret*," and "*Jane de Dunstanville*," in all 28 volumes of novels, besides "*The Baron's Daughter*," a Gothic romance, 4 vols., "*The Child's French Grammar*," "*Literary Information, Anecdotes*," &c., 4 vols., and "*Poems*." These were the novelists of their day; and Ann Radcliffe's famous Romance, "*The Mysteries of Udolpho*," issued from the press in 1794; "*The Italian*," in 1797; and "*The Romance of the Forest*," soon after.—*Literary Gazette*.

MR. MICHAEL NUGENT.

March 6. In New Street, Covent Garden, Mr. Michael Nugent.

He was an Irishman, and possessed much of the talent of his country. For many years he was a reporter and writer

in the *Times* newspaper, to the columns of which he was an abundant contributor, both of parliamentary matter and dramatic criticism. During his career he was engaged in several literary works, one of which was a novel called "*Six Weeks at Long's*," the material for which was furnished by a habitué, and licked into literary shape by Nugent and another. In society he was humorous, eloquent, and entertaining; and many a sorrowing friend laments his loss, though he had reached beyond his grand climacteric. He was as worthy a man as ever trod the seductive ground over which lay his road through a busy life.—*Literary Gazette.*

PROFESSOR HENDERSON.

Nov. 23. At Edinburgh, in his 48th year, Thomas Henderson, esq. Professor of Practical Astronomy in that University.

The following particulars of his life are from the Report of the Astronomical Society.—Thomas Henderson was born at Dundee, on the 28th Dec. 1798. His father was a tradesman in respectable circumstances, who died early in life, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters. Thomas, the youngest of the family, was destined for the profession of the law, and sent, at the age of nine, to the Grammar School, where he pursued the usual course of classical study during four years, and was distinguished by his diligence and quickness of apprehension, being generally the dux of his class. In 1811 he proceeded to the Academy, where he continued two years longer, and passed through the complete course with distinction. At the age of fifteen he was placed in the office of Mr. Small, a writer (or solicitor) in Dundee, with whom his brother had entered into partnership. In this situation he remained six years, and during that period he began to devote his leisure hours to the study of astronomy. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Henderson repaired to Edinburgh, where he first obtained a situation in the law office of a writer to the signet. His intelligence and abilities were remarked by Mr. (now Sir James) Gibson-Craig, who became his steady patron and friend, and by whose recommendation he was appointed secretary or advocate's clerk to the celebrated John Clerk, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland, under the title of Lord Eldin. On Lord Eldin's retirement from the bench, he was for some time private secretary to the Earl of Lauderdale; an office which he relinquished for the more profitable appointment of secretary to the Lord Advocate (Jeffrey). His astronomical acquirements also procured him introductions to Profs.

Leslie and Wallace, Capt. Basil Hall, and other distinguished persons. At that time the small observatory on the Calton Hill, belonging to the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, was placed under the charge of Prof. Wallace, who finding in Mr. Henderson a person in whose hands the instruments could be safely intrusted, allowed him free access to them, and thereby gave him an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of a subject which he had already become familiar with from study and books.

Mr. Henderson first brought himself into notice as an astronomer in 1824, by communicating in that year to Dr. Young, then Secretary to the Board of Longitude, a method of computing an observed occultation of a fixed star by the moon, published, under the title of an improvement on his own method, in the *Nautical Almanack* for 1827, and the four following years; accompanied in some of the last of those years by a second method, also proposed by Mr. Henderson. These methods were also published in the *London Quarterly Journal of Science*, and he received for them the thanks of the Board of Longitude. In 1827 he communicated a paper to the Royal Society of London, "*On the Difference of Meridians of the Royal Observatories of London and Paris*," which is published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for that year. In the copy of the observations officially furnished from the Royal Observatory to Sir John Herschel, with a view to his operations in 1825 for determining the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Paris by means of fire signals, there was an error of a second in one of the numbers, which had the effect of causing some irregularity in the results of the different days' works; but as the discrepancies were small, they had been ascribed to errors of observation. Mr. Henderson, remarking the irregularity, was led to recalculate the original data, and thereby detected the error; and not content with this, he submitted the entire process to a new calculation. His result differed immaterially from that which had been previously obtained; but the correction of the error, by rendering the single results more consistent, gave a greatly increased confidence to the general conclusion; and, as was said of it by Sir John Herschel himself, "had the effect of raising a result liable to much doubt, from the discordance of the individual days' observations, to the rank of a standard scientific datum, and thus conferring on a national operation all the importance it ought to possess."

His character as an astronomer being fully established, on the death of Mr.

Fallows, in 1831, Mr. Henderson was regarded as one of the persons best qualified to undertake the direction and management of the Observatory established by Government, and then recently completed, at the Cape of Good Hope. The warrant of his appointment is dated in October, 1831, and a few months after he embarked for the colony. The results of his own personal exertions while there, comprehended the determination of the latitude and longitude of his station; the positions of stars near the South Pole for determining the polar positions of his instruments; the amount of refraction near the horizon; observations of the moon and stars for determining the moon's horizontal parallax; of Mars for determining the parallax of that planet, and thence that of the sun; of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; occultations of fixed stars by the moon; a transit of Mercury; places of Encke's and Biela's comets; and, finally, between 5,000 and 6,000 observations of declination. In May, 1833, he resigned the office, and shortly after returned to Europe, and took up his abode in Edinburgh. Being now without official engagements, he began the task of reducing the rich store of observations he had brought with him from the Cape. The first result of this self-imposed labour was the determination of an important astronomical element—the sun's parallax—from a comparison of observations of the declinations of Mars near opposition, made at Greenwich, Cambridge, and Altona, with the corresponding observations at the Cape. Another paper of a more elaborate kind followed soon after, containing an investigation of the anomalies of the 6-foot mural circle in the Cape Observatory. At the request of Mr. Baily, he undertook the reduction of Capt. Foster's observations of the comet of 1830, made at Ascension Island. In 1834, an agreement was concluded between the Government and the members of the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, whereby the latter gave up to the University the use of their observatory on the Calton Hill, which the former undertook to convert into a public establishment, by furnishing it with suitable instruments, and making provision for an observer and assistant. It was then resolved to fill up the office of Professor of Practical Astronomy, which had remained vacant since 1828, and to combine with it the direction of the observatory; and the Secretary of State requested that the Council would advise with him respecting the person whom it might be proper to appoint. In consequence of this request, a deputation waited upon Lord Melbourne, and recommended Mr. Henderson, whose appointment accordingly followed. Mr. Henderson's

labours in the Edinburgh Observatory are well known to astronomers from the five volumes of observations which have been published for 1834-1839. A sixth volume is understood to be left nearly ready for publication; and the observations for the remaining years will, no doubt, still be rendered available to science.

In 1836, he married Miss Adie, eldest daughter of the well-known optician and ingenious inventor of the sympiesometer. The death of this lady in 1842, a few weeks after the birth of their only child, produced an effect on his sensitive temperament from which he never completely recovered. In the summer of that year he was gratified by an event which afforded him at the time the liveliest pleasure, and ever after formed a bright spot in his memory. This was the visit to Edinburgh of Professor Bessel, whom he had always been accustomed to regard as his master in science; and for whose character and writings he entertained an unbounded admiration. In company with the great astronomer, and his countryman and colleague, the celebrated mathematician Jacobi, he made a short excursion to the Highlands; and his friends well remember the delight with which he used to recount the incidents of that journey, and relate anecdotes of his illustrious companions. Although his constitution was never robust, and he was occasionally subject to low spirits, during the influence of which he would express misgivings as to his hold on life, his health did not undergo any visible change till the autumn of 1844, when he was suddenly seized with an illness of so alarming a kind, that, happening at the time to be on a visit to a friend, some days elapsed before he could be removed to his own house. From this attack he partially recovered, and hopes were entertained that he would soon be enabled to resume his usual duties; but a relapse having occurred, he expired suddenly on the 23rd of November. The disease was then ascertained to be hypertrophy of the heart; and there can be little doubt that, in the state of health induced by this organic disorder, the fatigue of the nightly observations, and of climbing the steep hill on the summit of which the observatory is built, had been extremely prejudicial to him, and contributed to accelerate its fatal termination.

The character of Mr. Henderson as an astronomer stands high, and his name will go down to posterity as an accurate observer, an industrious computer, a skilful manipulator, and an improver of method in that department to which he devoted himself.

THOMAS DUNCAN, ESQ. R.A.S.

April 30. At Edinburgh, aged 38, Thomas Duncan, esq. R.A.S.

Mr. Duncan came from the vicinity of Perth. He was twenty years of age before he commenced his application to the elementary studies of art, and the strides he made towards excellence in painting were surprising, as his later works show unequivocally, as, for instance, his *Sir John Falstaff*, *Sweet Anne Page*, &c.; the *Entrance of Prince Charles Stuart into Edinburgh* (engraved), the *Cave Scene* (of Prince Charles) in *Glen Morison* (which is now engraving by Ryall), &c. These display the powers of a mind highly endowed with pictorial powers of a very high order. The natural arrangement of groups in composition, correctness of drawing, truth of expression, a fine distribution of the masses in *chiaro 'scuro*, with an exquisitely sweet and masterly finish in working out the details, and a fine eye for harmony in colouring. He had lately received an order from the Marquess of Breadalbane for a picture, for which he was to be paid £1,000*l.*

A few months since nothing in his appearance indicated the most distant appearance of an inferior constitution, yet an insidious disorder must then have set in. This, it appears, was an internal tumour, which fixed its action near the optic nerves, and gradually affecting them, nearly reduced the sufferer to a state of blindness. This affliction was, however, by skilful treatment nearly removed, when it appears the original malady attacked the head, and finally the brain itself, producing all the usual symptoms of brain fever, under which he gradually sunk, in defiance of all the efforts that his talented medical friends could devise to save his valuable life. What adds to the bitterness of this affliction is that he has left a widow and six helpless orphans wholly unprovided for. But for this state of things he is blameless. He was industrious, sober, and frugal, and had only for a few years received the rewards of his talented productions.

MRS. KEMBLE.

May 13. At Leamington, aged 90, Priscilla, widow of John Philip Kemble, the great tragedian.

Like the widow of Mr. Garrick, she very long survived the celebrated actor to whom she had been united. She was probably the oldest member of the theatrical profession, upon which she entered in very early youth, while Mr. Garrick was yet at its head. She was first married to Mr. Brereton, an actor of fine person and some talent. Not many years after his decease

she became the wife of Mr. Kemble, to whom she remained fondly and proudly attached. He died about twenty years ago, at Lausanne, and left her in easy circumstances and without family. Returning to England, she took up her abode at Leamington. The charities and the poor of that place had a liberal friend in her; and her lively conversation, her long knowledge of the world, and her well-stored memory (which, like her other faculties, remained unimpaired by her great age), made her, to the last, a highly agreeable and popular member of society.

A great part of her income ceased with her life. Of the property which she has left, the larger portion goes to Mr. Charles Kemble and his children, and the residue chiefly to nieces, friends, and servants. The piece of plate which was presented to Mr. Kemble on his retirement from the stage is given to Mr. George Siddons, the only surviving son of the great heroine of the drama; and Sir Thomas Lawrence's admired picture of Mr. Kemble in plain clothes is a legacy to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The remains of this venerable and respected lady were deposited within the vault of the Guy's Cliff family in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, for which, it is understood, arrangements had been made, some years ago, during the life-time of the late Bertie Bertie Greatheed, esq., of Guy's Cliff. The present proprietor of that delightful seat, the Hon. C. Bertie Percy, came down from London, specially for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mrs. Kemble.

MR. HARRY JOHNSON.

Lately. At nearly 70 years of age, Harry Johnson, the theatrical performer.

Mr. Johnson was the son of a respectable hair-dresser in Edinburgh; and in his youth remarkable for the fine proportions of an active form, and the expressive beauty of a handsome countenance, belonging to the Antinous-class of sculpture.

He originally appeared on the boards of his native Edinburgh so gracefully and with so much success as *Young Norval*, and afterwards sustained that line of character with *éclat* both in Scotland and in London for many years, and latterly one of the most pleasing representatives of the heroes of melodrama. He cannot be recalled to the public notice without also remembering his very pretty and too-celebrated wife, whose adventures with a succession of admirers, all, like her husband, rejoicing in the name of Henry, led to the witticism, that if she had another lover it must be Old Harry.—*Literary Gazette.*

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. *John Richards*, of Cheltenham, has by his will, just proved, bequeathed the following legacies to charitable institutions:—To the Church Missionary Society three legacies, amounting in the whole to 1,100*l.*, of which sum 500*l.* is to be invested in the funds, and the interest applied for the purchase of Bibles in the Chinese language for distribution in China; to the Cheltenham Dispensary 100*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society 100*l.*; to the Moravian Mission 100*l.*; to the Pastoral Aid Society 100*l.*; to the Cheltenham National School 100*l.*; and to the Sailors' Home Church of England Association 100*l.* The property has been sworn under 12,000*l.*

The will of the late Major *Williams*, formerly resident at St. John's Lodge, near Worcester, dated Oct. 1, 1834, has been proved by the executors in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The deceased, who was the last of his family, has disposed of his property in the following munificent manner:—To the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford (at the request of his brother, the Rev. Walter Williams, B.D., many years a senior fellow of that society), 500*l.*; to the Worcester Infirmary, 300*l.*; to the Worcester Dispensary, 200*l.* The residue (with the exception of about 1,000*l.*) amounting, it is presumed, to 6,000*l.* is directed to be equally divided between the venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 6. Off Sierra Leone, aged 29, the Rev. *John Henry Tweed*, R.N. Chaplain of her Majesty's ship *Penelope*.

Feb. 26. At Cardynham, Cornwall, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Grylls*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Exeter. He was nephew of the late Rev. Richard Gervays Grylls, of Helston, (noticed in our vol. XVII. p. 447), and the second son of Thomas Grylls, esq. by Mary, daughter of Humphrey Millett, esq. of Enys. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813; was presented to Cardynham, in 1814, and appointed to Prebendary of Exeter in 1833.

At Kimbolton, aged 80, the Rev. *John Pye*, for upwards of thirty years Perpetual Curate of Nether Dean.

Feb. 27. At Lamport, Northamptonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Vere Isham*, Rector of that parish; and brother to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of that place (also since deceased). He was the second son of Sir Justinian, the eighth Bart. by Susanna, daughter of Henry Barrett, esq.

He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1799; and was presented to Lamport, in 1814, by his father. He married in 1800 Anne, daughter of John Chambers, esq. and niece of Sir William Chambers, knt. by whom he had issue four sons and a daughter, Eliza, married to Colonel Henry Packe.

At Killyville, Queen's County, aged 43, the Rev. *Thomas Webber*, Rector of Castle Macadam, co. Wicklow.

Lately. At Leamington, aged 48, the Rev. *James Crebbin*, Curate of Great Clacton, Essex. He was son of the late Rev. Charles Crebbin, of Kirk Santon, in the Isle of Man.

At the residence of his father, near Worcester, aged 32, the Rev. *William Holden*, M.A., Assistant-Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital in that city.

March 2. At Rome, the Rev. *Henry Robert Gilbert*, M.A. Rector of Cantley, Norfolk. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1836; and was presented to his living, in 1812, by W. A. Gilbert, esq.

The Rev. *Robert Gerald Mooney*, son of the late Rev. Mr. Mooney, Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

March 3. At Rome, the Rev. *Henry Coddington*, F.R.S. Vicar of Ware, with Thundridge, Herts, and late Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1820 as Senior Wrangler, and first Smith's Prizeman; M.A. 1823. He left England in the autumn, and proceeded to Italy for the sake of his health. After a few days of increased illness he expired at Rome, to the deep regret, not only of relatives and friends, but of all those who love to contemplate the ornaments of their race. Senior Wrangler at an unusually early age, and a successful competitor for the classical honours of his University, he yet found time to master most of the continental languages, to become an excellent performer on various musical instruments, to be a learned botanist and exquisite draughtsman, and to introduce those improvements into the microscope which bear his name. Although in the enjoyment of fame and high office at Trinity college, Cambridge, he thought it his duty to exchange these for the still more important labours of his profession, and accepted the college living of Ware, in Hertfordshire. In the discharge of his functions there, a task rendered painfully anxious by differences of opinion, he some time back burst a blood vessel, from which he never recovered, and his medical attendants advised him to shelter himself from our northern winter; but the measure proved unavailing. Mr. Coddington was married to a daughter of the late Dr.

Batten, Principal of Haileybury college, and has left seven children.

March 4. Near Liverpool, the Rev. *Alan Briscoe*, M.A. Rector of Sulhampstead Abbas, with Sulhampstead Bannister, Berks, and formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford. He was presented to his living by that society.

March 6. At the house of W. W. Hall, esq. Tavistock-square, the Rev. *Algernon Grenfell*, M.A. of University college, Oxford, one of the Masters of Rugby school.

March 6. At Torquay, aged 34, the Rev. *John Sawyer*, M.A. late Curate of Christ's chapel, St. John's Wood, Middlesex. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1833.

March 7. At Clifton, the Rev. *Edicard Cooke*, Vicar of Bywell-St.-Peter, Northumberland, to which church he was presented in 1828, by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

In Charterhouse-square, aged 44, the Rev. *Edmund Dawson Legh*, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. His funeral was attended by nearly 100 of the principal inhabitants of his parish as mourners.

March 13. At Barrow rectory, Suffolk, aged 64, the Rev. *Arthur Judd Carrighan*, B.D. Rector of that parish, late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was presented to his living by that society in 1832.

At Lympstone, Devonshire, the Rev. *James Lewis Gidoin*, son of the late Adm. Gidoin. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1794.

At Dublin, aged 87, the Rev. *John Madden*, of Meadesbrook, co. Meath.

March 14. At Antony, Cornwall, aged 30, the Rev. *Gerald Pole Carew*, Vicar of that parish, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, who presented him to the vicarage of Antony in 1836.

In Regent Street, London, the Rev. *William Hewson*, D.D. Chancellor and one of the Canons of St. David's, and Vicar of Swansea. He was presented to that living in 1813 by Sir John Morris, Bart., and was appointed Canon of St. David's in 1825. His body was conveyed for interment to Swansea, and attended to the grave by the corporation, many of the neighbouring clergy, and several hundreds of the inhabitants.

March 16. At Mussome, in India, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Fisher*, M.A. for many years Senior Chaplain on the Bengal establishment. He received his appointment in 1814.

At Dublin, aged 33, the Rev. *Walter George Harman*, M.A. late Curate of Frankfort, in the diocese of Meath.

March 19. Aged 80, the Rev. *John King*, Rector of Bisley, Surrey. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1787, as eleventh Senior Optime, M.A. 1790; and was instituted to the rectory of Bisley in 1810.

March 20. At Cossey, Norfolk, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Watson*, for nearly forty years Perpetual Curate of that parish and Hardley, and Rector of Thurlton. He was formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, as M.A. 1807. He was presented to the Cossey curacy in 1791, by the corporation of Norwich, which body again in 1821 gave him the rectory of Thurlton, and in 1822 the perpetual curacy of Hardley. He made no returns of the value of any of these to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but the Cossey living is said to be worth about 175*l.* a year, and the whole to be more than 500*l.* They are now in the gift of the Norwich Charity Commissioners (Church List), who have signified their intention of presenting the rectory to an elderly clergyman, and selling the next presentation, but their right is disputed.

March 21. At Broadwell, Oxfordshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Colston*, Vicar of that parish. He was the third son of the late Rev. Alexander Colston, of Filkins hall; was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Broadwell by his father in 1796.

At Horncastle, aged 73, the Rev. *Clement Madeley*, D.D. Vicar of that parish, and of Stickford, Lincolnshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1798. He was presented to Horncastle in 1802 by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Carlisle (impropriator of Horncastle), and to Stickford in 1829 by Dr. Pelham, then the Bishop of Lincoln (who is impropriator of that place).

March 22. Aged 68, the Rev. *John Hindes Groome*, M.A., Rector of Earl Soham and Monk Soham, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1798 as 9th Wrangler, M.A. 1801.

At Bath, aged 82, the Rev. *William Pace*, M.A., Rector of Rampisham and Wraxhall, Dorsetshire. He was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1819.

March 25. At Great Sandal, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Westmoreland*, M.A. Vicar of that place, and Perpetual Curate of Buttermere, Cumberland. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1801.

March 26. At the vicarage, Chacewater, Cornwall, aged 37, the Rev. *David Jackson*, M.A.

March 31. At Woodnorton, Norfolk, aged 54, the Rev. *Edward Montague Salter*, M.A. Rector of the united parishes of Woodnorton cum Swanton Novers, co. Norfolk. He was for many years Perpetual Curate of Hawkhurst, Kent, to which he was presented by the college of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1819: in 1825, he removed to Woodnorton, which is also in the gift of that college.

April 2. Aged 58, the Rev. *Charles Owen*, for thirty-five years Curate of Latchington, Essex. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812.

At Annalong, co. Down, the Rev. *Robert W. Toler*, assistant curate of the union of Kilkeel.

April 4. Aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Vernon*, Rector of Haythrop, Oxfordshire, and of Grafton Flyford, co. Worcester. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M.A. 1787. He was presented to Heythrop in 1800 by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and to Grafton Flyford in 1831 by the Earl of Coventry.

April 6. At Pangbourne, Berks, aged 53, the Rev. *Henry Breedon*, Rector of that parish. He was brother to the late Charles Breedon, esq. of Millbrook, near Southampton. He was presented to the rectory of Pangbourne in 1817 by J. S. Breedon, esq. He survived his marriage scarcely more than a month.

April 6. Aged 85, the Rev. *David Horndon*, Rector of Bicton and Merton, Devonshire. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1784; was presented to Bicton in 1811 by the late Lord Rolle, and subsequently to Merton.

April 7. The Rev. *Thomas French Eede*, Rector of Thrandestone, Suffolk, to which he was presented in 1844.

April 8. At Great Orton, Cumberland, the Rev. *John Mayson*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1826 by Sir Wastel Briscoe.

April 10. Aged 54, the Rev. *William Thomas*, M.A. Rector of Llansadwrn, and for several years magistrate of the county of Anglesey. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

April 13. Aged 83, the Rev. Dr. *Whitley Stokes*, formerly Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

April 17. At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. *Joseph Thompson*, incumbent of Marfleet, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1828.

At Edgmond, Salop, the Rev. *John Dryden Pigott*, Rector of Edgmond and Habberley. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was presented to Habberley in 1802, by John Mytton, esq. and was instituted to Edgmond, which was in his own patronage, in 1811.

April 18. In Somerset street, Portman square, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Lionel Scott*, late Rector of Wootton Courtenay, Somersetshire. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. He was for some time Curate of Copdock and Washbrook, near Ipswich, and was promoted in 1800 by Eton College to the rectory of Wootton Courtenay, which he resigned some years ago on account of declining health. He has left a handsome bequest to the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel.

April 20. At Broomfields, Surrey, aged 35, the Rev. *Joshua Simon Hird*, M.A. incumbent of the district church at Sunning Dale, Berks. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Hird, Rector of Monxton, Hampshire. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832.

At the house of his father Sir Matthew Waller, Bart. G.C.H., aged 38, the Rev. *Ernest Adolphus Waller*, of Tachbrook, Warwickshire.

April 21. At Haltwistle, Northumberland, aged 57, the Rev. *Francis Benson*, for fifteen years Incumbent of Beltingham and Greenhead chapels.

The Rev. *W. J. Boardman*, M.A., of Liscard, Cheshire, formerly Curate of Henton Norris chapel, Lancashire.

April 24. Aged 85, the Rev. *John Lewis Bythessa*, LL.B., Rector of Badginton, Gloucestershire, and of Leigh Delamere, Wilts. He was presented to both his livings by Jesus college, Oxford, to Leigh Delamere in 1786, and to Badginton in 1794, in which latter year he took the degree of LL.B. at Cambridge as a member of Trinity hall, Cambridge.

April 30. At Naples, the Rev. *James Sayer Ogle*, M.A., Fellow of New college, Oxford. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. James Ogle, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.

April 30. Aged 57, the Rev. *Daniel Prytherch Price*, Vicar of Cayo and Llansawel.

May 1. At Northampton, aged 50, the Rev. *George Cracroft*, B.D. Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford.

At Moulton, Suffolk, aged 71, the Rev. *George Hutton Greenall*, Rector of that parish, Perpetual Curate of Otford, Kent, and a magistrate for Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1801; was promoted to Moulton in 1823 by that Society, and to Otford in 1825 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

May 2. At Dover, aged 79, the Rev. *John Cleaver Banks*, of Coldred, Kent.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 29. In Hans-square Sloane-st. aged 61, Lient.-Colonel Charles Robert Kennett. He served in the Peninsular war, where he lost a leg. From the suddenness of his death, an inquest was held on his body, which returned the verdict of "died by the visitation of God." Colonel Kennett was a bachelor; and an only sister, Miss Louisa Kennett, resided with him, and survived him only for seven weeks, dying at the same place on the 9th of March. She was a lady of very active benevolence, and had engaged herself with much success for the Consumption Hospital, and the Refuge for Houseless Sailors.

March 25. At Stamford-hill, aged 50, Mary Ann, wife of Edward Baker, esq. eldest dau. of the late George Morgan, esq. of Macknade-house, near Faversham.

March 29. At his residence, 150, Strand, William Henry Chambers, esq. R.M.S. youngest and last surviving son of the late Wm. Chambers, esq. many years effective officer to the Hon. Board of Ordnance.

May 12. In London, aged 23, Jane, wife of Mr. Percival Pierce, of Leamington, and only dau. of the late Wm. Ransford, esq. of Clevedon, Somerset.

May 13. In Fitzroy-sq. aged 25, Mary Harriet, wife of John Bird, esq. jun.

May 14. At Kennington, aged 26, John Dixon, esq.

May 15. Aged 85, Henry Bigley, esq. of the Kent-road, late of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

May 16. In America-sq. aged 21, Mrs. Frederick Heisch.

At Kensington-sq. aged 10, Josephine, eldest daugh. of Joseph Goodeve, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

May 17. In Bedford-sq. aged 65, James Parkinson, esq.

Aged 27, Richard Charles, 2nd son of the late John Young, esq. of Maida Hill West.

In Park-pl. St. James's, Caroline, wife of J. E. Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull-court, Worcestershire. Her maiden name was Brietzcke. She was the mother of William Dowdeswell, esq. M.P. for Tewkesbury, another son, and a daughter married to R. B. Berens, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

May 18. In Albion-road, Stoke Newington, aged 76, Helen, relict of Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Two Waters, Herts.

In King's Parade, Chelsea, Thomas Borrow, esq. of the War Office.

Alfred Cutting, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

May 19. At Kentish Town, aged 69, John William Bacon, esq. late of Friern House, Friern Barnet, Middlesex.

In Leadenhall-st. aged 64, Mr. Wm.

John Huggins, marine painter to his late Majesty William IV. His early years were passed upon the ocean, having made several voyages to China, in the service of the East India Company. His three large pictures of the battle of Trafalgar (now at Hampton Court Palace), painted for the late King, evince a thorough knowledge of nautical affairs, especially the tempest after the engagement. His portraits of ships, to which he was principally confined, were excellent, and the scenery displayed many a sunny spot of beautiful colouring, particularly in his delineations of Chinese landscape.

May 20. In Parliament-st. Ann, wife of James Ayling, esq.

In Suffolk-pl. aged 19, Charles John Ogden, eldest son of the Attorney-Gen. of the Isle of Man.

At Dulwich, aged 66, Arthur Browne, esq.

In Kennington-lane, Jane, widow of the late Abraham Young, esq.

May 21. In London, aged 55, Alexander Manson, esq. formerly of Rio Janeiro.

At the residence of his friend, Mr. O. P. Holmes, Liverpool-st. Broad-st. aged 47, Anthony Collins, esq. of Bramford, Suffolk, son of the late Robert Collins, esq. of Ipswich.

At Peckham Rye, aged 73, W. Debauser, esq.

In Bedford-pl. aged 19, Henry, third son of Thos. Flower, esq. barrister-at-law.

May 22. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 60, Thomas Henry Call, esq.

May 23. In Billiter-st. aged 84, Thos. Gillespy, esq. for upwards of 60 years connected with the coal-market, and late senior liveryman of the Company of Salters.

Sarah Eliza, wife of Robert Suter, of Greenwich, solicitor, and dau. of Richard Seemark, esq. of Mount St. Alban's, Monmouthshire.

May 24. In Upper Hyde Park-st. aged 61, Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, esq.

At Turnham Green, aged 60, John Chatburn, esq.

At Gloucester-terr. Regent's Park, aged 73, David Chambers, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy.

May 25. In Eccleston-st. Sophia, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Geo. Montagu, G.C.B.

In Sussex-sq. Hyde Park, aged 18, George Frederick Arthur Walker, of 43rd Light Inf. second son of the late Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. G.C.B.

Aged 75, John Watson, esq. of Fitzroy-st. Fitzroy-sq.

May 26. The Chevalier Jens Wolff, formerly Danish Consul Gen. in London.

May 27. In Wilmot-sq. aged 60, Maria,

wife of Mr. J. W. Rowton, and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. P. Lievre, Vicar of Arnsby, Leicestersh.

Perished in the awful conflagration at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-st. aged 56, Susan-Constantia, wife of John Round, esq. M.P. for Maldon. She was the eldest dau. of the late George Caswall, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts, and co-heir to her brother the late George Newman Caswall, esq.; was married in 1815, and has left issue three sons and one surviving dau. The latter narrowly escaped her mother's fate. They had just returned from the French play, and were still waiting for their supper when so suddenly alarmed.

In London, Mary-Anne, wife of John Mann, esq. Murdostown House, Lanarkshire.

In Upper Harley-st. aged 66, Ann, widow of J. W. Fulton, esq.

Caroline-Anderson, eldest dau. of John Romer, esq. Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.

May 28. In Carlton House-terr. the Right Hon. Mary-Elizabeth dowager Lady de Clifford. She was the second dau. of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo and Archbishop of Tuam, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Richard Meade and sister of John first Earl of Clanwilliam. Her ladyship married in Feb. 1789, Edward Lord de Clifford, who died in 1832; but, no issue arising from the marriage, that ancient barony fell into abeyance between the heirs of his lordship's sisters.

Louisa-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Capt. Frederick Vernon-Harcourt, Cadogan-pl.

In London, aged 82, Thomas Martin, esq. formerly of Cookstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland.

May 29. At her father's residence, Ellen, wife of John Prior Davies, esq. second dau. of Thomas Baker, esq. of Castle-st. Finsbury-sq.

At Manor House, Old Kent-road, aged 89, John Wood, esq.

May 30. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 67, John Springall, esq. late of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 57, John Wilkinson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Brompton, aged 81, Francis Vesey, esq.

In Montagu-pl. aged 75, Ann, widow of Robert Ray, esq. eldest dau. of the late Edmund Barker, esq. of Potternewton, Yorkshire.

Aged 94, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Forbes, son of Lachlan Forbes, of Edinglassie, in Strathdon, who having joined Prince Charles-Edward, in 1745, was wounded at Culloden, and following that Prince to France, was made a Capt. in the Scottish Grenadier Regt. of Lord Ogilvy, and a Chevalier de St. Louis.

In London, Montagu, third son of Capt. Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. R.N.

In Montague-pl. aged 75, Thomas Usborne, esq. of Gilwell Park.

At Norwood, aged 75, Mrs. Pritchard.

Lately. At Hammersmith, Mary, relict of Henry Wakeman, esq. of Burford House, Gloucestershire.

June 1. Aged 21, Charles-Chantrey, second son of William Thomas Brande, esq. of the Royal Mint.

Elizabeth, wife of William Tindall, esq. of Doughty-st. and of the Inner Temple.

Aged 72, Sarah, widow of Major Bertrand, of 14th Regt. of Foot.

In Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, Sophia-Augusta, wife of George Bassett, esq. of the Southampton Office.

In Upper Harley-st. Douglas, wife of Patrick Hadow, esq. and dau. of the late John Macdonald, esq. of Kinnaird and Sanda, N.B.

June 2. In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 84, Catharine, relict of Henry Hall, esq. of Sheffield.

At Peckham, aged 86, John Fenn, esq.

In Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 52, John Warburton, M.D.

At Stoke Newington, aged 83, the widow of Edward Barnett, esq. of Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland.

June 3. At Camberwell, aged 22, Mary, second dau. of Charles Walton, esq.

Aged 67, Thomas Story, esq. of Mile End.

June 4. At Wimbledon, aged 64, Major-General Adam Hogg, of the East India Company's Service.

In Gloucester-street, Portman-sq. John Brown, esq. late of Limerick, and Chesterter. Regent's Park.

At Brompton, aged 69, Richard Freeman, esq. late of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl.

June 5. At Peckham Rye-terr. aged 65, William Mardall, esq.

June 6. Aged 19, William John Rivers Story, second son of the late Rev. Joseph Story, of Bingfield, co. Cavan.

Aged 63, Harry Brett, esq. of Cadogan-place.

June 7. In Leicester-pl. aged 77, Jane, widow of W. Clifton, esq.

Aged 39, W. M. Glaister, esq. of Bucklersbury and St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, eldest surviving son of Chambers Glaister, esq. of Long Newton, near Wigton, co. Cumberland.

June 8. In Westbourne-pl. Pimlico, aged 59, Col. Evan Lloyd, late of Bombay and Liverpool.

Aged 55, Mr. Thomas Hall, Master Cooper of Her Majesty's Victualling-yard, Deptford.

In Hamilton-pl. St. John's Wood-road, aged 81, William Fetherston, esq.

At North Brixton, aged 69, Charles Tilly, esq. Commander R.N. late of co. Cornwall. (Lieut. 1807).

June 9. At Regent's Villas, Regent's Park, Elizabeth, relict of William Frazer Price, esq. army agent, of Craven-st.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 85, John Charles Dunn, esq. late of Higham House, Sussex.

June 10. At the house of Mr. McGregor, Charter House-sq. aged 50, Donald Mac Dougall, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Camberwell, aged 74, Mrs. Kelpin Warner, of Brighton, relict of Kelpin Warner, esq. of Camberwell-green.

At Notting-hill, aged 9, Mary Louisa, only child of James Williamson, esq. M.D. of Stretton-hall, Cheshire.

At Westminster, aged 49, Samuel Kay, esq. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

At Lambeth, aged 44, Mr. George Stansbury, composer and vocalist. He was a native of Bristol, where his father kept a musical repository. His talent in that science was developed at a very early period, and when only ten years of age he exhibited in public as a performer on the piano and violin. Madame Catalani, while pursuing a musical tour in 1819, heard him sing and play a concerto in his native city, and the promise displayed by him on the occasion induced the queen of song to offer him an engagement to accompany her round the kingdom, and assist in the vocal and instrumental performances she was giving.

June 12. At Tulse-hill, Jane, only dau. of the late Henry Evans, esq. Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

At Bayswater, Harriet, sister of the late Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire.

Aged 25, Louisa, wife of Charles R. Freeling, esq. of Weymouth-st. and Lincoln's-inn, and dau. of the late Iltid Nicholl, esq. She was married on the 22nd Aug. last.

June 13. In Mornington-cresc. Hampstead-road, aged 83, George Simpson, esq.

Anne-Campbell, wife of Capt. Charles Edwards, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and dau. of the late Thomas Ridgway, of Pembroke, surgeon.

At Blackheath, aged 53, Harriett, wife of Samuel Prior, esq.

June 14. In Portman-sq. Harriett-Elizabeth, dau. of Charles G. Wynne, esq. of Voelas, Denbighshire.

In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 71, Ambrose Humphrys, esq.

June 15. Aged 65, John Willis, esq. of Chester-pl. Kennington.

In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 63, Mary-Dillman, relict of John Pyne, Esq.

Aged 60, William Matthiessen, esq. late of Herne-hill.

BERKS.—May 27. In Winkfield, Ann, youngest dau. of the late Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. of Southwark.

May 18. At Reading, aged 18, Joanna-Kemble, eldest dau. of the late John Whatley, esq. M.D. of Hunter-st.

BUCKS.—May 23. At Plomer-hill, near High Wycombe, aged 75, Susanna-Jemima, relict of John Hicks, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—March 25. At Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, aged 48, Francis Hart, esq. Commander R.N. He obtained his first commission on the 20th Jan. 1818; and subsequently served under the flag of Lord Colville, in the *Semiramis* frigate, at Cork. He was made a Commander on the 26th November, 1830. His funeral took place at Wimpole church on the 31st of March. The mourners were the Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke, Capt. Purchas, R.N. Major Whitcombe, R.M. John Bendyshe, esq. Lieut. Woodruffe, R.N. Rev. Mr. Piggott, the Rev. Mr. Coulcher, Rev. St. J. W. Lucas, and a numerous train of tenantry.

May 14. Mr. and Mrs. Plaisance, an ancient couple of Redmoor Fen, in the Isle of Ely, one aged 107 and the other 105. They died within a few hours of each other, and have left one dau. who lived with them, aged 24.

June 11. At Chesterton, Louisa-Amey, second daughter of William-Atkinson and Elizabeth Warwick. She was born Feb. 21, 1833.

CHESHIRE.—May 18. Aged 78, Alice, wife of John Malyn, esq. of Grappen Hall, and formerly of Manchester.

June 8. At New Brighton, aged 52, Castel William Clay, esq.

CORNWALL.—May 27. Aged 41, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. W. Harvey, Rector of Truro.

DEVON.—May 29. At King's Teign-ton, aged 23, James-Dudley, youngest son of William Hunter, esq. of Upper Holloway.

May 30. At Plymouth, aged 60, Deborah, widow of John Hancock, esq. of Her Majesty's dock-yard at Devonport.

Lately. At Newport, near Barnstaple, John Day, esq.

At Loventor, near Totnes, Jessie-Louisa, wife of John Tyrrell, esq. barrister, and youngest dau. of Rd. Meade King, esq. of Pyrland-hall, Somerset.

At Plymouth, Judith-Anne, dau. of the late P. Le Fevre, esq. of Southampton.

June 3. At Plymouth, aged 56, John Guille, esq. bailiff of the Island of Guernsey.



June 4. At Plymouth, aged 74, Robert Fortescue, esq. of that town.

June 7. At Teignmouth, aged 94, Gilbert Mitchell, esq. He was a native of Teignmouth, and for more than half a century was actively employed afloat, and for many years in command in the H.E.I.C.'s Service.

At Stoke Cottage, near Exeter, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Mervin Maghull Vavasour, of Spaldington, Yorkshire, Bart. and dau. of the late William Vavasour, esq. of Dublin. She was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1838, having had issue the present Sir Henry Mervyn Vavasour, Bart. and several daughters.

June 8. At East Wonford, Heavitree, Isabella, wife of Joseph Wm. Crabbe, esq.

June 9. At Colyton, William Tanner, esq. late of Lockeridge, Wilts, and of Swan River, Western Australia.

DORSET.—*May 8.* At Beaminster, Emily, relict of Col. Sir Robert Steele, Knt. and K.C.S. many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Dorset. She is succeeded in her estate by her two daughters, the eldest of whom has just attained her majority.

May 16. At Weymouth, Laura, wife of James M'Connel Hussey, esq.

June 8. At Bridport, Catharine, wife of James Templer, esq.

DURHAM.—*May 15.* Aged 82, John Griffith, esq. of Durham.

ESSEX.—*May 23.* At West Ham Abbey, aged 57, Mary, wife of John Baker, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 13.* At Clifton, Elizabeth, relict of Marshal Bennett, esq. late of Apsley House, Isle of Wight.

May 17. At Cheltenham, aged 27, Lieut. George Borlase Stevens, late of the Madras Army, third son of Capt. Stevens, of Heavitree.

At Cheltenham, aged 55, Albina-Pitt, eldest dau.; and in two days afterwards, *May 19th*, at Torquay, aged 50, Emily, wife of Charles Nayler, esq., M.D., third dan. of the late Rev. John Neale, Vicar of Staverton and Beddington.

May 21. At Campden, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Hiron, for more than half a century a medical practitioner in that place.

May 22. Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Reginald Wynniatt, of Guiting Grange.

May 23. Aged 19, Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of A. H. Jenkins, esq. solicitor, of Gloucester.

May 24. At Fairford, aged 78, Jane, relict of C. Crouch, esq.

May 27. At Clifton, aged 79, Dorothy, relict of Edward Gabriel, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 17, Alexan-

der, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Graham, C.B., Bengal Art.

At Chaxhill, Gloucester, Caroline, relict of Major-Gen. Legge.

At South Cerney, aged 78, Mrs. Wood, relict of Edmund Wood, esq. of Sidington.

June 3. At Clifton, Mary-Ann, wife of William Watson, esq. of Bristol.

June 7. Aged 14, Annabella, youngest dau. of Col. Drummond, of the Boyce.

June 13. At Hanham hall, aged 51, Mary, wife of Samuel Whittuck, esq.

HANTS.—*March 22.* At Southampton, whither he had gone on official business, aged 75, John Radford, esq. principal officer of Her Majesty's Customs, Guernsey.

March 28. At Southampton, Sophia-Hains, relict of Lieut. John Alexander Douglas, R.N.

April 1. In Quay-street, Newport, I.W., Dr. Blain, brother-in-law of Dr. Wavell, aged 74.

April 2. At Winchester, aged 63, N. Arnati, esq. for many years Professor of Languages at the college.

April 9. At Rownhams, aged 84, Oliver Colt, esq. He held several very responsible situations in the Presidency of Madras, and served in the campaign under Lord Cornwallis as Paymaster-General of the British and Company's forces in India.

April 10. At Haslar Hospital, Mary, wife of Dr. Richardson, of that establishment.

May 3. At Southampton, aged 27, Frederic Samuel Ferris, esq. fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Ferris, of Dallington, Sussex.

May 18. At Chilworth Lodge, near Southampton, aged 62, Amelia, widow of the Hon. Richard George Quin, and sister of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart. She was the younger daughter of Sir John Smith, the first Bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A. by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Robert Curtis, of Wilsthorpe, co. Lincoln, esq.; was married in 1813, and left a widow in 1843.

May 21. At Eling vicarage, aged 71, Susanna-Ramsden, wife of the Rev. William J. G. Phillips, Vicar of Eling and Rector of Millbrook.

May 25. At Southampton, aged 87, Mary, the Dowager Lady Thomas, widow of Sir John Thomas, formerly of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, who died at Hampton Court, Dec. 15, 1828. She was the last survivor of the Parkers, of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire.

May 28. At Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Rev. William Brock.

May 31. Aged 70, at Hill, near Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of James Blatch,

esq., late of Winterbourne Dauntsey, Wilts.

Lately. At New Alresford, Moses Compton, esq.

At Southsea, aged 39, Capt. Charles Henry Paget, R.N. eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., by Elizabeth Araminta, 2d dau. and coheir of the late Henry Monck, esq. of Westmeath, by Lady Elizabeth Gore. He was twice married, first to Miss Annals, and secondly to Miss M'Clintock, and by the latter has left two sons. He attained the rank of Commander Oct. 28, 1829.

At Southsea, aged 36, Jas. Hector, esq.

June 1. At Newtown Grove, near Lymington, aged 88, Eugenia, widow of Henry Chicheley Plowden, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 2. At Portsmouth, aged 28, James Alexander, son of the late James Seton, esq. of Brookheath, near Fordingbridge. He died in consequence of a wound received on the 21st of May, in a duel with Lieut. Hawkey of the Royal Marines, and the coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder. Mr. Seton's father was commandant of the forces in one of the West India islands. Mr. Seton was educated at Salisbury, under the care of Dr. Ratcliff, and on entering the army joined the 11th Hussars, in which regiment he remained a few months and then sold out. He married a Miss Wakefield, sister to Mr. Wakefield, a solicitor at Gosport. Mr. Seton was a gentleman of good fortune, which would have been considerably increased had he survived his mother, who is married to the Rev. Mr. Waller. He had only one child, now in its fourth year.

June 4. At Ryde, Emily Maria, relict of the Rev. R. Lloyd, late Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, and of Midhurst, Sussex.

June 8. At the Bank, Lymington, aged 55, Jane, wife of John Talbot Ubsdell, esq.

June 11. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 22, Joseph Fairman, second son of John Dobede, esq. of Soham place, Cambridgeshire.

HERTS.—*May 28.* Aged 73, Ezekiel Harman, esq. of Theobalds, Herts.

June 2. Mary-Eleanor, wife of Thomas Paris, esq. Greenwood.

June 6. At Fanhams Hall, near Ware, aged 94, Bridget, widow of Philip Adams, esq. of Ware, formerly of Walkern.

Lately. Aged 24, Lucy Moore, niece of Timothy Spencer, esq. banker, Ledbury.

KENT.—*Sept. 7.* At Weaving, Kent, aged 74, Jeffrey Baron de Raigersfeld, Rear-Admiral of the Red. He entered the British Navy in April 1784; obtained post rank, April 29, 1802, and

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that of Rear-Admiral Jan. 10, 1837. He married a daughter of the Rev. Peter Hawkins, Rector of Woodchester and of Hampnett, co. Glouc.

March 16. At Lewisham, aged 30, Capt. George Brunswick Smyth, late 80th regiment.

April 9. At Ramsgate, aged 69, Mrs. Beevor, widow of Lieut-General Beevor, Royal Artillery.

May 15. At Oaten-hill, Canterbury, aged 11, William Charles, third son of the Rev. Henry Fielding.

May 18. At Tunbridge Wells, Carolina-Henrietta, second surviving dau. of Richard Dawkins, esq.

May 21. At Milton-on-Thames, aged 57, Miss Charlotte Bradley, sister of the late Nicholas Pheneas Bradley, surgeon of the Royal Art.

May 28. At Tunbridge Wells, Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cole, Esq. of Kilkenny, and niece of the late Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart. of Cockburn.

Lately. At Rochester, aged 15, Sarah-Ann, dau. of W. Sawyers, esq. Collector of Customs.

At Lee, T. Postans, esq. formerly of Tewkesbury, father of Capt. Postans, E.I.C.'s Service (author of "Western India") and of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, the popular vocalist.

At Kingsdown, near Walmer, aged 25, Charlotte Sophia, wife of Lieut. Wm. Boys, R.N.

June 2. At Middle Priory, Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, Andrew Loughnan, esq.

June 8. At the residence of her father, aged 24, Frances Caroline, wife of Thomas Cooper, esq. of Stone Castle.

June 9. At the Royal Hospital, Woolwich, aged 26, Wm. Robert Surridge, esq. Mate of her Majesty's ship Hecate, only son of the Rev. Thomas Surridge, LL.D., Felsted House, Essex.

At Tunbridge Town, aged 79, Joseph Creasy, esq.

June 10. At Boxley, near Maidstone, James, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Best.

LANCASTER.—*May 24.* At Liverpool, aged 21, George Edmund Smith, B.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Wm. Smith, gent. formerly of Little Bowden, Northamptonshire.

May 25. At Liverpool, aged 69, George Brooke, esq. of Haughton-hall, Shropshire.

May 28. At Algburth, near Liverpool, (the residence of his brother, Arnold Harrison, esq.) Robert Harrison, esq. formerly of Keppel-st. Russell-sq.

June 8. At New Brighton, near Liverpool, aged 52, Castel William Clay, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin Clay, rector of East Worlington.

LEICESTER.—*May 13.* At Humber-



stone, aged 78, William Linskill, esq. of Tynemouth Lodge, Northumberland. He was a Deputy-Lieut. of the latter co. and served the office of High Sheriff in 1808; and, during the late war, he raised and embodied the Tynemouth and North Shields Reg. of Volunteer Inf.

May 24. Aged 15, Edward, third son the Rev. Thomas Bradley Paget, Vicar of Evington, near Leicester.

June 1. At Loughborough, in her 58th year, the Right Hon. Mary-Ann dowager Lady Arundell. She was the only dau. of the first Marquess of Buckingham, and sister to the late Duke and to Lord Nugent. Her ladyship married the late Lord Arundell of Wardour, in 1811; and he died in 1834, without issue.

June 10. At Cossington, aged 73, Richard Baxter, esq. formerly of Wisbeach, Cambridgesh.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 20.* At Shortwood, near Staines, aged 66, Thomas Whiteley, esq. late of the Bank of England.

June 2. At Enfield, aged 48, Amelia-Prudence, wife of Charles D. Bowers, esq. of Cannon-st. and relict of Robert Abbott, esq. of South Lambeth.

June 4. At Belmont, near Uxbridge, aged 63, Richard Fell, esq.

June 12. At Hillingdon, aged 68, Harriet, wife of Richard Heming, esq.

June 15. Aged 68, P. Mullens, esq. of Orger House, Acton.

NORFOLK.—*May 9.* At the residence of John Middleton, esq. Holkham, aged 19, Margaret, third dau. of Mr. Page, of Stiffkey Hall, in this county.

May 31. At Yarmouth, aged 75, Capt. John Tupman, late of 2d Ceylon Regt.

June 13. At Mousehold House, near Norwich, aged 25, Maria, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Harvey.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May 3.* At Thorpe Mandeville, in her 80th year, Jane-Derby, relict of James Lush, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Marcy, Rector of Broughton.

May 27. At Peterborough, at the house of his son, the Rev. A. Good, aged 80, Mr. Peter Good.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 12.* At Leamington Spa at an advanced age, Gen. Matthew Sharpe, of Hoddam Castle, co. Northumberland. This officer was appointed Major in the 28th Dragoons the 27th Feb. 1796; Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, 5th Aug. 1799; Colonel in the Army 25th Oct. 1809; Maj.-General the 1st Jan. 1812; Lieut.-General the 27th May, 1825; and General the 23rd Nov. 1841. He remained for many years on the half-pay of the 28th Dragoons. He married Jane, younger dau. of the late Godfrey Higgins, esq. F.S.A. of Skellow Grange, Yorksh.

May 13. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

Maria, third dau. of the late Capt. Dutton, R.F. of Hylton Grove, Durham.

May 21. At Newcastle, Col. Archibald Montgomery Maxwell, K.H. Lieut.-Col. commanding the 36th Regt. He was appointed 2d Lieut. in the Royal Artillery 1801, Lieut. of Infantry 1803, Capt. 1808, Brevet-Major 1825, Regimental Major 1826, and Lieut.-Col. 1828.

May 28. At Morpeth, aged 88, Susanna, relict of the late Andrew Majoribanks, esq. Deputy Commissary General, and mother of Mrs. Lawson, of Longhirst.

NOTTS.—*Lately.* At Nottingham, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Rowan. In addition to numerous bequests to her friends, she has left to the following charities. The General Hospital Notts. 200*l.*; the Lunatic Asylum, 200*l.*; the General Dispensary, 200*l.*; the Blue Coat School, 200*l.*; the National School, 200*l.*; the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Mary's to buy coals with the interest, 700*l.*; the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Peter, 500*l.*; the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Nicholas, 500*l.*; the Minister and Churchwardens of Owtorpe, Notts. (her place of interment), 200*l.*; total, 2,900*l.*

OXFORD.—*May 24.* At Watlington, Augusta, relict of Benjamin Keene, esq. jun. of Swyncombe.

May 28. At Oxford, Frederic J. Ede, of Pembroke college, and of Clayfield Lodge, Southampton.

Lately. At the Clarendon Printing-office, Oxford, aged 71, Mr. John Arnett, who, for upwards of 50 years, was in the employ of the Delegates of the Press, and during the greater part of the time was overseer of the Bible department in the University Printing-office. As a mark of respect, his remains were followed to the grave by upwards of 50 printers.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Emlyn Lovett Lodge, aged 77, George Townsend Forester, esq. formerly Recorder of Wenlock, brother of the late Lord Forester and of the late Dr. Forester, Prebendary of Worcester cathedral.

By accidental drowning, at Madeley Park, near Ludlow, John Downes, esq.

SOMERSET.—*May 9.* At Wells, aged 74, John Lax, esq. one of the magistrates for the borough, and brother of the late Robert Lax, esq. of Park-st. Bristol.

May 15. At Bath, aged 54, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Mangin.

May 18. Emily-Georgiana, youngest dau. of C. Noel Welmar, esq. of Norton Manor, Taunton.

Lately. At Creech St. Michael, near Taunton, aged 106, Elizabeth Sydenham.

May 20. At Bath, aged 70, Maria Waple, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Burnett, esq.

May 27. At his father-in-law's, Dud

dings, near Dunster, aged 49. Capt. Wm. Escott, of Sherborne, late of Bristol.

At Weston-super-Mare, Mrs. Lovell, wife of James Lovell, esq. of Clifton.

May 28. At the Baths, Knightstone, Weston-super-Mare, aged 49, Henry Goldwyer, esq. M.D.

Aged 71, Elizabeth Wollen, only sister of the late Joseph Wollen, esq. of Wedmore.

At Woodlands, near Wrington, Lieut. Christopher Smith, R.N.

May 30. At Misterton, near Crewkerne, aged 83, Maximilia, widow of John Hallett, esq.

Aged 32, William, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Salway Meyler, and one of the proprietors of the *Bath Herald*.

Lately. At Tout Hill-house, Wincanton, at an advanced age, Charlotte Maria, widow of Col. John Fenwick, E.I.C.S.

At Taunton, aged 77, Amelia, widow of Chas. Downing, esq. of High Wycombe.

At Bath, aged 86, Wm. Raymond, esq. formerly of 13th Reg. of Light Drag.

At Bath, aged 13, Eliza Mary, eldest daugh. of Major Robert Ellis, late of 15th regt. foot.

At Taunton, aged 16, Euphemia, youngest daugh. of the late Capt. R. Boswell, R.N. of Leven, Fifesh.

June 1. At Wells, aged 61, Henry Giffard, esq.

June 8. At Bath, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. George Marshall, of the Royal Marines.

STAFFORD.—*Lately*. Septimus Badger, esq. of Dudley.

SUFFOLK.—May 3. At Aldborough, Mary Ann, only daugh. of John Wade, esq. late of Gedgrave, and relict of John Shuckford Wade, esq. of Benhall-house,

May 16. At Saxmundham, aged 68, Robert Freeman, esq. for upwards of forty years an eminent medical practitioner in that place.

May 19. At Broxted House, near Woodbridge, aged 88, Matthew Stodart, esq.

May 18. At East Bergholt, aged 75, John Nunn, esq.

Aged 56, Benjamin Cooper, esq. of Bowbeck-house, Bardwell.

SURREY.—May 19. At Streatham Common, aged 21, Augusta, only surviving daugh. of the late Paul Mullett, esq. late of Guildford-st. Russell-sq.

May 20. At Streatham Elms, Upper Tooting, aged 71, Mrs. Rogers, relict of John Rogers, esq.

May 21. At the Holmwood, near Dorking, aged 69, Francis Seymour Larpent, esq. late chairman of the Board of Audit.

June 10. At Mortlake, Mary Anne, second daugh. of the late Rev. J. S. Phil-

lott, Vicar of Wookey, and Magistrate for Somersetsh.

June 11. At Godalming, aged 55, Margaret, wife of Samuel White White, esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset.

SUSSEX.—May 2. At Hall Lands, Nutfield, Sarah-Maria, dau. of the late John Trayton Fuller, esq.

May 11. At Ilford, aged 55, Louisa, relict of Henry Hurly, esq.

May 17. At Brighton, aged 37, Capt. King.

May 19. At Little Hampton, Lieut. Charles A. Thorndike, R.N. fifth son of the late S. Thorndike, esq. of Ipswich.

May 22. At Cuckfield, aged 76, Frances, relict of Charles William Barkley, esq.

May 24. At Kemp Town, Brighton, John-Robinson, youngest surviving son of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D.

May 25. Aged 77, Ellen, wife of John Barnes, esq. Wood Hall, Melling; and on June 1, aged 79, John Barnes, esq. husband of the above. They had been married for 57 years.

May 27. At Eastbourne, aged 74, John Harry Willard, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Sussex Militia, Deputy-Lieut. and magistrate of the county.

May 28. At Brighton, aged 14, Miriam Scott Grant, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Johnson Grant, of Kentish Town.

May 31. At Rye, aged 79, Edward Chatterton, esq. He was formerly Jurat of the borough, and at the time of his death held the following offices:—Hanoverian and French Consul, Vice Consul for the Netherlands, Serjeant of the Western Division of the Cinque Ports, Secretary to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, and Agent to Lloyd's.

At Worthing, Ellen, wife of William Harris, esq. surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Michael Morrat, esq. surgeon, of the same place.

June 2. At New Lodge, West Grinstead, aged 86, John Nailard, esq. more than 60 years churchwarden in that parish.

June 6. At the house of her sister, Lady Lloyd, of Lancing, Miss Fanny Carr, dau. of the late Rev. C. Carr, of Ealing, Middlesex.

June 7. At Brighton, Philip Hurd, esq. of Notting Hill, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Philip Hurd, esq. of the Lodge, Kentish Town. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 22, 1836.

June 13. At Brighton, Eliza, wife of Dr. W. Beattie, of Hampstead, and late of Park-sq. Regent's Park.

WARWICK.—May 8. At Billesley Hall, aged 84, Matthew Mills, esq.

May 20. At Snitterfield vicarage, Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. T. Ross



Bromfield, Vicar of Napton and Grandborough.

May 23. At Birmingham, aged 91. Mary Capper, a member of the Society of Friends.

May 27. At the residence of her nephew, the Rev. S. Crowther, of Knowle, aged 69, Mary Hackett, dau. of the late Andrew Hacket, esq. of Moxull Hall.

May 30. At Birmingham, J. Griffiths, esq. of Alveston, near Stratford-on-Avon.

June 1. At Baddesley Clinton, aged 63, Lady Harriet Anne Ferrers, relict of Edward Ferrers, esq. and dau. of the late Marquess Townshend. She was married in 1813, and left a widow in 1830.

June 4. At Warwick, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Thomas Greensill Laughtarne.

WILTS.—*May 10.* At the North Wilts Bank, Chippenham, in his 5th year, Charles-Slater, only son of the Rev. Charles James Quartley, M.A. chaplain to the H.E.I.C.

May 30. At Bentham, aged 63, Samuel Sadler, esq. late of Arle Court, co. Gloucester, and of Bentham.

June 12. Aged 65, Margaret, wife of the Rev. H. Wightwick, Rector of Somerford Parva, and Justice of the Peace for Wilts.

Lately. At Melksham, aged 79, Edw. Daniell, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, late of Bristol, and of Marley Hall, Herefordsh. of which county he was a magistrate for upwards of 50 years. He was called to the bar Feb. 7, 1794.

WORCESTER.—*May 19.* At Great Malvern, aged 32, Edward Bagge, esq., of Islington Hall, Norfolk. He was the fourth son of the late T. Bagge, esq. of Lynn, and brother to the present member for Western Norfolk. He was the patron here of every institution that had for its object the best interests of his fellow-men. Mr. Bagge was a county magistrate, and served the office of mayor of Lynn in 1841.

Lately. At Worcester, aged 53, Augustus Frederick Dobrée, esq. of Ronceval, Guernsey.

At Worcester, aged 64, Esther, wife of Richard Evans, esq.

At Worcester, aged 62, Robert Palk, esq. Commander R.N. (retired 1831).

YORK.—*May 26.* In his 50th year, John Armistead, esq. of Springfield Mount, near Leeds.

Lately. At York, aged 43, Mr. John Orton, formerly judge at York and other races, the well-known "Alfred Highflyer" of the turf periodicals.

June 3. At Maltby, near Rotherham, Margarita, dau. of the late Col. Heathcote, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Heathcote, of Hackney.

At Beverley, John Jackson, esq. surgeon, and an alderman of that borough.

WALES.—*May 15.* Aged 60, Dorothy-Philadelphia, relict of Robert Hughes, esq. Plas-yn-Llangoed, Anglesea.

May 21. At Glasbury, aged 70, Isabella, youngest dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. John Hughes, of Glasbury House, co. Radnor, and of Glynn and Wiggington hall co. Denbigh and Salop; and aunt of Mrs. Joshua Jones, of Clifton.

Lately. Aged 97, William John, esq. of Hendre House, near Solva, Pembrokeshire.

At Groft, near Brechfa, Carmarthensh. aged 103, Mrs. Price, relict of Mr. Rees Price, and mother of the late Mr. J. Harris, printer, Carmarthen.

At Carmarthen, aged 75, Jane, relict of Jeremiah Price, esq.

Aged 64, Lewis Evans, esq. a magistrate for the county, and lately senior Capt. in the Royal Carmarthenshire Militia.

At Fishguard, aged 28, Hannah, dau. of the Rev. David Meyler.

At Llandilo, Wm. Edgar, infant son of of the Rev. Geo. Enock, of Cayo Vicarage; all of whose five children has been taken away in a period of less than three months.

June 4. At Rhymney Iron Works, aged 86, Mr. Daniel Thomas. 2,000 persons attended his funeral.

June 5. At Gellywasted, aged 83, Catherine, relict of Evan Morgan, esq. of Hafod, Glamorgan.

SCOTLAND.—*April 12.* Killed by the overturning of his carriage, aged 22, Joseph Stainton, esq. of Biggarshiells, Lanark.

April 22. At Edinburgh, aged 74, the Hon. Lady Sinclair, relict of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. the celebrated agriculturist. She was Diana, dau. of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald, was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1836, having had issue the present Sir George Sinclair and a numerous family.

April 25. At Glasserton House, Helen, wife of Stair Stewart, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Sinclair by the lady above noticed. Mrs. Stewart was married in 1826.

April 28. At Edinburgh, aged 91, Mr. Robert Sym, W. S. He was the oldest writer to the signet in Edinburgh. His name appears in Peter Williamson's "Edinburgh Dictionary," for 1775. He was uncle to Professor Wilson, and a constant contributor to Blackwood's Magazine twenty years ago, under the signature of "Timothy Tickler."

April 29. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Smythe, sen. of Methven, the heroine of one of



Burns's sweetest lyrics,—“Blythe, blythe, and merry was she.” Mrs. Smythe's maiden name was Euphemia Murray, of Lintrose, called in the poetic language of the country the Flower of Strathmore. She was on a visit to her relative, Sir William Murray, of Ochtertyre, grandfather of the present Baronet, where Burns met her, on one of his northern excursions, when he was the honoured guest at the tables of the nobility and gentry. She accompanied him as one of a small party to Glenturret, on the Ochtertyre estate, near Crieff, and charmed the poet alike by her personal accomplishments and her sympathy with his admiration of the beauties of nature. These suggested the song, with which her name will ever be associated, which he engrafted upon an old ditty, of which only the two first lines of the chorus survive in the modern song.

May 5. At Letterfourie House, Banffshire, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir James Gordon, Bart. of Gordonstoun and Letterfourie. She was Mary, the eldest dau. and heir of William Glendonwyn, of Glendonwyn, esq. and was married in 1801.

May 15. At Edinburgh, in her 35th year, the Hon. Sophia-Louisa, wife of Capt. Alexander Grant, of the Madras Army. She was the third dau. of Hans late Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Wm. H. Finlay, esq. was married first in 1832 to Hans Hamilton, esq. who died in 1833, and secondly in 1837 to Capt. Grant.

At Manor House, Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Speus.

May 29. At Edinburgh, Wm. Meiklam, esq. of Ravenswood.

Lately. At Dell, parish of Kilmeny, aged 109, Duncan M'Calman. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was only ill for a few days—he walked six miles across a rough moor last summer, and could take his glass of whisky with any young man of the parish.

June 1. At Thainston, Isabella, last surviving dau. of Alexander Seton, esq. of Mounie, Aberdeenshire.

June 2. At Greenock, aged 73, Alexander Sinclair, esq. of Gould-sq. Crutchedfriars, and Gloucester-place, Greenwich.

June 8. At Aberdeen, aged 88, James Hadden, esq. of Persley.

June 10. At Dunbar, Janet, wife of Christopher Middlemass, esq. of Underedge, Haddingtonshire.

IRELAND.—*March 1.* In her 40th year, the Hon. Marianue, wife of the Ven. Walter Bishop Mant, Archdeacon of Down, (eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Down,) aunt to Lord Dufferin and Claneboye. She was the eldest daughter of Hans the late and third Lord.

April 12. In Upper Bagot-st. Dublin, aged 85, Benjamin Wilson, M.D.

April 17. At Westport, aged 40, Henry Sullivan, esq. M.D. late of London.

April 18. Aged 26, Ellen, wife of Robert Culbertson, esq. of Ballisodare, Sligo, and youngest dau. of the late John Ashlin, esq. of Lavender Hill, Surrey.

April 19. At Cork, at an advanced age, Simon Count Sarsfield. As his nearest male relative, he succeeded in the year 1843 to the title, and part of the property, of Peter Count Sarsfield, better known as General Sarsfield of the Spanish service. He was born about the same time as Gen. Sarsfield. His father being unable to support him, he enter the British army as a private soldier, and served as such all through the Peninsular war. He lost an arm at the siege of Badajoz, for which he received a pension of 1s. a-day, with which, for a period over 30 years, he supported himself and a bed-ridden sister. He died in very moderate circumstances. Gen. Sarsfield having left little behind him except his sword and the laurels he had won with it.

April 21. Aged 82, Leslie Ogilby, esq. of Dungiven, Londonderry.

April 23. At the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, Sergeant John Graham, formerly in the light company of the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards, the individual selected by the Duke of Wellington as “the bravest of the brave” in the desperate combat at Waterloo, in order to profit by the generous offer of the Rev. Mr. Norcross, Rector of Framlingham, to confer a pension, during life, upon the soldier most distinguished in the brigade of guards on that glorious day. After the most minute inquiry, carried on by Sir John Byng's directions, the laurel was awarded to an Irishman, John Graham, a native of Cloona, co. Monaghan.

April 24. On the South Mall, Cork, aged 75, Sir Anthony Perrier. He was the third son of Anthony Perrier, esq. sheriff of Dublin in 1772. He served the office of Commons Speaker of Cork in 1808, Sheriff in 1809, in which year he was knighted by the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieut., and Mayor in 1821. He married in 1800 the second daughter of George Black, esq. of Limerick.

Lately. In the neighbourhood of Four-Mile-Water, Ireland, Mrs. Sweeny, aged 129 years. She was born in the year 1716, the second year of George the First, and consequently lived through the reign of 5 monarchs.

May 2. At Dublin, Henry Falkner, esq. of Castletown, J.P. and D. L. of Carlow.

May 4. At Thornsedale, near Belfast, Samuel Bruce, esq.

May 12. At Dublin, aged 67, Elizabeth

Catharine Ross of Bladensberg, of Carrig Bahn Rostrever, co. Down, relict of the late Major-Gen. Robert Ross, who was killed on the 12th Sept. 1814, when in command of the British Army at the advance on Baltimore. His widow and children were permitted to assume the name of Ross of Bladensberg by royal patent.

May 17. At Dublin, Maria-Leonora, fourth dau. of the late Col. King.

May 20. At Rathgar Villa, Sophia, dau. of Sir Charles Burton, Bart. of Pollerton, Carlow.

May 24. At Kilworth, co. Cork, at the residence of her son-in-law, Maria, relict of Mr. John Burcham, late of Scarning, Norfolk, and mother of T. B. Burcham, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and Norfolk Circuit.

May 26. Near Thomastown, Albert Enery, esq. of Kilkenny, only son of the late Captain Enery, of the Kilkenny Militia. His death was caused by his horse falling with him.

May 30. At Dundalk, aged 71, Lady Emily, widow of General John Straton. She was the sixth and youngest daughter of Robert 1st Earl of Roden, by Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of James Earl of Clanbrassil, and was married in 1798.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 31.* Lieut. A. P. Campbell, 2nd European Light Infantry, killed in action before the fort of Munohurghur.

Jan. 2. At Berhampore, Wilhelmina-W. wife of Lieut. W. G. Robertson, 22d Regt. N. I.

Jan 6. Accidentally drowned near Bangalore, Ensign William Robertson, 2d European Light Infantry.

Jan. 9. At Palamcottah, Lieut. Charles Binny Gib, 31st L. I.

Jan. 13. At Aurungabad, aged 80, Major Charles Freeman, of his Highness the Nizam's army, after 50 years' service.

Jan. 17. At Calcutta, aged 59, John Dent, esq. Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

At Moulmein, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Margetts, midshipman of H.M.S. Pilot, youngest son of William Margetts, esq. of Huntingdon.

Jan. 18. In the Ram Ghaut, Captain Edwin George Taynton, 8th Regt. N. I. killed in action.

Jan. 19. At Madras, Miss Frances Jane Robinson Smyth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. N. M. Smyth, of the Madras army.

Jan. 24. At Paulghautcherry, aged 20, Ensign William George Cooper, 19th Madras N. Inf. only son of Mr. Frederick Cooper, solicitor, Brighton.

Jan. 26. At Calcutta, aged 26, Peter

Smith Gilmore, esq. son of M. Gilmore, esq. of Stamford Hill.

At Cannanore, Lieut. Frank Barber, of the 45th Madras N. Inf. eldest son of Henry Barber, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Jan. 28. At Calcutta, aged 33, Edward, second son of the late Henry Steele, esq. of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

At Madras, aged 36, Capt. Stafford Vardon, Madras Eng. second surviving son of the late Samuel Arthur Vardon, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park.

Jan. 31. Aged 59, D. Morris, esq. of Arcot.

Feb. 5. At Bangalore, Madras, aged 29, Capt. Edward Thomas Harley Chambers, of 15th (King's) Hussars: brevet Captain 1837, in his regiment 1839.

At Bangalore, Lieut. C. E. R. Lambe, 43rd N. I.

Feb. 9. At Malacca, aged 35, William Griffith, esq. of the Madras Medical Service, and late Acting Superintendent of the H. C.'s Botanic Garden at Calcutta, after having been antecedently employed in the scientific missions sent into the Tenasserim provinces, to Assam, to Suddiya, and Ava, Bootan, Afghanistan, Khorassan, &c. He was an active member of several scientific societies in Europe, and has transmitted home many valuable communications on the subject, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Feb. 12. On board the Jellinghee flat, near Culna, Lieut. William Maitland Roberts, 30th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of Col. Roberts, R.A.

Feb. —. At Kulludghee, aged 19, Ensign W. B. Eagles, 51st Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of W. B. Eagles, esq. of Tavistock-pl. Russell-sq.

Feb. 14. At Belgaum, Capt. G. Middlecoat, 2d Battalion Art.

Feb. 18. In Camp, Rowly, Capt. G. Leacock.

Feb. 20. At Howrah, Calcutta, Margaret-Catharine, wife of Peter Mellish Stavers, esq.

Feb. 20. At Calcutta, aged 41, Robert Shedden Homfray, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Jere Homfray, of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

En route from Sholapore to Madras, Capt. Charles H. Warren, 25th Regt. Madras N. I., third son of John Warren, esq. of Exeter, solicitor.

At Colaba, Capt. William Alexander Sinclair, 13th Prince Albert's Light Inf.

March 4. At sea, on his way home, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. Henry Burney, Bengal Army, of Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood.

March 11. At Bellary, Lieut. Charles Campbell Smith, of the 5th Madras N. I., of the Civil Service, youngest son of the late John Smith, esq.

March 13. At Benares, aged 28, Lieut. and Adj. Colin Robertson Larkins, of the 20th Reg. of Bengal N. I.

March 15. At Meerat, Eliza-Euphemia, wife of Lieut. Frederick Thornton Raikes, 62d Regiment, and second dau. of John Hamilton, esq.

March 16. Near Darwar, Madras, Ensign John Edgar Leslie, 35th N. Inf. eldest son of Major-Gen. John Leslie, K. H.

March 20. At Chittoor, Hannah, wife of Capt. Hull, of the Madras Fusiliers.

At the house of his daughter Mrs. Bartlett, in Eendy Bagaun, aged 82, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Thomas Howatson, esq.

At Calcutta, aged 33, James Law, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Law, Stirling, and Co.

March 23. At Doomcole Factory, near Berhampore, Isabella-Hastings, wife of W. R. Logan, esq.

April 3. At Calcutta, aged 29, John Frazer, esq. Deputy Secretary to the Assam Company.

April 17. At Salem, Madras, Emilia, second dau. of Capt. Mortlock, late of the Hon. Company's Service; and on the same day, near Darwar, of cholera, Lieut. John Mortlock, of the 35th Reg. N. I. son of the above Capt. Mortlock.

April 21. At Madras, Lieut. W. Newbolt Hille, 6th Madras Cavalry.

April 24. At Madras, Alexander Harcourt Jourdan, Ensign Madras Inf. only surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Jourdan.

June 2. At sea, on his return from India, in the Queen East Indiaman, aged 36, Capt. Meyrick Jones, late of 3rd Light Dragoons, second son of late William Jones, esq. of Putney, and of Woodhall, Norfolk.

ABROAD.—*Jan. . .* In New South Wales, Major Frederic Hovenden, formerly of 34th Regt.

Jan. 29. At Perth, Western Australia, aged 39, William Habgood, esq. eldest son of Thomas Habgood, esq. of Kingston-on-Thames.

March 24. At Para, in the Brazils, by the upsetting of a canoe, aged 31, Reginald Simpson Graham, esq. of Manchester, son of Reginald Graham, esq. late of Etterby, near Carlisle; also his wife, Dora-Ennis

eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth, near Coventry; and Dora Ennis, their only child, aged six years.

April 9. At Toronto, James, eldest son of the late James Watson, esq. W.S. Edinburgh.

April 27. At Gibraltar, aged 19, Lieut. Richard Hawkins, Carlyon, Royal Art. fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Cornwall, and of Greenway, Devon. His death was the result of an injury sustained when engaged at play in a racket-court.

May 4. At Hanover, the Princess Maria of Solms Braunfels, grand-dau. of the late Queen of Hanover.

May 12. At Lisbon, aged 93, Margaret, widow of Francis Morrogh, esq.

May 13. At New York, aged 35, Alexander Nash, esq. eldest son of the late Andrew John Nash, esq. of Cornhill, and of Hyde House, Edmonton.

May 15. At Arolsen, George Heinerich, Sovereign Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

May 17. At Suresne, near Paris, Adm. Villaumez, the senior Vice-Adm. of the French navy, and a peer of France.

May 23. At Naples, aged 19, William, youngest son of the late Alexander Brice, esq. of Euston sq.

Lately. As Winterbach, in Germany, Mary, wife of Justinian Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Beds. and dau. of the late Gen. Kerr, of Northampton.

Aged 82, the Princess Louisa Henrietta, dau. of the late Prince Charles William, of Nassau Usingen, and aunt of the Duchess of Cambridge.

Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the æolian attachment, on his return from this country to America.

In Paris, at an advanced age, Mr. Latour, the once fashionable piano-forte composer and teacher; he was pianist to the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, for many years.

Mr. Armstrong, British vice-consul at Caen, of the rupture of a blood-vessel of the heart.

June 9. At Paris, Diana-Louisa, youngest dau. of Alexander Macdonald, esq. Hyde Park.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from MAY 24, to JUNE 21, 1845, (5 weeks.)

Males	2155	} 4202	Under 15.....	1882	} 4202
Females	2047		15 to 60.....	1463	
			60 and upwards	849	
			Age not specified	8	

Births for the above period..... 6132

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, June 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 8	29 6	23 0	31 3	37 10	36 11

PRICE OF HOPS, June 20.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 7*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 4*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 20.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, June 16.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2395 Calves 133
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 25,570 Pigs 320
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, June 20.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 68.—Ellesmere and Chester, 60.—Grand Junction, 140
— Kennet and Avon, 9. — Leeds and Liverpool, 610.—Regent's, 24½
— Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 117½.—St. Katharine's, 110.—East
and West India, 142.—London and Birmingham Railway, 230.—Great
Western, 175.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 127.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 88.—Phoenix
Gas, 39.—London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, 1845, to June 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jun.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	52	57	47	29, 63	rn. eldy. fair	11	64	72	59	, 24	fine
27	55	63	55	, 76	fair, do. rain	12	64	77	65	, 21	do. lightning
28	52	61	53	, 81	do. do. do.	13	67	80	66	, 20	ely. fine, do.
29	51	54	49	, 71	constant rn.	14	65	79	66	, 13	rain, fair, ely.
30	54	62	48	, 84	fine, cloudy	15	70	75	65	30, 04	fine, cloudy
31	52	61	52	30, 16	fair, ditto	16	69	74	64	29, 86	cloudy, fair
Ju. 1	60	68	55	, 16	do. do.	17	65	71	63	33, 33	do. hvy. shrs.
2	61	75	60	29, 94	do. ely. slt. rn.	18	63	62	52	, 30	rain, ely. fair
3	68	73	56	, 69	cy. fr. hvy. do.	19	57	66	54	, 96	fair
4	56	60	52	, 54	do. shrs. fair.	20	65	69	58	30, 09	fine, cloudy
5	59	63	52	, 63	rain, ely. wind	21	65	71	59	, 09	do. do.
6	59	65	51	, 66	fr. ely. hy. shs.	22	65	70	51	29, 0	do. do.
7	55	65	50	, 85	heavy shws.	23	61	67	60	30, 13	do. do.
8	56	58	51	, 99	fair, cloudy	24	64	67	56	29, 95	do. hvy. shrs.
9	60	66	52	30, 33	cloudy, fair	25	61	66	57	, 84	cloudy, fair
10	60	68	57	, 30	fair						

[The "Daily Price of Stocks" is unavoidably omitted this month, not having been received in time for publication.]

London: J. B. Nichols and Son, Printers, 25, Parliament Street.



Harding del.

GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,
when lying dead.



John Felton, the Assassin, and his Knife.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1845.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

VERAX has recently in his travels through Warwickshire visited Butler's (or Boteler's) Marston, in that county. The ancient manor place of the family of Woodward, in that village, is nearly a ruinous pile. Understanding that it has for some centuries been the estate of that ancient family, which is said to be extinct, our correspondent would be obliged by an account of that family, one of whom, Dr. Woodward, in 1727 founded a lectureship on Geology at Cambridge, of which Professor Sedgwick is the present lecturer.

F. would be glad to be informed when the custom of tolling the passing bell *previously* to the death of any one ceased generally?

Mrs. B. of St. Alban's has very kindly pointed out a much fuller account than can be found elsewhere of the ceremony of "ladies taking their chamber," in the 4th volume of Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, in the case of Elizabeth of York, queen of Henry the Seventh. On this subject see *Gent. Mag.* for July 1844, pp. 23, 247.

E. F. has in his possession a small brass cross, on one side of which is a representation of the crucified Saviour, around his head rays of glory, above which are the usual letters INRI. On the other side is the Blessed Virgin, the hands crossed on her breast, around her head five stars, above which are the letters VIR · IMM. On the arms of the cross, the dash intimating where the figure is, are VITAN—PRESTA, under the feet IVR · MA. The VIR · IMM he supposes to mean Virgo Immaculata. If any of our correspondents will favour him with the signification of the others he will be much obliged.

J. P. remarks, "In the Additions and Emendations to Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, p. 925, (original edition,) is the following observation: P. 500. "CAMPS. Vegetius in making the *Tertiata*

Castra one-third longer than the breadth, has probably misled the annotator on Hyginus; for General Roy by admeasurement found the breadth to be three-fourths of the length.' This observation of the learned author of the *Encyclopædia* is particularly unfortunate, and should be expunged, as it will be found, I believe, that the proportions of every plane figure whose length is one-third more than the breadth, *are the same* as when its breadth is three-fourths of the length. This erroneous impression of the author must have been discovered by others; but I think it ought to be publicly notified."

In the Number of the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1844 is a communication from J. P. (p. 247,) in which he inadvertently wrote *ad quem* instead of *à quo*. As this error is one which of course obscures, and as it were reverses, the meaning intended to be conveyed, he is very anxious that this notice of it should be inserted.

May, p. 555. The late Dr. Heberden died in Cumberland Street, on the 19th Feb. aged 78: his body was interred in the vault of St. John's Church, Windsor. Particulars of his will were given in June, p. 669.

The medical volume reviewed in our last number, page 58, is the work of Dr. Moore, not Dr. Moon.

To the COUNTRY READER who regrets the discontinuing of our monthly list of "New Publications," we can only reply that the change was not adopted without consideration, and that our decision was chiefly formed upon the circumstance that there are several lists published periodically, at a low price, or even gratuitously, by publishers and others, which afford that species of information. The space thus obtained in our pages is now filled with matter worthy of record, which is not presented in the same form any where else.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakspeare.
By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 2 vols.

AN ingenious gentleman has lately compared the commentators and critics on Shakspeare to so many overgrown boys standing on heaps of stones, with a bust of Shakspeare between them, pelting each other, while the visage of the poet is receiving sundry contusions and fractures from the erratic flight of the deadly missiles. Whether this picture is overcharged or altogether false, we do not say; but it is with pleasure we declare that Mr. Hunter is entirely free from any such imputation,

“ He bears no tokens of those sable streams,
But sails far off among the swans of Thames,”

and his volumes are as much distinguished for the gentlemanly and temperate remarks he makes on those from whom he differs, as they are for the variety of learning they display, their antiquarian research, and their critical acumen. They form, indeed, as valuable an addition as has for some years been made to the body of Shakspeare criticism, and are evidently the result of careful and continued labours, and of a long familiarity with the authentic principles of philology, without which it is as presumptuous to come into the field of criticism, as it would be for a warrior to enter the place of contest without any knowledge of the use of his weapons, and without being accustomed to his panoply of war. His historical and antiquarian dissertations are very curious, and abounding with information; and if, as will appear, we do not always agree with him in his conjectural criticisms, such diversity of opinion arises from the very nature of the subject, which cannot be defined by any strict limit, and only excludes that which is in the highest degree improbable and absurd. For instance, as we have really a very great value for him, and a high estimation of his services in literature, we are as grieved to see him still persist in venturing in his frail and favourite vessel in the wide and turbulent ocean of conjecture, and mistaking a crazy *sugar butt* for a good Thames wherry, as we are to see our friend Mr. Dyce fondly carrying about an unfledged seagull on his fist, which he wishes to pass off for a goodly jerr-falcon.* These, however, are the occasional caprices of learned and

* This alludes to Mr. Dyce's ingenious conjecture of “staniel” for “scamel” in the *Tempest*, on which we animadverted in our last article on Shakspeare. Theobald conjectured *stannel*. We suggested from an old ornithological work “seagell.” In Suffolk a distinction is made between the “seacob” and “seagull,” one being smaller than the other. The species and variety of this bird, “the larus,” is extraordinarily great. By-the-bye, we think it would have been better if Mr. Dyce in his valuable “Remarks” on the late editions had chosen another motto, instead of the one from Porson's *Medea*, 139, as it had been so lately used for the same purpose by Mr. Mitchell in his *Aristophanes*, and from the abundance of his classical stores, he might easily have selected one that had the brighter gloss of novelty.

ingenious men, and are well compensated by the solid and valuable information they usually bestow, as well as the sound judgment they exercise in their respective critical labours. To come, however, more immediately to Mr. Hunter's present volumes, we recommend his preface to be carefully read by all those who may not be as yet acquainted with the complicated difficulties attending the correction and establishment of the text of Shakspeare, and who are hastily apt to conclude that its interpretation may be entrusted to the common sense of the reader, and that the critics have been inclined rather to display their own ingenuity than to remove the difficulties of their author. Now to them it will be of some advantage to listen to the following remarks (vide Pref. p. iv.)

" Strange as the assertion may appear, there is scarcely an ancient manuscript of any reputation of any ancient author which does not present a purer text* than do the printed books, whether in quarto or in folio, which contain the only early and what may be called the authoritative texts of his writings. There never were books more carelessly superintended through the press; perhaps in the whole annals of English typography there is no record of any book of any extent and any reputation having been dismissed from the press with less care and attention than the first folio. But the typographer ought not perhaps to bear the whole blame. The manuscripts placed in the printer's hands must have been ill prepared for him. A second edition of the folio appeared nine years after the first, while still

his contemporaries were alive. This contains some valuable corrections, but it has marks of haste and carelessness peculiar to itself. The effect of this is that we have received nothing from his own time on which we can absolutely rely as being the words in their purity as they flowed from his pen. Not but that in the main what we have is what he wrote, but if concerning any particular passage a reasonable doubt is raised whether we have it as he left it, the doubt deserves to be considered, and though high deference is due to the early copies, and especially when we find *quartos* and *both folios* concurring in the same reading, yet so strong are the proofs of the carelessness with which the impressions were made, that they can never be taken as evidence that is perfectly conclusive."†

Mr. Hunter then proceeds to shew what is the just aim of editorial labours, and in what way the corrections of one necessarily beget the animadversions of another. When, however, a text totally free from error is produced the difficulties are by no means overcome, for there will remain obscurity of meaning to be explained, obsolete phrases and vernacular words to be interpreted, personal and local allusions to be illustrated, minute transactions to be detected, and usages and customs that were once universal to be sought out in distant and unfrequented districts, where a shadowy and faint resemblance to the original reality has not altogether disappeared. "Again," says Mr. Hunter, "there is a call for a large amount of editorial labour in tracing the Poet to the works in which he found the stories which have supplied him with the plots of his plays, and in exhibiting the manner in which he has proceeded in adapting the stories to dramatic purposes. Then there is that highest criticism of all, the illustration of the poet's general intention and genius, the unfolding his design in a whole play, or in some great and prominent character, or universally the consonance of each of the plays with the type of his own mind and genius." Such and so various are the demands which the eluci-

* Quære Thucydides? quære Hesychius? quære Manilius? quære Nonius Marcellus?—REV.

† Mr. Hunter adds, "One thing is pretty clear, that there are hardly any portions of the printed dramatic writings of Shakespeare which can be supposed to have been superintended through the press by himself. Indeed the *folios* were not printed till many years after his death."

dation of the works of Shakspeare make on the learning and talent of an editor, a demand which few or none are able to answer except in part, and which, therefore, requires an extensive union of labours, where the deficiencies of one may be supplied by another, and where there is at once room for inventive genius and unceasing industry. In the list of the commentators on Shakspeare Mr. Hunter's name will always fill an honourable place. In his conjectures he is ingenious without the rashness of innovation; in his dissertations he is learned without the ostentation of pedantry; and in his criticisms on his predecessors he is acute without severity; he can correct without arrogance, and he can concede without servility. We shall conclude with the parting words of his own preface, which will exhibit the temper and disposition in which his work has been constructed, and which we think must be approved by the feelings of every reader.

"That, in common with the best of the commentators on the writings of this great poet, I shall be found to have my share of errors and misconceptions, is most probably the case. I am quite prepared to hear of them, to acknowledge, and correct them. My object is simply that these writings, in some points now misapprehended, shall be more justly understood; and I hope thus to do something to enlarge

at least the harmless pleasures of my countrymen, and to support the honour and reputation of a great author. The mistakes and misapprehensions will float on the surface, and be easily skimmed off by the *unkindly* critic, or they will sink to the bottom, and be for ever lost: while there will still be something good and useful which may secure a place for a new name in some future Variorum."

We have now only to add that as we had previously seen and animadverted on some parts of Mr. Hunter's first volume, and as we have not room enough for a general review of the whole, we have in this article confined ourselves to the second volume, the whole of which is new to us.*

The following observations strike as so just, that we extract them as a good specimen to commence with of Mr. Hunter's discrimination and judgment.

"Shakespeare is, in the main, an historian who takes a just view of the characters of whom he has to speak. Perhaps it might be said that no writer of history has presented more faithful delineations of historical personages. After all the labour which has been bestowed upon the question, the Prince of Wales remains the same unbridled youth who kept company with Falstaff and Poins. After all the attempts

to give a different colouring to the character of Gloucester, he still remains the same ambitious, murderous, and unnatural person which Shakespeare has presented to us. The same may be said of characters less prominent or less fully delineated. Shakespeare is usually borne out in his delineations by what can be collected concerning them from the pages of the chroniclers, or from those of men who have

* As we have confined our observations entirely to Mr. Hunter's second volume, we of course have not noticed those emendations of the text and illustrations inserted in the first. At p. 223 he gives his explanation of "the delighted spirit" in *Measure for Measure*, III. 1, as if the soul was *delighted* in having had such a beautiful habitation of the body prepared for it, and loth to be torn away. We cannot help thinking that "delighted" must be used in a primitive sense of "made light," as having "freed itself from the muddy vesture of decay." The conjectures of Hanmer, Thirlby, and Johnson are all, as Mr. Hunter observes, very objectionable. At p. 297 Mr. Hunter too hastily concludes "that all notion of the woodbine entwining the honeysuckle is excluded, the identity of the two being put beyond doubt;" but we showed in our notes on the passage from an old play that the honeysuckle is called the *offspring* of the woodbine,—"*the amorous woodbine's offspring*," and surely a parent may embrace her child. At p. 406, on the line in *Twelfth Night*,—"Though our silence be drawn from us with *cars*, yet peace," Mr. Hunter says Dr. Johnson suggests "*carts*," Tyrwhitt "*cables*;" he himself "*cart-ropes*." It would surely be not going so far from the text to suppose some inversion of the letters had taken place, and that the reading was "Though our silence be drawn from us with *racks*, yet peace."—REV.

written on English history in a more philosophic spirit. No doubt there has been more of generalization applied to the struggles of the fifteenth century, and by the philosopher may have been discerned the influence of the jealousy of the legitimate and illegitimate lines issuing from John of Gaunt on the events of the time; still when all is done Beaufort will remain Beaufort and Margaret Margaret, little, if anything, removed from the characters as they are presented in the scenes of Shakespeare. Shakespeare had to discharge the duty of the dramatist as well as of the historian: and hence it is that he is more to be praised for the skill and force with which he has delineated character, than for the exact accordance of his facts and the arrangement of them with the veritable testimony of history. Not but that in the main the occurrences are truly exhibited; but this qualification, *in the main*, becomes of importance when we hear him held up as a great teacher of historic truth, and as if his testimony was of importance when a critic in English history sits down to the investigation of the occurrences of that dark period of which Shakespeare wrote. He is not, nor did he even pretend to be, a critic in history,

or over-exact in the arrangement of the occurrences. He even sometimes compounds an historical personage out of two. He had no clear idea, for instance, of the *Montacutes*.* Such kind of knowledge was of more difficult attainment in his time than now; for he wrote before the works were printed of Mill, Brooke, or Vincent, in which the attempt was first made at defining the æras of the most eminent persons in early English history, and assigning to each the events which belong to them. A person may justly be suspected of knowing but little of history, who professes to have got all his knowledge of it from Shakespeare; but, at the same time, the most critical student in the history of the period may contemplate, even for the purpose of understanding the history, the scenes of Shakespeare with advantage. Original conceptions of such a mind as his no one would think of despising. Flashes of light would sometimes present themselves piercing through the gloom, which the duller spirit of the mere historical critic would not have struck for itself. At least, the suggestion of such a mind as Shakespeare's would deserve a respectful consideration."†

On the question which has been raised of the religious creed and profession of Shakspeare, Mr. Hunter has the following judicious observation in his remarks on King John.

"We have a passage in this Play which must for ever decide the question whether the Poet, when he wrote it, was a mem-

ber of the Roman Church, or favourable to any scheme for its regaining its supremacy in England. The passage is this—

And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to a heretic;
And meritorious shall that hand be called,
Canonized, and worshipped as a saint,
That takes away by any secret course
Thy hateful life."—Act iii. sc. 1.

"It is a speech of Pandulf. Shakespeare, it may be said, is only writing in the character of the speaker, as a dramatist ought to do. But if he had been a favourer of the system which many in his day would gladly have seen restored, he would not have put into the mouth of the

representative of the Church a doctrine which the enemies of the Church attributed to its authorities, charged them with encouraging, while it is a doctrine which strikes at the root of all personal security, and is shocking to the common sense of right and wrong. If he had been at all

* See also p. 106. "The same want of strict identification of individuals in the series of the English titles of honour which we have had before occasion to remark is conspicuous in the *Howards* of this play (Henry VIII.) It is plain that the poet had no clear conception of what belonged to each, and his confusion is worse confounded by the mistakes of the original editors."

† Mr. Hunter justly observes, that, as all Shakspeare's English histories were written in the reign of Elizabeth, except Henry the Eighth, and nearly all his comedies before he had reached his fortieth year, it is a remarkable proof of the vigour of his genius and the perseverance of his industry; and yet we remember Mr. Courtenay says that Shakspeare was a very indolent person!

solicitous for the honour of the Church, he would have qualified and screened such a sentiment as this, or rather, he would have suppressed it altogether: and that he has done neither the one nor the other, is a plain proof that he did not scruple to expose to the execration of the people the

darkest parts of the system, and do his part to keep in mind that such extreme opinions might be cherished in the Church. If he himself secretly approved of them, which we cannot believe, he still would not have cared to expose them in all their native deformity," &c.

RICHARD THE SECOND.

P. 18. Mr. Hunter has well explained the passage:

"Keeps *Death* his court; and there the *Antick* sits,
Scoffing his state," &c.

and thinks that Shakspeare had Holbein's Dance of Death in his mind, particularly the picture of the Emperor, and on the word *antic*, meaning one of the figures rudely drawn on the walls of churches, &c. he refers to an article inserted by him in Boucher's Glossary, 1832.

P. 19.—"Ah! thou, the model where old Troy did stand;
Thou map of honour; thou King Richard's tomb,
And not King Richard; thou most beauteous inn,
Why should hard-favour'd Grief be lodged in thee,
When Triumph is become an alehouse guest?"

Mr. Hunter here differs from the commentators, and thinks these lines are addressed *not to King Richard*, but to the *Tower of London*; but we think the objections to this interpretation are too considerable to be overlooked; the first that to make this applicable, the words "and not King Richard," are to be altered to "and not his prison," an alteration that we are sure none of his critics will allow; and secondly, that it gives a decided *flatness* to the whole passage. We therefore cannot agree in this.

P. 22. Here will be found some very sound and sensible observations on the dramatic and real character of Prince Henry, too long for us to abridge, but containing much historical research, well applied to the elucidation of the question. The curious mistake in the date of Sir W. Gascoign's death (p. 34) must not be overlooked.

HENRY THE FOURTH, PART I.—(P. 51.)

III. 1. "HOTSPUR.

See how this river comes *me* cranking in,
And cuts *me*, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantel out."

Mr. Hunter's note on this passage is clear and satisfactory.

Me is not Hotspur, but an expletive, used in the same manner by Shakspeare in other places, and by other writers, nor is it yet quite out of use in colloquial language. Thus in Golding's Ovid—

"The early morning in the east began *me* to unfold
Her purple gates."

Again, in the play entitled "How a Man may choose a good Wife from a bad one," 1602—

"And like the wind she trips *me* up the stairs."

In Shakspeare himself—

———"imagine *me*,
Gentle spectators, that I now may be
In fair Bohemia."

Winter's Tale.

"The cloudy messenger turns *me* his back
And hems.

Macbeth.

A similar expression, we may observe, is used by the Latin poets, and is to be found in other languages,—ex gr. Aristophanis *Nubes* : 108.

"τοῦτων γενοῦ μοι."

See Mitchell's note, ad locum.

HENRY THE FIFTH.

P. 61.—"Whiles that his *mountain sire*,—on mountain standing,
Up in the air, crown'd with the golden sun, &c.

Here Theobald reads "mounting sire," Coleridge "monarch sire." Mr. Hunter is satisfied with the text. "The idea of Edward the Third *seated on a hill* watching the conduct of his son at the battle of Cressy, had taken possession of Shakespeare's mind," &c. But supposing he had been in a valley would he have called him his valley-sire? No! we think the real word is irrecoverably lost, and that it is of no use attempting to supply it, as the critics have done above, by words approximating in the *ductus literarum*; the compositor having omitted the real word, as his eye had caught the word *mountain* in the further part of the line. When errors arise from such sources, conjectures from similarity of sound, or resemblance in the structure of the word are quite useless, and ingenuity thrown away. The passage quoted from the second scene of the third act would lead us to prefer,—

"Whiles that his *mighty sire* on mountain standing,"

which reading, indeed, we venture here to propose.

HENRY THE SIXTH, PART II.

P. 65.—"My masters, let's stand close; my Lord Protector will come *this way by and by*, and then we may deliver our supplications in the *quill*."

Mr. Hunter's note is very satisfactory. "Steevens, Tollet, and Hawkins have all undertaken this word *quill*, and with little success. The word has nothing to do with the instrument for writing so called, or with a *nine-pin*. *Quill* means here the narrow passage through which the Protector was to pass, as I infer from the use of this rare word in Sylvester's *Du. Bartas*, a work abounding in curious words and phrases.

"And th' endless, thin ayr (which by secret *quills*
Hath lost itself within the windes-but hils,
Dark hollow caves," &c.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

P. 81.—“ Vouchsafe, *diffused* infection of a man.”

Mr. Hunter observes that “ this is one of the passages on which nothing that can be regarded as at all satisfactory has been said by the commentators. ‘ Thou that diffusest infection wherever thou mixest with thy kind,’ is perhaps as good an explanation as any that has yet been offered.” This is the true one, but it ought to have been observed that Shakspeare puts the passive for the active signification, as “ more *honoured* in the breach than the observance,” i. e. more *honouring* those that break it than keep it. Without remarking the *principle* one cannot receive the interpretation.

P. 87.—“ Throw him into the *Malmsey-butt* in the next room.”

Mr. Hunter in his note has reverted to his favourite *butt* in the *Tempest*, in which he was very willing to “ brave the dangers of the seas,” and enlarges on the *size of the wine butts* of the time. Large as they might be, we think they would hardly have held *Noah* and his family, two and four legged, and yet we read,

NOVE.—“ Welcome wiffe into this *botte*.”

See the *Chester Mysteries*, p. 14, ed. Wright. We hope Mr. Hunter will not answer us as *Noah's* wife answered this invitation,

“ Have thou *that* for thy *note*,”

giving the patriarch a sound box on the ear. It will be understood that we consider “ *butt*” as nothing but “ *boat*” in its old orthography.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

We recommend the reader's attention to the curious and learned introduction to *Henry the Eighth* touching the date of its production. In such disquisitions Mr. Hunter's knowledge and judgment are shewn to advantage.

P. 106.—“ There's in him stuff that puts him to these ends,
For being not propped by ancestry (whose grace
Chalks successors their way,) nor called upon
For high feasts done to the crown, neither allied
To eminent assistants, but spider like
Out of his self-drawing web he gives us note.
The force of his own merit makes his way,” &c.

Such is Malone's reading; the only authentic copies have,

—————“ but spider like
Out of his self-drawing web, O gives us note,
The force of his own merit makes his way,” &c.

Mr. Hunter says “ the plan demands a bolder restoration,” and gives

“ Out of himself drawing his web, O ! this gives us note ;”

but surely making as unmetrical, unmusical line as well can be, and the words, “ O this gives us note,” seems far too formal and sententious an introduction for the observation that follows. We therefore think the wound in the text lies deeper. As it is we should read,

“ Out of his self-drawing web he lives ; thus note
The force of his own merit makes his way.”

We think that "O" is a corruption, as it often is, and "*gives*" is drawn from the line but one following by the printer.

P. 130. Mr. Hunter gives us a singularly curious Latin poem from a MS. in the Sloane Collection, No. 1775, in the British Museum, on the subject of Romeo and Juliet, which would be worth printing entire. In the line

" *Capta sacerdos perficiat pius,*"

should not the word in italics be "*sancta*?" written as it often is in MSS. *sampcta*.

MACBETH.

P. 175.—"The temple-haunting martlet."

Mr. Hunter says, "Shakespeare was, we see, choice in his epithet, and exact in his natural history; '*temple-haunting*.'" We scarcely understand this note. The *swallow* builds in chimney tops, the *martin* under the eaves of houses, the *swift* on tall towers and spires. If the martlet means the *martin*, Shakspeare is wrong; if the swift (the *hirundo apus*), he is correct,* but what Braithwaite means we do not know—"As the *martin* will not build but in fair houses," &c.—for the martin will build on any house where there are *projecting eaves*, whether old or new, inhabited or deserted. As for Shakspeare's acquaintance with natural history, we lay no stress on that. Natural history was very imperfect, even in *facts* and observations, in Shakspeare's time: its subjects are only introduced incidentally and popularly by him, and he is entirely wrong in his famous passage of the beetle feeling as much as the giant, for it feels nothing at all, *insect life having no sensibility*.† He is also sometimes wrong in botany: the flower called *lady's smock* is not silver white, but faintly blue; and if, as Mr. Hunter says, he is right in pronouncing the toad to be venomous, he is wrong in

* "Four species of the swallow genus come to England; 1. the swallow; 2. the martin; 3. the swift; 4. the sand martin; of which the first builds in chimneys, the second in eaves of houses, the third in high steeples and towers, the fourth in banks. If Shakespeare meant by the *martlet* the swallow genus, his '*temple-haunting*' is allowable: if he designed the species martin he was quite wrong in fact, the *martin* being called '*hirundo urbica*,' from its frequenting only the abodes of men." This is all very common-place, but it is as vain to attempt to make Shakspeare a correct naturalist as to prove him to be a correct writer. He lived in an age neither of science nor of taste.—REV.

† As an instance at hand of the error in supposing insect life possesses the same sensibility as the more complex nervous system of the higher animals, a book lies before us called *Insect Life*, by Dr. Badham, M.D., in which the fact is mentioned of a naturalist disemboweling several grasshoppers, stuffing their abdomens with cotton, then pinning them down on a sheet of paper. On returning 2 or 3 hours after, the insects were all gone, and he found them feeding from a plate in which their own viscera had been placed. This fact has also been confirmed to us by one of the most eminent entomologists of the present age, and we ourselves have seen a wasp eating sugar, after his body had been separated from the head. The fact is Shakspeare had the popular knowledge of such subjects, and when they are *incidentally* introduced as illustrations, as in the Bible also, their accuracy is not to be too curiously investigated: "Shakespeare (as Mr. Hunter says in another place, vol. i. p. 218) never intended it to be critically scanned." The chief cause of the late disputes between the theologians and the geologists has arisen from the former insisting that *incidental notices* should have the correctness of scientific definitions, and be received as such.—REV.

saying that it has "a precious jewel in its head,"—thus mixing up a popular and legendary tale with a natural fact.*

P. 180 to 188. We advise our readers to turn to Mr. Hunter's new arrangement of the speeches between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth, and we think they will pronounce it very judicious, and highly creditable to his taste and judgment, and we say the same of the suggestion at p. 191 that the line

" 'Tis better thee without, than he within."

was a meditation of Macbeth's, and not an address, which gives a greater solemnity and awfulness to the whole impressive scene.

P. 199. "And all our yesterdays have lighted *fools*
The way to dusty death."

We cannot approve Mr. Hunter's proposed alteration of *foules*, or crowds, for *fools*. The reflection would, in the first place, we think, be made only a flat and common truth, and "fools" we take to be an expression in Macbeth's wayward and irritated state of mind for the weakness of mortality—for the poor insects of the hour, wasting their little lives in amusements and objects which, to the truly wise, must appear most frivolous and childish. The pensive moralist would mourn over the mistaken and fatal pursuits of the erring children of clay; the angry satirist would call them fools, walking shadows, poor painted and tinselled players, idiots dancing and gambolling while covered with the dust of death. We think also "foule" is too uncommon a word to be hastily admitted.

P. 202. Mr. Hunter's introductory observations on Hamlet will repay an attentive perusal, especially that part relating to the question as to the reality of the appearance of ghosts or the apparition of the dead. He who could prove that a ghost was seen by *two persons at the same time* would do more than has yet been done to justify this belief.

P. 218.—"O that this *too too* solid flesh would melt."

We shall give this note of Mr. Hunter's entire, as being a valuable addition to our previous knowledge of this phrase.

"It is generally supposed that the reduplication of *too* is emphatic; but this may be doubted. *Too too*, or, as we sometimes find it printed, *too-too*, appears to have been in sense neither more nor less than *too*. As this is a point which has not only escaped the commentators, but I believe the whole body of writers on English phi-

* The lines on the toad quoted, p. 195,—

"Toad that under the cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Sweltered venom sleeping got,

if rigidly examined by a naturalist, will be found quite incorrect. The toad is neither *sleeping* nor gaining venom when in a dormant state, but rather losing it; but why poets are to be made naturalists we don't know. Milton, a more learned and correct writer, in *Paradise Lost* (v. 1106), describes our parents as clothing their nakedness with *fig-leaves*, but not of the European fig, but the tree in *Malabar* and *Deccan*:

—————"Those leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe," &c.

Now the leaves of this fig (the *ficus religiosa*, or banyan tree, for such Milton describes it to be,) are much *smaller* than the fig-leaves of our European species, though the tree is gigantic, and a forest in itself. Milton gave erroneously the larger leaf to the larger tree. The leaf is about the size and shape of the laurel, instead of being as broad as the shield of the Amazons.—REV.

logy (1832), I shall illustrate it by a pretty large collection of instances, taken from prose writers.

"They will say that no wise man would ever think that for shame which their adversary uttereth without all shame; yea they will say he speaketh *too too* babyshly; and so dash him out of countenance.—WILSON'S LOGICK.

"A glorious gentleman that had two servants, and belike would be known not only to have them, but also to have more, said in the presence of a worshipful man, I marvaile much where all my servants are. Marry Sir, quoth one, that thought to hit him home, they were here all two even now. Thus he closely mock't him, and worthily: for the number is not great that standeth upon two, and *all* is *to to* much when it speaks of so few.—WILSON'S RHETORIQUE, p. 188.

"Whereupon it cometh to pass that the bastards of great noblemen, of pride and *too too* great presumption, do avouch themselves to be descended of the same house.—FERNE'S BLAZON OF GENTRY, p. 283.

"Withdrawing himself from the miseries, vanities, and vexations of this now *too too* much dotting world, may give himself to the sweet contemplation of God.—GOOGE'S BOOK OF HUSBANDRY, DEDICATION.

"All which could not have been done but by men united into a society or company, as would be *too too* evident if once all were set at liberty.—A TREATISE OF COMMERCE, by John Wheler, p. 157.

"Contrariwise, Seneca was forbidden by Serenus the physician to eat any more of fish, being *too too* waterish a nourishment for his weak body.—MUFFETT ON FOOD, p. 57.

"Palsgrave has, beside *to-much*, *to-little*, &c. *to to much*, *to to little*, *to to great*, *to to small*, answering to *par trop trop peu*; *par trop trop grant*; *par trop trop petit*.

"The pronunciation was *too-toô*, as appears by this line of a sonnet of Constable's—

"But I did *too-too* inestimable wey her."

P. 223.—"Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason,
And draw you into madness."

Mr. Hunter does not admit Gifford's explanation of *sovereignty* as equivalent to "your honour," or "your ladyship," and suggests

"Which might deprive of sovereignty your reason."

This certainly gives a clear and consistent meaning, but we do not like the inversion of language. We scarcely venture to suggest, on account of want of sufficient harmony in the measure,

"Which might deprive you of sovereignty of reason."

But, after all, is not Gifford right?

P. 226.—"With *windlaces*, and with assays of bias."

"*Windlaces* is used in a sense now forgotten. We find it in Golding's Ovid, the seventh book, the book in which Shakespeare was so well read.

"I got me to the knap
Of this same hill, and there beheld of this strange course the hap,
In which the beast seems one while caught, and yer a man would think,
Doth quickly give the grewnd the slip, and from his biting shrink,
And like a wily fox he runs not forth directly out,
Nor makes a *windlasse* over all the champion fields about,
But doubling and indenting still avoids his enemy's lips,
And turning short, as swift about as spinning wheel he whips,
To disappoint the snatch.

"It is also used by Bishop Hacket, who, like Fuller, Milton, and Marvel in his own time, and Southey in ours, delighted to maintain the credit of euphonous and valuable words, which the less reflecting were suffering to fall into absolute desuetude, if not doing their best to sink them in oblivion."

P. 227.—"My news shall be the *fruit* to that great feast."

So the quartos; the folios—

"My *news* shall be the *news* to that great feast."

Mr. Hunter proposes "nuts," as suggested by putting *news* and *fruit* together; but *news* is evidently a misprint, and why not be contented with *fruit*?

P. 236. Mr. Hunter here has some very judicious observations on the arrangement of the famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be," in the play, to which, as too long to insert, we refer our readers.

P. 265.—"That I have shot my arrow o'er the house,
And hurt my *brother*."

The note to this line is a proof of Mr. Hunter's diligent and curious information, though we can hardly agree with him in the inference he draws. "It is thus in all the earlier editions, but in the folios the word is *mother*. The change might be made by Shakspeare after he retired to Stratford, the passage as it originally stood coming too near to an incident which had recently occurred in the family of Greville in that neighbourhood, where one of them had by misadventure killed his brother with an arrow."

KING LEAR.

P. 272.—"I stumbled when I saw: full oft 'tis seen,
Our means secure us; and our mere defects
Prove our commodities."

Mr. Hunter says, "I would propose the following as a conjectural emendation of a passage which cannot be right as it now stands," and his emendation is a good one.

"I stumbled when I saw: full oft 'tis seen,
Our meanness succours us; and our mere defects, &c."

But we do not know where the exact point of corruption in the text lies; is it in *means*, or is it in the first *ours*? can it be

"*Poor means secure us*; and our mere defects."

As a general rule, and critical canon, if the sense in a line is defective, and a corruption of the text seems to exist, and if the *same word* is repeated in the line, the unsoundness may be suspected to be there.

P. 286.—"—— But alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the *time of scorn*
To point his slow unmoving finger at."

Mr. Hunter proposes;

"*The fixed figure of the time for scorn*
To point his slow unmoving finger at;"

but we confess that it appears to us to take much from the spirit of the image, and we are not sure that there is not a confusion of metaphor in the original, a *mixed mode*, as Warburton would call it, which occasions the obscurity, and we would therefore leave the text as it is.

OTHELLO.

P. 289.—"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum."

Mr. Hunter says that the commentators have not informed us what tree

or gum is here intended, and that it is probably called *Bernix*, as given in the Herbal. But in the East are other trees, as the myrrh tree, balm or balsam trees; "Myrrh trees, from which the Phœnician followers of the camp loaded their beasts with the *precious gum*." See Thirlwall's Greece, vol. vii. p. 58, or more generally in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, iv. 248,

"Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balme."

P. 296.—

"I do note,
That Grief and Patience, rooted in *him both*,
Mingle their spurs together."

"The folios, at least the second folio, has 'them both,' and the modern reading is a mere conjectural emendation. 'Old copy—in *them*.' Corrected by Mr. Pope," says Malone. Mr. Knight retains the reading of the Variorum, taking no notice of the reading of the original copies. Yet one would have thought that the unsuitableness of 'both,' as annexed to 'him,' or the awkwardness of it, if referred to 'Grief and Patience,' would have shown that the original copies deserved to have their reading at the least exhibited. That the original is the true reading will easily be made to appear. But in order that it may be apparent we must make a rather extensive quotation:

BELLARIUS.—"This youth, however distressed, appears he hath had
Good ancestors.

ARVIRAGUS.—How angel-like he sings!

GUIDERIUS.—But his neat cookery! he cut our roots in characters,
And sauced our broths, as Juno had been sick
And he her dieter.

ARVIRAGUS.—Nobly he yokes
A smiling with a sigh; as if the sigh
Was that it was, for not being such a smile;
The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple, to commix
With winds that sailors rail at.

GUIDERIUS.—I do note,
That Grief and Patience, rooted in *them both*,
Mingle their spurs together.'

Who can doubt that 'them' has for its antecedent the smile and the sigh. In both might be discovered at once both grief and patience. It is in the highest style of art; but the beauty is lost if we substitute 'him.' "

We give this note as a mark of Mr. Hunter's attentive study of the text of his author, and the care with which he has formed his illustrations; though in this case his explanation will by some be deemed only ingenious and acute.

P. 318. "There was at that time a gross neglect of quantity, in proper names at least, even among scholars, in England. Thus writes John Gower, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, in a translation of Ovid's *Fasti*, 12mo. 1640:—

"Your belt, Sir *Orion*, now you will not shew it,
Nor yet to-morrow, but ere long we'll view it."

But in one of our late articles on the text of Shakspeare, we showed that the quantity of *all* the syllables of "*Orion*" were doubtful, being used both as long and short, and thus we proposed substituting "*Orion*" for Dr. Johnson's "*Berenice*," as the more probable word, which we think it is.

P. 313. Mr. Hunter has a very interesting and instructive dissertation on the *learning of Shakspeare*, differing from Dr. Farmer's conclusions on the subject, we think justly. That Shakspeare was ignorant of French or Italian, we shall not easily be convinced; in these languages were the rich storehouses of his invention, familiarizing him with histories, and

fables for plots; and they were favourite languages of the time, to be learnt by ordinary application, and to be found influencing almost every species of our native poetry; as for Latin, the country was overflowing with grammar schools in which it was taught, to such an extent, that their number was complained of.* But as to Greek, it is most probable that Shakspeare was never acquainted with it, as it was not to be learnt at the common grammar schools, nor was it used in the transactions of life, nor in the metaphysical studies at college, nor in legal documents as Latin was. Greek is a language so difficult in construction, and so unusual in its terms of expression, that a merely early and elementary instruction in it, if not added to and supported by constant practice, will soon disappear; it is a weapon that to retain its sharpness and its lustre must be constantly in use. A *little* Greek, as Johnson supposes, would be of little profit to possess, as possession of the language would only be used by the poet as a key to open an additional entrance into the knowledge of the human heart, and, to be of use, must therefore be easy of application, and quite at command. And on such a supposition it is hardly worth while to continue the argument; but the difficulty of preserving a knowledge of such a language, without constant application, appears to us to be a much stronger reason against Shakspeare's acquaintance with it, than that which Farmer advanced from his having read North's translation.† The language of *Gibbon*, when he used the Greek histories, has betrayed even his, a scholar's, familiarity with the *Latin* column. And assuredly there is allowance to be made to those who are referring to a passage in a Greek author incidentally, or quoting some expression the purport of which does not depend on the accurate nicety of language; and, if in haste the eye should happen to stray into the *wrong* side of the page, it is not to be considered that it cannot interpret the *right*, but that when a fit occasion calls,

Νῦν δὲ τὸ δὴ μὲν ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν.

MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, May 28.*

IN the daily spreading number of our popular writers, few if any have more steadily advanced in literary fame, and secured a firmer hold of general estimation, than Mr. Macaulay. Yet though, in his diversified pursuits, he does not appear till lately to have ventured on the field of poetry, his "Lays of Ancient Rome" evince no inferior command of its inspirations. I am not aware of any other demonstration of this possessed gift; but, when

thus evoked, it at once displayed, more especially in the "Lay of Virginia," the unerring evidence of genuine and creative fancy. No subject, indeed, has more frequently than this exercised the imaginative faculty; for to the tragic muse alone it has furnished the groundwork of above one hundred dramatic productions, in the various tongues of Europe, and at this moment Mademoiselle Rachel attracts a crowded Parisian audience to a new attempt by a M. Latour. I do not

* On this subject, a late Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff may be consulted.

† Of all the critics we think Mr. Upton has been the one most willing to illustrate Shakspeare by reflection of the Greek, and to cover his author with the mantle of learning.

"Du Grec! oh ciel! du Grec! Il sait du Grec, ma sœur
Ah! ma niece, du Grec! du Grec! quel douceur!
Quoi! Monsieur sait du Grec? Ah! permettez, de grace,
Que pour l'amour du Grec, Monsieur, je vous embrasse."—REV.

here, however, mean further to notice Mr. Macaulay's interesting effusion than to remark the singular coincidence, accidental assuredly, notwithstanding the obvious similarity of image and expression, between the beautiful distich in this lay,

"Just then, as through one cloudless chink in
a black stormy sky,
Shines out the dewy morning, a fair young girl
came by,"

and the Swedish poet Tegner's lines, some of which so strikingly exemplify the accordance of his native idiom with ours, as more amply elucidated by Mr. W. Barnes in his collection of Dorsetshire poetry.

"Bak Kœmpens stol en tærna
Stær med sin liljehi,
Och blicker, dome et stjerna,
Bakom en stormy sky."

This poetic approximation I find in the "*Révue des Deux Mondes*," of the 15th of August, 1844. The article is by M. Philaléthe Chasles, who, however, erroneously quotes the *first* book of Livy for the story of Virginia, instead of the *third* (chapter 48); and the blunders in his animadversions on English or American writers are flagrant. At page 497, he calls Toronto, the well-known British possession in Canada, "*une ville peu connue des Etats Unis*." Again, at page 538, advertng to Mr. E. Stephens' "*Incidents of Travels in Yucatan*," he describes that territory, now the ob-

ject of so much curiosity, as "*une province, qui, comme on sait, forme la pointe extrême de l'Amérique Méridionale*," while it is a *North American* peninsula, north certainly of the equator by nearly twenty degrees, and almost eighty from the southernmost point of that continent.† Besides, in the very title of his book, Mr. Stephens designates the site as in *Central America*, placed, in fact, between the gulfs of Honduras and Mexico. Yet this journal, on general subjects, is justly held in high estimation, a praise to which it has little claim whenever it enters on British ground, political or literary. Ignorance of our language, envy of our preponderance, distortion of facts, and malignity of imputation, then conspire in our national aspersion, more particularly in the articles subscribed by M. Duvergier de Hauranne, and M. Chasles. But the latter, in his strictures on American literature and manners, gives utterance to the bitterest sarcasms, far more depreciatory of our western kinsmen's capacity and habits than the representations, so acutely felt, of our own reviewers or travellers. Their poets he describes as servile imitators, barren of all original or native genius—"les réfects décolorés de la métropole; les échos affaiblis de la nationalité Britannique." Their personal customs, conceit, and arrogance, as darkly contemplated or misrepresented by him, are not less

* This gentleman seems to attach little consequence to minute accuracy; for his second voyage commences with a misdate: "On Monday, the *ninth* (in full letters) of October, we put to sea," &c. are his words; but the ninth of October 1842, the certain though not specified year of this departure from New York, fell on a *Sunday*, not Monday. This may perhaps appear too trifling for notice; but as the philosophic Fourier observes. "*Les minimités égalent les maximités, et ne sont pas moins indispensables à la connaissance de la vérité*;" and we are assured on the highest authority that, "he who is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much." (St. Luke, xvi. 10.) The carelessness, in truth, of writers or printers, for the delinquent is not always discernible, in dates, constantly strikes the attentive reader's eye even in works of high character. Thus, in that valuable repository of legal information, the "*Law Magazine*," No. 1 of the New Series, at

page 9, I find the following statement. "In 1523 Innocent the Fourth abolished the trial by battle in matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction." But this pontiff had ceased to live so long back as 1254; and in 1523, Adrian VI. divided the year with Clement VII. the latter taking possession of the tiara on the 28th of November. In place of 1523, we should, I believe, substitute 1253. Again, at page 33, in continuance of the learned article on "*Presumptive Evidence*," it is said, "in the duchy of Milan the same principle" (the exclusion of oral evidence on certain occasions) "was adopted in 1493, and sanctioned by Louis XII. in 1552." This monarch, however, died on the first of January 1515, twenty-seven years previously. We should doubtless read, 1512.

† If he meant, "towards the southern extremity of North America," he would have been correct; but the text conveys no such import.

the aim of his derision; so that the North American Review will now have to retort on France, as it lately did on England, in answer to the Foreign Quarterly, its most indignant recriminations.

Among our recent publications M. Chasles enumerates with appropriate eulogy the late Mr. James Wilson's "Silent Love," which has, I perceive, reached a fourth edition, and adduces from that poem the following extract :

" What's a name

A wondrous, inward, sacred spell,
That wheresoe'er one name escaped man's
My spirit rose from its dark eclipse . . . [lips,
Oh, when I met with one who owned the
same, {came."}

My heart's pulsation quicker went and
To these verses he subjoins some of his own, from a little poem printed in 1823, "inter delicta juventutis," as he terms it; and both thus viewed in juxtaposition present nearly an equal consonance of thought and language with the parallel lines above cited from Mr. Macaulay and the Swedish bard. Still, though anterior to Mr. Wilson's composition, M. Chasles, in a spirit of liberality beyond what he usually evinces towards English writers, acquits our countryman of all clandestine proceeding, and exhibits the occurring analogy as evidence that the same idea may arise in different minds spontaneously or originally, without alien obligation, whence he concludes, "Qu'il ne faut pas trop vite soupçonner les gens de plagist." His own production thus opens :

"Son nom.

Nom sacré, voix mystérieuse!

Quel magique pouvoir a formé tes accents?

Quelle chaîne mélodieuse

Captive donc mon cœur, alors que je t'entends?

Sitôt qu'il frappe mon oreille,

L'ombre qui m'entourait s'enfuit;

Tout mon cœur engourdi s'éveille," &c.

The resemblance is obvious, while the free concession by the French poet, that Mr. Wilson had not consciously trespassed on preoccupied ground, far exceeds in candour what history communicates to us of contested pretensions to priority of invention, in science, arts, or letters, between individuals or nations.

In a more recent number of the same French periodical, (1 April, 1845,) and review of the Lives of the two Walpoles, (Sir Robert and his son

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Horace,) the latter's birth is assigned to the year 1712, and his demise to 1787, in place of 1717 and 1797, by M. Chasles, whose figures are clear and distinct; while to the father he attributes "*la nature rusée et belliqueuse de l'homme politique*," though, beyond question, the most pacific of our ministers. Again, Sir Robert is asserted to have been depicted as *infamous* by the unanimous voice of history, "*un infâme comme tous les historiens le proclament*." During his administration, like other men in power, he was, no doubt, so represented by his adversaries, who aspired to his place; but though corrupt enough, and the instrument of corruption, the epithet here applied to him would certainly find no sanction in any dispassionate historian. At page 83, this sage reviewer assures us, that Burke in his youth "had narrowly escaped the loss of his ears by the hands of the public executioner;" which surely must be erroneous, as not less is his statement, that Horace Walpole denied all merit, even that of eloquence, to Lord Chatham, whereas the effects of that eloquence are the frequent theme of his admiration. A *duc d'Egmont* is shortly after introduced, as desirous to restore feudal habits, mediæval architecture, &c. and not one of our first three Georges had, according to M. Chasles, the advantage of being English; though where a *duke* of Egmont is traceable in our peerage I know not; and that George the Third proudly boasted of his English birth in his earliest speech to Parliament is on record. Then, at page 95, we read—"Pendant une nuit d'été, quand Néron tuait sa mère, Tacite écrivait," &c. but when the imperial monster was committing matricide the great historian was just five years old; for, so far as can be ascertained, he was born about the year 808 of Rome, and Agrippina's murder occurred in 813, A. C. Here we contemplate a series of singular misstatements, to which I might add several more, in the narrow compass of thirty odd pages; and yet, to this writer is specially intrusted the British literary department of the "*Révue des Deux Mondes*." He gives public lectures also on the same subject.

Yours, &c. J. R.
R

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ROMAN PAVEMENTS AT BIGNOR, SUSSEX.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG the objects worthy the attention of antiquaries at large, the preservation of such remains as mark particular periods of history by characteristic features, architectural or decorative, stands in the foremost rank.

The Roman remains in Britain are of the highest interest, as shewing by tangible evidence the advance of our country in civilisation during the classic ages, and that the power of the sword in the hands of a polished people is exercised, under the foresight of an over-ruling Providence, for the ultimate benefit of the human race.

There is a progress and re-action in the process of refining mankind not always at first observed. Thus the Romans vanquished the barbarous tribes of Britain, and communicated to them the arts and comforts of social life; the Romans and their tributary colonies were in the course of time overwhelmed by the warriors of the north; but these in their turn were humanised by the leaven of classic learning and art which was still preserved from the wreck of the Roman Empire. Architecture, sculpture, painting, agriculture, military science, and above all the preservation and dissemination of the truths of the Gospel may be classed among the benefits which Roman domination, directly or indirectly, has conferred on the nations of the earth.

The evidence of the Roman occupation of Britain is now reduced to those great lines of communication, the high roads which they formed; the veins and arteries, which to this day maintain the circulation of the life blood of the body politic, to military earthworks, sepulchral mounds, and walls of their cities which are still extant, and to the tessellated pavements and foundations of their dwellings, which, with their bold and enduring medals, weapons, and fictile ware, are detected, from time to time, under the surface of our soil by the plough or the spade.

Numerous examples of mosaic pavements of Roman temples, villas, and baths of various periods have been

found in Britain, but none superior and few equal to those which were laid open in the year 1811 at Bignor, near Petworth, in Sussex.

The pavements at Bignor may vie with anything discovered at Pompeii, and are probably not inferior in antiquity.

Upwards of thirty years having elapsed since the discovery of these beautiful vestiges of Roman art, I made a journey to Bignor, in the month of August of the last year, expressly to ascertain in what condition the pavements at that place were, and if any care were still taken for their preservation.

To those who may not have an opportunity of visiting the spot or consulting the beautiful and richly illustrated work in gigantic folio, by the late Samuel Lysons, esq. on the Bignor pavements,* some general description of them may not be unacceptable.

The foundations of the magnificent Roman villa at Bignor lie a quarter of a mile east from the church, and occupy a rising ground facing the south-west division of the horizon. The counterscarp or corresponding elevation over against this eminence is Bignor Hill,† a bold and lofty height, one of the chain of South Downs, over which runs a fine specimen of Roman highway called the Devil's Bank, pointing in the direction of Chichester and Arundel.

I shall not pause here to examine whether Bignor has any pretensions to be the *Ad Decimum* or any other station mentioned by Antoninus; suffice it to remark that a tradition exists in the neighbourhood that the Bury and Town Fields, in which the Roman remains were discovered, were the site of a town in remote ages, and the Saxon appellations *bypig* and *zune* have embalmed, as it were, a fact which subsequent discoveries elucidated. The villa at Bignor, however ancient itself,

* Mr. Lysons also published *Accounts of the Roman Remains at Bignor* in vols. XVIII. and XIX. of the *Archæologia*.

† At the foot of this eminence is a place bearing the appellation Cold Harbour.

stands on foundations of a still earlier period, not corresponding with the direction of its walls.

The apartments, corridors, or *crypto-porticus* of the villa at Bignor surround the four sides of a parallelogram, the interior dimensions of which are about 230 feet from east to west, 120 from north to south; the eastern range of rooms is not precisely square with the other sides, but inclines slightly westward. The centre was an open court. The entrance to this court was in the centre of the southern range of chambers. An outward wall, at least 500 feet in length from the eastward, by 200 in depth southward, inclosed the buildings, the grand entrance to this outer boundary facing the east, so that the villa at Bignor bore some analogy in its arrangement to a Roman camp, considering the outward wall as its vallum, and the villa itself its *prætorium*.

That it was really the residence of the Roman pro-prætor in the province of the Regni is conjectured with great probability. It was at an easy distance from the capital Regnum, or Chichester, and within two bow-shots of the Roman road over the Downs. The foundations of upwards of forty separate rooms are extant at Bignor, and of a *crypto-porticus*, or corridor, running all round the interior area, and affording a transit, under cover, from one apartment to the other. At the south-east side of the square were the hypocaust and frigidarium, for sweating and bathing after the well-known Roman manner. Over the north-west corner of the quadrangle at Bignor a row of ash-trees had grown, and much dilapidated the pavements which had there decorated the building. One probably represented the Four Seasons; the head of Winter only remained, that of a figure wrapped in a mantle, and holding a leafless branch. On the north side of the building, a little west of the centre, was probably the triclinium, or grand banqueting room, a spacious apartment, 30 feet by 19, in which is a mosaic, representing the eagle of Jupiter carrying off Ganymede, nymphs, and other ornaments. In the centre of this chamber was a hexagonal cistern, 20 inches deep, with a pipe at the bottom to carry off its fluid contents. To what

use it was appropriated has not been ascertained; perhaps libations were made on great occasions, and this was the mode of getting rid of the liquid poured on the floor. This was the pavement first discovered.

Another spacious apartment, with a semicircular end, has a mosaic, the head and shoulders of Venus, the head surrounded by a light blue nimbus, a mark of divinity, a distinction since adopted for Christian saints; and little winged genii or pigmies, habited as gladiators, completely displaying the costume and arms of the *Retiarii* and *Secutores*, their swords, shields, tridents, and nets. They are attended by the *Rudiarii*, those veteran manumitted champions who, with wands in their hands, acted as marshals of the field, and directed the combats. Near the baths is a fine pavement, with the head of Medusa.

In one room is a singular and, I believe, very rare appendage of a Roman dwelling,—a *caminus*, or chimney, for an open fire on a hearth. It is a small semicircular niche, not more than 2 feet in width, paved with huge square tiles.

I am now to speak of the present state of these precious and extraordinary remains.

The Ganymede pavement, that of the Seasons, that of the Gladiators, and of the Medusa, are still protected by the four thatched sheds erected over them by the late Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park. The highly interesting portion which showed the economy of the hypocaust, its sudatory chambers and cold bath, is in a sad condition of ruin; uncovered, exposed to the snows, the rains, and all the variations of our rude winters, in a short time not a vestige of it will remain.

The square bricks which formed the supporters of the floors of the hypocaust are still piled up in the places where they were found, but the mortar has been washed from their joints, and they are probably by this time in indiscriminate confusion. In short, the baths at Bignor are fast becoming a mere hole or pit. Among the architectural fragments of the villa are the bases and capitals of some stone columns of the Tuscan order, of about 12 inches in diameter.

Innumerable tiles, scored in the well-

known Roman manner, collected from the ruins, are piled in a heap near the hedge, west of the villa. Some stag-horns, a dagger, portions of bronze ornaments, and pottery, are preserved by Mrs. Tupper, the farmer's wife, who shows the pavements.

Some of the tiles are marked with the letters L. C. C. in a cursive character, and Lysons mentions the letters T. R. and E. R. as being formed in mosaic work in one of the apartments. These are probably the initials of the maker of the tiles, and the workers in mosaic. The whole style of the tessellations at Bignor, and their coincidence with those of a mosaic discovered in 1708 at Avenches, in Switzerland, *Aventicum Helvetiorum*, a place peculiarly patronised by Vespasian and Titus, made Lysons come to the conclusion that the Bignor pavements were of their age, the first century of our era. Moreover, some of the ornaments precisely resemble those of pavements found at Pompeii, which we know was overwhelmed in ashes from an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

I shall add little more to this notice of the present condition of the Roman villa at Bignor, than to express the earnest hope that its remains will be preserved to a future age by the timely intervention of the present, as most striking specimens of Roman art, at an early period of our Island's history. The whole foundations should be cleared out and covered in by a quadrangular line of sheds, conforming with the range of the building. After ascertaining their outline in the year 1811 and 1812, they were with the exceptions mentioned again covered with earth.

The declining sun on the evening of the 21st of August, 1844, cast his bright rays once more on the Roman prætor's palace at Bignor, now prostrate in the dust; when I and a much younger antiquary, Reginald ———, retraced our steps for the carriage which awaited us at the foot of the hill, and returned through a wild and romantic country to Petworth, distant northward six miles.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

ON CHURCH-RATES.

AN article has lately appeared in the Monthly Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia, headed, "Church-Rates," which I conceive calls for a few observations, with which I propose to trouble you.

The writer concludes that the repair of the church and the provision of the necessaries for divine service are entirely at the option of the majority of the parishioners assembled.

Without attempting to argue upon the expediency of church-rates for this purpose, it will be sufficient for me to endeavour to prove that the writer, in laying down as a position that which is still a mooted question, has founded upon false or erroneous premises. It will be necessary, therefore, to show the difference between the original and the existing ecclesiastical law on this subject, and in what manner the common law of the land has altered or controlled the former.

The writer says, that the burden of repairing the church was anciently

charged upon the tithes, which were divided into three portions, one for the repair of the church, one for the poor, and one for the ministers of the Church; and to this effect he cites the answer of Pope Gregory to Augustine, enjoining such a distribution of the voluntary offerings made to his missionary Church in England, and one of Archbishop Ælfric's canons made in the year 970.

There can be no doubt that such was the original ecclesiastical law, which arose at a time when the Church had all things in common, and the bishop or episcopus was in fact the trustee for the benefit of all the faithful. It was required that of the revenues of the Church, and of the oblations of the faithful, four portions be made, whereof one was to be applied to the bishop, another to the clerks, the third to the poor, and the fourth to the buildings (*fabricis*.)^{*} This, which was called

^{*} Quatuor autem tam de redditu quam de oblatione fidelium prout cujuslibet

the apostolical or canonical disposition, was frequently enjoined, and Pope Gregory,* in his answer to one of the interrogatories of the missionary Augustine, expressly said, that of all income (stipendio) which accrued, four shares should be made, one to the bishop and his household for the purposes of hospitality, another to the clergy, the third to the poor, and the fourth for repairing churches. This disposition of the revenues of the Church was, however, enjoined before tithes were established or parishes formed in this country. The so-called canons of Archbishop Ælfric, mentioned above, are in the nature of a charge to the clergy, and not as a constitution to be imposed by authority. One of these refers to the threefold division of tithes as appointed by the Holy Fathers.† There is also a positive law

ecclesiæ facultas admittat (sicut dum rationabiliter est decretum) convenit fieri portiones: quarum una sit pontificis, altera clericorum, tertia pauperum, quarta est fabricis applicanda, de quibus sicut sacerdotis intererit integram ministris ecclesiæ memoratam dispendere quantitatem: sic clericus ultra delegatam sibi summam nihil insolenter noverit expetendum. Ea verò quæ ecclesiasticis restaurandis ædificiis attributa sunt, huic operi veraciter prærogata locorum doceat instauratio sanctorum manifesta; quia nefas est si sacris ædibus destitutis, in lucrum suum præsul impendia his sacris ædibus deputata convertat, &c. Gelasius Papa I. cap. 29, epist. Decretorum secunda pars, Causa XII. Quæstio 11, 316.

De redditibus ecclesiæ vel oblatione fidelium sola episcopis ex his una portio remittatur, duæ ecclesiasticis fabricis et erogationi pauperum profuturæ a presbytero sub periculo sui ordinis ministrentur, ultima clericis pro singulorum meritis dividatur, &c. Simplicius Papa, Epist. 3. (Ibidem.)

* Mos est apostolicæ sedis ordinato episcopo præcepta tradere, ut de omni stipendio quod accedit, quatuor debeant fieri portiones; una videlicet episcopo et familiæ ejus propter hospitalitatem atque susceptionem; alia clero, tertia verò pauperibus, quarta ecclesiis reparandis. Gregorius Papa in responsione ad primam interrogationem Augustini. (Ibidem.)

† þa halgan fæderas gesetton eac þa menn sýllon heora teoþunga into Godes cýrcan 7 gange se Sacerd to 7 dæle hy on þreo, ænne dæl to cýrcbote, 7 oðerne þearfum þone þriddan þam Godes þeowum

among those enacted by King Æthelred in 1014, and quoted by the writer. It is there said, "And be teoðunge se Cýng and his witan habbað gecoren and gecweden eal swa hit riht is, þæt ðriddan dæl þare teoðunge be to circan gebýrige ga to ciricbote, and oðer dæl þam Godes þeowum, þridde Godes þearfum 7 earman þeowetlingan."‡

And respecting tithe, the King and his witan have determined and decreed, as it is right, that the third part of the tithe which belongs to the Church go to church reparation, and another part to the ministers of God, the third to the needy of God and poor bondsmen, (poor creatures subject to a state of servitude.)

These attempts show a manifest intention on the part of the superior clergy to establish this canonical division of the tithes both by the spiritual and temporal authority; but there are no facts to prove that the reservation of a portion of the revenues of the church for the purpose of repair ever practically took effect in this country. The parochial clergy no doubt avoided submitting to an injunction which would deprive them of a part of that which perhaps taken altogether was not too much for their support, and the parishioners were persuaded from time to time to contribute until popular usage became positive law. It was, however, always considered incumbent on those who received such revenues to apply a certain portion for the object of charity,§ until the Reformation, when the lay owners of the property of the Church, not being legally or morally bound to contribute in such manner, it became necessary for the legislature to provide a remedy by means of the Poor Law.

þe þære cýrcan begýmað. Wilk. Leges Anglo-Sax. p. 156. Thorpe's Laws and Institutes, p. 445.

‡ Wilk. p. 113. Thorpe's Inst. 140. These laws regard the state of the church only.

§ See the Constitution of Othobon against Pluralities, De Institutionibus seu Collationibus, and the note of John of Athon on the words "Pauperum elemosinas." Also the Constitutions De Commendis ecclesiarum, and De appropriationibus ecclesiarum. It was likewise required by the statute law in cases of appropriations, 15 R. II. cap. 6, and 4 Henry IV. cap. 12.

The writer says, that the bishops were likewise required to contribute from their own possessions to the repair of their own churches, and cites a law, or, as he calls it, *a decree*, of King Eadmund, "that each bishop shall repair God's house *out of what belongs to him*, and shall also admonish the King to see that all God's churches be well provided." Now this extraordinary assertion is not only inconsistent with the previously mentioned application of a third portion of the parochial tithes for such a purpose; but is a pure misconception founded upon a grossly erroneous translation of the law in question. The words of the original (and it behoves every writer to refer to originals) are that the King assembled a witenagemot at Easter-tide in London, both of spiritual and temporal counsellors, and one of the laws then made is the following:*

"Be ciricena gebetunge, Eac we gecwædon ꝥ ælc Biscop bete Godes hus on his agnum, and eac bone Cýning mýngige ꝥ ealle Godes cyrican sýn wel behworfene swa us micel bearf is," which literally is, "Concerning the reparation of churches, we have also ordained that every bishop repair God's houses *in his own* (diocese?) and also admonish the King that all God's churches be well conditioned, as is very needful to us." The *version* of the words, "on his agnum," which are so strangely interpreted by Dr. Wilkins "*de suo proprio*," and which the writer adopts, could only have been made by a man entirely ignorant of Anglo-Saxon construction and grammar. For the preposition *on* is generally used in Anglo-Saxon where in modern times we employ *in*, and cannot be wrested to the sense of "out of." An argument might perhaps be raised on the words, "that he repair," as implying a personal obligation; but, taking into consideration the brevity of those laws, there is no difficulty in construing the sentence to mean, that the bishop *officially* repair (that is, cause to be repaired) the churches in his diocese; and this view agrees with the remaining part of the law, for it would be absurd to require the bishop to remind the King to put

a law in force against himself. The object no doubt was that the King's temporal power should give weight to the bishop's authority, and it is well known that the bishop is bound by virtue of his office to see that the churches in his diocese are kept in repair. The word "seyre," or other equivalent word to signify the bishop's diocese, is perhaps left out by an elliptical mode of expression not unknown in Anglo-Saxon.

That the customary law of this country had early, and perhaps from the first, altered or controlled the strict letter of the canon law, is manifest from the following law of Cnut, which, although little regarded by the writer, in consequence of a similar misconception of the language of the original, seems to be perfectly declaratory of the existing common law, that it was incumbent on the lay parishioners to repair the church. This is the more conclusive, as the law in question was not an ecclesiastical canon attempted to be imposed on the people, but was part of the "*woruldcunde gerædnes*," or *secular* statute, which that king, with the advice of his witan, enacted to be holden over all England.† "By this law," according to the writer, "all people shall rightly assist in repairing the church;" upon which he adds, "there is no pretence, however, for interpreting this law of Canute's as referring to anything like church-rate." The precise and stringent words of the original text are, "To ciric bote sceal eall folc fylstan mid rihte,"‡ that is, "to church reparation shall all people aid (or contribute) by law," language which will admit no other construction than that it is a duty legally incumbent on the laity, and, so far from not referring to, can mean nothing else but a church-rate. The error arises from not understanding the force of the expression "mid rihte," and weakly rendering it "*rightly*;" the word *riht*, however, is used for *jus*, as, for instance, the "*folcriht*" of the Saxon times was the common law of the land.

† Dis is ðonne seo woruldcunde gerædnes, ðe ic wille mid minan witanan ræde ꝥ man healde ofer eall Engaland. Wilk. 133; Thorpe's Inst. 161.

‡ Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 143; Thorpe's Inst. 176, No. 66.

* Wilk. LL. Anglo-Sax. p. 73. Thorpe's Laws and Institutes, 105.

The writer says that churches continued to be repaired with a third of the tithes after the Norman Conquest, and until as late as the middle of the thirteenth century; but he gives no authority to prove this positive assertion. He adds, that "How the burden came to be shifted from the tithes to the parishioners is involved in much obscurity." On the contrary, the whole weight of evidence is to show that the charge never was *transferred* from the tithes to the parishioners, but has remained, from the time when it may be considered as established at all, upon the latter. At the time above referred to, the law appears to have been fully settled. The provincial constitutions of Walter Gray, Archbishop of York* (A.D. 1250), of John Peckham (anno incerto), and Robert Wynchelsea, Archbishops of Canterbury (A.D. 1305), in order to avoid all future disputes between rectors and parishioners, define the obligations of both, specify the various articles which the latter are to find for the use of the church, and declare that the reparation of the nave of the church, and the inclosure of the churchyard, appertain to the parishioners, and the reparation of the chancel to the rector. The constitution of Archbishop Stratford (A.D. 1342) fully confirms this.† After stating that although parishioners, by laudable custom long prevailing in the province, are bound at their own cost to make, and, as often as there is occasion, to repair the bodies and roofs of their own parish churches, both within and without, &c.; yet the religious, having lands, &c. within the bounds of such churches, refuse to contribute to the fabric of the church, or the inclosures of the cemeteries, and other burdens belonging to the parishioners, although for the most part such burdens are taxed in proportion to the farms and estates within the parishes, &c. proceeds to ordain that they, as well as others having possessions, farms, and rents in any parishes of the province, be compelled, by ecclesiastical censures

by the ordinaries, to contribute to all charges whatsoever concerning the church and ornaments incumbent in those respects on the parishioners either by law or custom, together with the parishioners, in proportion to their possessions, whether they dwell within the said parishes or elsewhere. The disputes above alluded to could only have regarded the details, and not the principle, of the matter; for the ecclesiastical commentators agree in asserting that custom—that is, the ancient common law—had fully established the liability of the parishioners.

One of the constitutions made by the papal legate Othobon required beneficed clerks to repair the houses and other edifices of their benefices out of the fruits of those benefices, and the chancel of the church to be repaired by those who are thereto bound. Nothing is here said of the reparation of the body of the church by those possessing its revenues; but the glosses of John of Athon on that constitution supply us with the existing state of the law on that subject.‡ He says that "by common right (or law) the fabric or reparation of the church appertains at this day to the rector, according to the ordination and care of the bishop, inasmuch as under him is transferred that fourth part due to the fabric of the church to the rector; so that *he* is bound to repair the church who has such fourth. But certainly by custom the lay parishioners are compelled to such reparation, and are obliged to observe this laudable custom." He then cites various authorities on the question whether it be a real or a personal charge, and gives his opinion that every parishioner is bound to this according to the portion of land which he possesses within the parish, and the number of animals which he feeds; so that the Religious, even if exempt, having lands or animals there, have to contribute.

By the Canons the archdeacons were enjoined, in making visitations of churches, to take diligent consideration of the fabric, and especially of the

* Johnson's Canons, vol. ii. A.D. 1250. Lyndew. De ecclesiis edificandis, book 3, fol. 183, ut Parrochiani, &c.

† Ibid. fol. 184, Licet Parrochiani, &c.

‡ De Domibus ecclesiarum reficiendis, Improbam, &c. verb. ad hoc tenentur. The writer of the article in question gives this as Lyndewode's gloss.

chancel, and, if they found any wants of reparation, to prefix, under pain, a certain term within which they were to be amended. On this head Lyndewode repeats the law already laid down by John of Athon, that, "*de communi jure*," the reparation appertains to him who receives the fourth part of old assigned to the fabric, and not to the parishioners, but that custom transfers this charge, at least of the nave of the church, to the parishioners, and in like manner sometimes even of the chancel, as sufficiently appears in the city of London, and this custom the parishioners are to be compelled to observe where there is such custom.*

As John of Athon and Lyndewode were both ecclesiastical writers, their language is to be construed accordingly. Their "*commune jus*" is to be understood of the strict letter of the canon law, and not of the common law of this country, which is expressed in this case by the term "*consuetudo*."

Of late years the Braintree church-rate case has called forth much argument on the subject, and nothing can be more decided than the unanimous opinion of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, delivered by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, on the general application of the law.† He says "that the obligation by which the parishioners, that is, the actual residents within, or the occupiers of lands or tenements in, every parish, are bound to repair the body of the parish church whenever necessary, and to provide all things essential to the performance of Divine service therein, is an obligation imposed on them by the common law of the land." After noticing the difference of the original canon law in this respect, he proceeds, "Such then being the law of the land, it follows as a necessary consequence that the repair of the fabric of the church is a duty which the parishioners are compellable to perform, not a mere voluntary act which they may perform or decline at

their own discretion; that the law is imperative upon them absolutely, that they do repair the church, not binding on them in a qualified limited manner only, that they may repair or not, as they think fit; and that, where it so happens that the fabric of the church stands in need of repair, the only question upon which the parishioners, when convened together to make a rate, can by law deliberate and determine, is not whether they will repair the church or not, (for upon that point they are concluded by the law,) but how and in what manner the common law obligation so binding them may be best and most effectually, and at the same time most conveniently, performed and carried into effect." He adds that no one disputes the validity of a rate imposed by a majority of the parishioners duly assembled in vestry; or by the churchwardens alone, where a meeting of the parishioners has been duly convened, and none of the latter attend, for then the former do in effect constitute the majority. But the Court were of opinion that the rate in this particular case, which had been made by the churchwardens alone, (after it had been refused by a majority of the parishioners assembled in vestry,) of their sole authority, and at a subsequent time, was illegal and void, there being no general law or particular custom to vest in them such a power. They made a distinction between that and the churchwardens alone, or the churchwardens and the minority‡ together, making a rate at a meeting of the parishioners when the refusal takes place, and from the tenor of the judgment it may be collected that they did not deny the latter cases to be law; but they reserved to themselves the liberty of forming an opinion thereon whenever the case should occur. Such a question is now pending in the Court of Queen's Bench.

C. J. C.

*Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn.*

* Lyndewode, *De Officio Archidiaconi*, book 1, fo. 39, verb. *reparatione*, and verb. *subpoena*. *De ecclesiis edificandis*, Licet. *Parrochiani*, &c. verb. *reficiendarum ecclesiarum*, *ibid.* book 3, fo. 183.

† Delivered on the 8th of February 1841.

‡ In the case of *Gauden v. Selby*, in the Court of Arches (1799) it was held that a rate made under these circumstances was valid.

LADY MARY SIDNEY AND HER WRITINGS.*

AS it is the care of a faithful servant to wipe away the dust which time has heaped on the tombs and escutcheons of the illustrious dead, so it is the duty of those who devote themselves to the service of literature to preserve a just remembrance of the departed by recording their lives as either eminently good, great, or deserving well of letters. Alas! how often has this sacred duty been neglected. How many names of the good do we find now adorning the page of history, and now disappearing to be mentioned no more, as though, forsooth, death, the common lot, were a crime, and its

punishment oblivion! They appear on the stage of life, they perform their parts with the approbation of all; they depart, and none are found to chronicle their praises—none of those who before were loading them with high-sounding compliments and fulsome adulation.

This complaint can with justice be uttered by him who searches for memorials of Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, mentioned in the history of her day as a bright ensample of all that is good, beauteous, and learned; and celebrated by Spenser as

“Urania, sister unto Astrophel,
In whose brave mind, as in a golden coffer,
All heavenly gifts and riches locked are,
More rich than pearls of Ind or gold of Ophir,
And in her sex more wonderful and rare.”

Colin Clout's Come Home Again.

Few circumstances connected with her are now retained; no history of her life exists, and she may be said, like the luminary of the night, to shine in the eyes of the many by a lustre derived from her brother, to be remembered but as the beloved sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and to live in our memory by her beauteous epitaph recorded in the pages of Addison. (*Spectator*, No. 323.) But at the same time it is just to bear in mind that her own merits were great, and that for her own sake her memory deserves to be cherished; that she was the presiding spirit of “the Arcadia” of Sidney, the patroness of Daniel, the lyric poet, the sweet translator of the Psalms, and the mother of William Earl of Pembroke, celebrated by Clarendon for his many virtues.

Her father, Sir Henry Sidney, was a beloved and confidential friend of King Edward the Sixth, which esteem he repaid by his virtues and his talents. In his 22nd year he was ambassador to the French Court, and was governor first of Ireland and afterwards of Wales

for many years. In his arms, too, the virtuous Edward expired. That his family, though poor and not noble, was ancient and respectable, is evident from his having contracted an alliance with the proud family of the Dudleys.

He married Mary the eldest daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who perished on the scaffold, a victim to his ambitious projects, and his nomination to the throne of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey. Lady Mary Dudley, though not of brilliant genius and aspiring views, was a person marked by domestic virtues and good sense. Unlike her father and her brother the famous Earl of Leicester, she steadily pursued the paths of duty, she initiated her children into the principles of religion and virtue, and carefully superintended their studies. In this pleasing care she was aided by her husband, when the duties which awaited him in public life would permit him to retire into the bosom of his family.

They had three sons, Philip, Robert, and Thomas, and four daughters, of whom the eldest died in infancy, the second died at Penshurst, and Ambrosia lived to nearly her twentieth year, and died at Ludlow 22nd Feb. 1574, in the church of which place she was buried.

* The present article, we believe, was written without reference to the memoir of the Countess of Pembroke in the first volume of Miss Costello's *Lives of Eminent Englishwomen*. *Edit.*

It is doubtful where Mary Sidney was born, probably at Penshurst in Kent, the matrimonial residence of her father, where her brother Philip was also born. London may have had the honour of being her birth-place, the town residence of the Sidneys being situated in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, in the city, of which Sir Henry was a freeman, being a member of the Grocers' Company.

As her brother was afterwards christened by the name of Philip, in honour of Philip of Spain, it is probable that she received her name not only as that belonging to her mother, but also in compliment to the Princess Mary, heiress to the crown. That queen ascended the throne in July 1553, and it is most likely that Mary Sidney was born before that period.

The education of Mary and Philip Sidney was strictly religious. There is extant among the manuscripts at Penshurst a letter from Sir Henry to his son Philip, then twelve years of age, at Shrewsbury School. Among the good advice contained therein, we find the following directions: "Let your first action be the lifting up of your mind to Almighty God by hearty prayer, and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer, with continual meditation and thinking of Him to whom you pray, and of the matter for which you pray." At the same time, the utmost attention was paid to their general education. In their earlier years they pursued their studies together, and, being naturally endowed with talent and quickness of perception, they made a speedy progress in their acquaintance with the literature of the age. In Philip's tenth year (A.D. 1564) he was removed from the society of his sister to Shrewsbury School. It is probable that this school was selected from its contiguity to Ludlow, where Sir Henry then resided in the capacity of Lord President of the principality of Wales. That he also occasionally visited Shrewsbury is seen from an account of his entry in state into that town, April 24th, 1581, to be found among Dr. Taylor's MSS.

Lady Mary still pursued her studies with ardour, residing sometimes in London, sometimes at Penshurst, but perhaps more frequently at Ludlow. She now became acquainted, not only

with the best Latin and Greek authors, but even the Hebrew language, and thus made an acquisition which can be rarely boasted of by any female, however learned.

In the early part of the year 1576 she was married to Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. It is lamentable when we consider how great a degree of influence court interest and the arts of intrigue had in forming alliances among the nobles at this period, and how little attention was frequently given to the feelings of the parties most materially interested. Although no unhappy consequences are known to have resulted from this match from any unwillingness of either the Earl of Pembroke or Lady Mary, yet we are informed by Sir Robert Naunton, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, that if mutual affection made the match desirable to both, a desire to regain lost favour was also an influencing motive. He says, "William Earl of Pembroke, upon his son's marriage with the Lady Catharine Gray, was like utterly to have lost himself; but at the instant of the consummation, apprehending the insafety and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal, he fell at the Queen's feet, where he both acknowledged his presumption with tears, and projected the cause and the divorce together; and so quick was he at his work, for it stood him upon, that upon repudiation of the lady he clapt up a marriage for his son, the Lord Herbert, with Lady Mary Sidney, daughter to Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputy of Ireland."

This story is incorrectly related by Naunton. The above incidents did not happen in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the exception of the marriage of the Earl of Pembroke to Lady Mary Sidney, which took place twenty-three years after the repudiation here mentioned. The mistake may be thus rectified: William, the old Earl of Pembroke, was a confidential servant of King Edward the Sixth, and a Protestant, "always of the King's religion, and an overzealous professor," according to Naunton. In May 1553, when Lady Jane Gray and her sister Mary were married, Henry Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, was also married to their sister Catharine. These alliances between families of such influence were pleas-

ing to the young King, who imagined he saw therein additional security for the reformed religion. Edward died July 6th, about two months after these marriages. The Earl of Pembroke, who had been privy to the designs of the Duke of Northumberland, as Heylin in his *Ecclesiastical History* informs us, on the King's death acknowledged Lady Jane Gray as Queen, and, with some other members of the Privy Council, signed a letter to the Princess Mary, requesting her to lay aside her claims and submit to the then sovereign. But, when he found that the nation was averse to the cause of Lady Jane, he deserted his former friends, convoked a meeting at Baynard Castle in favour of Mary, and for his own safety shewed the utmost zeal in her cause.

We find him, July 19th, thirteen days after the demise of the King, proclaiming Queen Mary in the City of London at Baynard Castle, his family residence, and then at St. Paul's Cross. On this occasion, or very shortly after, it is probable that he asked the Queen's pardon for his presumption in intermarrying with the blood royal, as Lady Catharine Gray was daughter of the Duchess of Suffolk, niece of Henry the Eighth. Upon the repudiation of this lady, Mary Sidney was not, as alleged by Naunton, her immediate successor. Lord Herbert was then married to Anne, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury; and lastly, in 1576, some years after the demise of his father, to Lady Mary Sidney. The singularity of the Earl marrying a niece of the Dudleys, whose cause his father had so shamelessly deserted twenty-three years before, and whose relative he himself had then divorced, fully justifies the conclusion that Naunton is right in assigning a political reason for this match. The enigma may be easily solved. The Dudleys had been restored to favour, Ambrose being created Earl of Warwick, and Robert Earl of Leicester, by Queen Elizabeth.

The Earl of Pembroke, seeing this, and being wishful to make some atonement for his father's treachery and his own weakness, no sooner found himself disengaged than he determined to conciliate the Dudleys by proposing a matrimonial alliance with their niece,

the Lady Mary Sidney. His first wife, the Lady Catharine Grey, was still languishing in the Tower, into which confinement she had been thrown by Mary and retained by Elizabeth, for presuming to marry Edward Seymour, Earl of Hereford (who was also immured there), without the royal permission. This unfortunate lady at length died in prison, after a protracted captivity.

We may conjecture that the refined mind of Mary Sidney revolted at the weak and versatile conduct of the Earl of Pembroke, which, however, was perhaps very much hidden from her view by a degree of real affection on his part, as well as her own. But she cannot have failed to feel some compunction at becoming the third wife of a man whose first wife, cruelly divorced, was then pining in the hopeless solitude of a prison.

Dudley, Earl of Leicester, seems to have been equally active in promoting this alliance with the Pembroke family. We find, among the Sidney papers, a letter from her father to the Earl of Leicester, dated Feby. 4th, 1576, at Dundalk, in Ireland. He first expatiates on the honour which would be conferred on his house by such an alliance, and then proceeds to say,—“I have so joyfully at heart this happy advancement of my child that I would be a year in close prison sooner than it should break. But, alas! my dearest lord, mine ability answereth not mine hearty desire. I am poor: mine estate, as well in livelihood and moveables, is not unknown to your lordship, which wanteth much to make me able to equal that which I know my Lord of Pembroke may have. Two thousand pounds, I confess, I have bequeathed her, which your lordship knoweth I might better spare her dead than one thousand living; and, in truth, my lord, I have it not, but borrow it I must, and so I will; and if your lordship will get me leave that I may feed my eyes with that joyful sight of their coupling, I will give her a cup worth five hundred pounds. Good my lord, bear with my poverty, for, if I had it, little would I regard any sum of money, but willingly would give it, protesting before the Almighty God, that if He and all the powers on earth would give me my choice for a husband

for her I would choose the Earl of Pembroke." It is painful to find so worthy a man, and so faithful a servant of his sovereign, driven to a confession of poverty, and it reflects some disgrace on a government by no means impoverished which could leave him to be a prey to penury. But this explanation thus candidly given to the princely Earl of Leicester was not in vain. Avarice was not among his vices, and from his own treasures he very materially increased the portion of the young Countess. The readiness with which he agreed to the match, and the liberality with which he promoted it, furnish an additional ground for belief that political reasons for strengthening his interest at court was a more powerful motive than either the advancement or domestic comfort of his niece. The great men of these times, however lavish of money and liberal of gifts, were seldom so without some motive besides affection: ambition with them was generally paramount, and in none was it ever more strongly developed than in the designing Earl of Leicester.

On the part of Lady Mary, undoubtedly, it was a marriage prompted by affection, and it appears, under whatever auspices it may have been set on foot, to have been such as to realize her most ardent desires for domestic happiness. Her husband is represented by the writers of the time as the friend and patron of religion and learning, and as a man of talent and integrity; and it must be remembered that, if he consulted his advancement by this marriage, he only followed a plan very generally pursued by the noble families of that time.

After their marriage they sometimes resided at Baynard Castle, the Earl's London residence, an extensive mansion on the banks of the Thames, in the parish of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. Here in unison they exercised their munificence towards the unfortunate learned. Of this, perhaps, Shakspeare himself partook, as their son William Lord Herbert was afterwards in the number of his patrons, probably following the example of his parents. At this period the poet, harassed and destitute, had just entered upon his career in connection with the stage.

The Globe theatre stood on the bank of the river, opposite to Baynard Castle, and near the gates of that mansion was another theatre, occupying the site of the present Playhouse Yard.

Occasionally they resided at Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, and sometimes at Wilton, in that county, the patrimonial residence of the Earl of Pembroke. In the latter neighbourhood especially the Countess seems to have acted with her wonted liberality towards the needy literati. We find mention made by Anthony à Wood (sub nomine) of Thomas Mouffett, who wrote "*Nosomantica Hippocratea*," and other medical works printed at Frankfort 1588, who resided near Wilton, subsisting on a pension granted to him by the Countess of Pembroke. He is also mentioned in the will of the Earl, as his physician,* and as one of the witnesses to his will. The Earl therein bequeaths him 100*l.* yearly, and 20*l.* each Christmas to purchase a new gown, so long as he shall be physician to the family. The dramatic poet, Philip Massinger, was born at Wilton in 1585, and was afterwards assisted by the Earl in completing his education at Oxford. He probably received his Christian name in compliment to Sir Philip Sidney. His father, Arthur Massinger, was a dependant of the family, and is named as a witness to the Earl's will, and therein receives a continuation of his pension of 20*l.* yearly during his life.

Some time they occasionally passed in Wales. The Earl in his will enumerates large estates in South Wales; and Sir John Harrington, in his "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," speaking of Gervase Babington, Bishop of Worcester, says that the Earl and Countess of Pembroke were instrumental in placing him in the see of Llandaff, near them at Cardiff, which evidently implies their residence there.

On the 8th April, 1580, her eldest son, William, afterwards third Earl of Pembroke of this line, was born. Queen Elizabeth, Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, and Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, were his sponsors, Sir Philip

* See the same Dr. Muffett attendant on the Duchess of Somerset in 1587, in our April Magazine, pp. 376, 378. *Edit.*

Sidney representing the latter. It is uncertain at what period his second son Philip was born, probably about 1584, as he is called in a letter from Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, in 1597, "little Mr. Herbert;" certainly not much later, as he was created Earl of Montgomery in 1605, having been previously a Knight and Gentleman of the Bedchamber. She had a daughter named Anne, of whom it is only known that she died young, after her father, and was buried at Cambridge. Ambrose Dudley, her uncle, makes affectionate mention of the Countess in his will, bequeathing her a diamond of the value of fifty pounds.

In this year her brother, Sir Philip Sidney, being insulted by Vere Earl of Oxford, who had called him "puppy," and being deprived by the Queen of the power of obtaining satisfaction from his adversary, was unwilling to endure this slight upon his honour in the eyes of the court, and retired to Wilton, where his sister was then residing. Here, reposing from the splendid fatigues of pomp and pageantry, tranquillized by the placid enjoyments of a rural life, and listening to the suggestions of his talented sister, he began the composition of his *Arcadia*. Tradition tells us that a great portion of this pastoral romance was written in the neighbouring woods; and, if this be true, it would appear from the dedication to her that the Countess was the companion of his excursions, and assisted him with the suggestions of her lively fancy. A desire to give all the scanty information that we can respecting this illustrious lady, and the very active part which she took in bringing this work before the public, will plead as an excuse for the insertion of the dedication of "The Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*."

"To my dear lady and sister the Countess of Pembroke.

"Here now have you (most dear, and most worthy to be most dear, lady) this idle work of mine, which I fear, like the spider's web, will be thought fitter to be swept away than worn to any other purpose. For my part, in very truth, (as the cruel fathers among the Greeks were wont to do to the babes they would not foster,) I could not find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetful-

ness this child which I am loth to father. *But you desired me to do it;* and your desire to my heart is an absolute commandment. Now it is done only for you, only to you; if you keep it to yourself, or to such friends who will weigh errors in the balance of good will, I hope for the father's sake it will be pardoned, perchance made much of, though in itself it have deformities. For indeed, for severer eyes it is not, being but a trifle; and that triflingly handled. Your dear self can best witness the manner, being done in loose sheets of paper, most of it in your presence, the rest by sheets sent unto you as fast as they were done. In sum, a young head, not so well staid as I would it were (and shall be, when God will), having many, many conceits begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster, and more sorry might I be that they came in than that they got out. But his chief safety shall be the not walking abroad, and his chief protection the bearing the livery of your name, which, if much good-will do not deceive me, is worthy to be a sanctuary for a greater offender. This say I, because I know the virtue so, and this say I because it may be ever so, or, to say better, because it *will* be ever so. Read it then at your idle times, and the follies your good judgment will find in it, blame not, but laugh at. And so, looking for no better stuff than, as in a haberdasher's shop, glasses or feathers, you will continue to love the writer, who doth exceedingly love you, and most heartily prays you may long live to be a principal ornament to the family of the Sidneys.

"Your loving brother,

"PHILIP SIDNEY."

It was perhaps at this period that Sir Philip and his sister commenced that translation of the Psalms which is generally considered a joint production of these noble relatives. The latter part was most probably translated by her after the death of her brother, at intervals of retirement, when, now alone, with a melancholy pleasure, she completed a work once entered upon in conjunction with a beloved relative tied by similarity of sentiment and mutual affection.

In September 1584 we conclude that she was residing at Wilton, from a letter published in the "Stradling Correspondence;" it is written by her father Sir Henry Sidney, then on a visit there to Sir Edward Stradling, and proposes a marriage between his younger son Robert, and Barbara Gamage, a Welsh heiress, to whom Sir Edward was guardian. The year 1586 was replete with calamities for this illustrious lady. Her father died May 5th in that year, in the 56th year of his age, at Worcester, according to Antony à Wood; at Ludlow, says Bliss, the editor of the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*."* The grave had scarcely closed on him, ere it again opened to receive her surviving parent, who died on the eleventh of August following, at Penshurst. On the death of her father, the Earl of Pembroke succeeded him in the office of Lord President of Wales; and consequently Ludlow Castle would now occasionally be her residence. But even now her bereavements had not ceased; her brother Sir Philip Sidney, who had been appointed to the command of the cavalry in the Low Countries, under his uncle the Earl of Leicester, and had also been made lord or governor of Flushing, received a fatal wound at the skirmish of Zutphen, 22nd September, of which he died on the seventeenth of October following. No account is left of the manner in which the Countess received this sad intelligence; but we may easily imagine from the mutual affection which ever existed between them, and the melancholy ardour with which she cherished his memory, that her grief was most poignant. And how could it be less, when the nation deplored his loss as a public calamity? Queen Elizabeth, who had before styled him "*her own Philip*," in opposition to him of Spain, sent him a letter of consolation, when on his death-bed, written with her own hand; and all England put on mourning for the departed hero. His funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral was defrayed at the public expense, and the name of the Earl of

Pembroke is among the many illustrious mourners who attended it. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge each published a volume of elegies lamenting his death; and after a lapse of forty-two years, Fulke Greville, the great Lord Brooke, considered it worthy to be recorded on his tomb, that he was the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. The best poets of the day celebrated his virtues, and his sister added an elegy to the number, preserved in the *Astrophel* of Spenser, where she is represented under the name of Clorinda.

In his will, he makes affectionate mention of her; "I give and bequeath to my dear sister the Countess of Pembroke my best jewel beset with diamonds."

As soon as the first emotions of grief had subsided, she determined to publish his "*Arcadia*," although it had been written merely for the amusement of herself and her friends, and her brother on his death-bed had requested that it should be destroyed. Her desire to keep alive every association connected with him, and thus to cherish his memory, will justify us in pardoning her disobedience to his injunctions.

As the work had been written at intervals, and was consequently in an unfinished state, she began to revise and improve it. From an address prefixed to some of the folio editions of the work, and signed with the initials H. S., it would seem that her corrections and alterations were so extensive as to give it the character of a joint production of Mary and Philip Sidney: "It moved that noble lady to whose honour consecrated, to whose protection it was committed, to take in hand the wiping away those spots wherewith the beauties thereof were unworthily blemished. But, as often repairing a ruinous house, the mending of some old part occasioneth the making of some new; so here her honourable labour, began in correcting the faults, ended in supplying the defects; by the view of what was ill-done, guided to the consideration of what was not done. Which part, with what advice entered into, with what success it had been passed through, most by her doing, all by her directing, if they may be entreated not to

* Worcester is right: see in our own vol. IV. N. S. p. 382, the Charges and Expenses of conveying the corpse from Worcester to Penshurst. *Edit.*

define which are unfurnished with means to discern, the rest it is hoped will favourably censure. *It is now by more than one interest the Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*; done, as it was, for her; as it is, by her. Neither shall these pains be the last (if no unexpected accident cut off her determination) which the everlasting love of her excellent brother will make her consecrate to his memory."

The "*Arcadia*" was first published at London in the year 1590, in quarto, and passed through six editions during her life. From a letter of Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, in 1599, found in the collection of the Sidney Letters by Collins, we learn that it came out in an expensive form, and that, in consequence of a good and cheap edition having been printed in Scotland, Ponsonby, the printer of the original edition, must either come down in his prices, or be content to keep his copies on hand. There have been, in all, fourteen impressions of this work, the last in 1725, when it was published in folio, with the language modernised by Mrs. Stanley, and consequently deprived of one of its most pleasing features, its simplicity. It was doubtless a desire on the part of Lady Sidney and her husband to cherish the memory of the author, that caused the most interesting scenes of the "*Arcadia*" to be represented on the lower panels of one of the apartments at Wilton.

Among the literary men encouraged by the Countess was Samuel Daniel, one of the best poets of the reign of Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1562, and by the munificence of the Earl received a liberal education, and completed it at Oxford. He resided much with the Pembroke family, and a saying of his is recorded that "Wilton had been his best school," which speaks highly for the exemplary manner in which the economy of that mansion was conducted; doubtless, he had there an opportunity of seeing much that was good and noble, with as little alloy as could be reasonably expected. Daniel was tutor to Lady Anne Clifford, (daughter of the Earl of Cumberland,) first Countess of Dorset, and afterwards the second wife of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. The

Countess of Pembroke appears now to have devoted herself to the practice of private virtues, and the advancement of learning. She was not allowed by the splendour of the court of Elizabeth to enter into its gaieties: and she did not afterwards take any part in the intrigues of the courtiers who surrounded the weak and pedantic James, although undoubtedly, among her other virtues, maternal solicitude would not be wanting for the advancement of her sons, then entering upon manhood. The reward of this self-denial was the good will of all, and the absence of any one who was wishful to detract from her merits.

In May 1590 she completed a translation from the French of the "*Discourse of Life and Death*," by Lord Plessis du Mornay, the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney. This and her translation of the tragedy of "*Antony*" were printed in 1592. To them we shall refer more fully when noticing her literary productions.

In 1591 Abraham Fraunce, the poet, dedicated to her his poem called "*The Countess of Pembroke's Ivychurch*," so named from the estate of Ivychurch near Salisbury, in Wiltshire, which her husband afterwards left her by will, and which was, probably, her marriage settlement.* This work contains a translation of Tasso's "*Aminta*," and a "*History of the Heathen Deities*," in awkward English hexameters. He also wrote a work called "*The Countess of Pembroke's Emanuel, or Christ's Passion*," a subject on which she afterwards wrote. In the third part of

* The following passage is from Aubrey's manuscript Wiltshire Collections: "*Ivy Church* (Coenobium Ederosum.) A priori of monkes, adjoining to Clarendon Parke, a grove of elmes, and prospect over the city of Salisbury, and the adjacent parts. The Right Honourable Mary Countesse of Pembroke much delighted in this place, (Henry Earl of Pembroke had a lease of it from the Church of Sarum,) as also her brother Sir Philip Sydney, who wrote here much of the *Arcadia*. It is adjoining to Clarendon Parke pale, a delicate grove of elmes, and a noble prospect to Salisbury, and over the country west and north." Hoare's South Wiltshire, Alderbury Hundred, p. 187.

the Ivychurch he thus addresses her : roinæ, eruditæ Dominæ, Mariæ Comitessæ Pembrokiensi :

"Illustrissimæ atque ornatissimæ He-

Nympha Charis Chariton, morientis imago Philippi,
Accipe spirantem post funera rursus Amintam ;
Accipe nobilium dulcissima dogmata vatum,
Delicias, Musas, mysteria, denique quicquid
Græcia docta dedit, aut regia Roma reliquit,
Quod fructum flori, quod miscuit utile dulci.—DEVOTISS. AB. FR."

He thus quaintly dedicates his "Emanuel" to her :

"To the right excellent and most honourable Lady, the Lady Mary Countess of Pembroke,

"Mary, the best mother, sends her best babe to a Mary, Lord to a lady's sight, and Christ to a Christian learning.

"Your honour's affectionate,
ABRAHAM FRAUNCE."

The author hereby endeavours to repay the numerous benefits which he had received from the Pembroke and Sidney families. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards entered Gray's Inn, where he continued until he was called to the bar of the court of the Marches of Wales. Here most probably he enjoyed the patronage of Sir Henry Sidney, as he did afterwards of his successor Henry Earl of Pembroke, who, in 1590, recommended him to Lord Burghley, as being fully qualified for the office of Her Majesty's solicitor in that court. If his merits as a lawyer did not very much exceed those as a poet, there was more of regard to friendship than truth in this recommendation.

In 1592, Daniel, her poet, as he is emphatically called, addressed her in his collection of poems, entitled, "Delia." He endeavours to comfort her for the loss of her brother, and tells her that God shows his love in thus chastening her.

In 1593 Thomas Morley published twenty canzonets, which were dedicated to the most rare and accomplished lady, "the Lady Mary, Countess of Pembroke."

In 1594, Daniel dedicated to her his play of Cleopatra.

Among the Sloanian MSS. we find a copy of a manuscript letter of hers, preserved in the library of Lambeth House, to Sir Edward Wotton, brother of the great statesman Sir Henry Wotton, supposed to have been written about this period (1594). It bears reference

to some composition begun in former times, perhaps in conjunction with her departed brother, which she is now desirous to reclaim :

"COUSIN WOTTON,

"That first message this paper shall deliver is my best salutation, and ever well-wishing to yourself from that wonted good affection still continued, do acknowledge you worthy of the same regard, wherein you are assured to rest, for such hath been your merit, not only towards myself, but in memory of that love to him which held you a dear and special friend of his, (who was to me, as you know,) I must, and do, and ever will do you this right ; which done, the next is that these may redeem a certain old passion which long time since I left in your hands, only being desirous to review what the image would be of those fled times, I very well know, unworthy of the humour that then possessed me ; and such as I know no reason you should render me any account of. Yet if your care of these follies, of such a toy, have chanced to keep that which myself have left, my earnest desire is that I may again see it, that by this bearer, my honest servant Ramsay, safely sealed I may receive it, assuring you I will, when you will, store you with other things better worth your keeping. Only satisfy me in this, and I will make good my word at any time. More I will not trouble you with at this present.

"I rest now and ever,

"Your loving friend,

"MARY PEMBROKE."

This letter, which appears from the style to have been written in a hurried manner, probably refers to her poem on the Passion of our Saviour, which at some former period she may have placed in the hands of Sir Edward Wotton, or perhaps setting little value upon it at the time she may have given it to him. To that work we shall again have occasion to refer. H. T. R.

(To be continued.)

**THE ASSASSINATION OF
GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, BY JOHN FELTON.**

*(With a Plate, containing Portraits of the Duke lying dead, and of his Assassin, and
a Representation of the Dagger-knife.)*

THE assassination of the Duke of Buckingham at Portsmouth on the 23d of August, 1628, was an event which at the period of its occurrence was regarded with general emotion at home, and not without interest in foreign countries. England, France, and Spain were then the kingdoms of three youthful monarchs, and were each really governed by their respective ministers, the favourites of their masters, and the sole arbiters of their politics. Charles had his Buckingham, Louis his Richelieu, and Philip his Olivarez. It was under these circumstances, when Buckingham was in the plenitude of his power, that his career was suddenly and unexpectedly cut short by the hand of John Felton.

Although there were as yet no newspapers, yet we are not without various narratives of the occurrence, which fully detail all the particulars. One of these was published very shortly after in Howes's continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, 1631; another was given by Sir Henry Wotton in his *Life of the Duke*; there is another, very circumstantial, in Lord Clarendon's *History*; and a fourth in the memoirs of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, tinged with the view of the Puritanical and discontented party.*

But, before all these in interest, if not in completeness, is an account which was written on the very day

of the occurrence by Dudley Lord Carleton, in order to communicate the catastrophe to the Queen.† It is as follows:

"Maddam,—I am to trouble your Grace with a most lamentable relation. This day betwixt nine and ten of the clock in the morning, the Duke of Buckingham, then coming out of a parlor into a hall to goe to his coach, and soe to the King, (who was four miles off,) having about him diverse Lords,‡ Colonells, and Captains, and many of his owne servants, was by one Felton (once a Lieutenant of this our army) slaine at one blow with a dagger-knife. In his staggering he turned about, uttering only this word, 'villaine!' and never spake word more, but presently plucking out the knife from himself before he fell to the ground, hee made towards the traytor two or three paces, and then fell against a table, although he were upheld by divers that were neere him, that (through the villaine's close carriage in the act) could not perceive him hurt at all, but guess'd him to be suddenly over-sway'd with some apoplexie, till they saw the blood come gushing from his mouth and the wound so fast, that life and breath at once left his begored body.

"Maddam, you may easily guesse what outcries were then made by us, that were commanders and officers there present, when wee saw him thus dead in a moment, and slaine by an unknowne hand, for it seems that the Duke himselfe onely knew who it was that had murdered him, and by meanes of the confused presse at the instant about his person, wee neither did nor could. The souldiers feare his losse

* There is still another narrative, that will sometimes be found quoted, in Howell's Letters. The writer of the Pictorial History of England says, "This admirable letter-writer is generally well informed as to passing events; but"—then proceeds to show that he incorrectly described the conversation of the Duke and Soubise. The fact, however, is, that the greater part of Howell's Letters are fabrications, written by him from recollection or from pamphlets, when in prison, for the mere purpose of making up a book for sale. It is not, therefore, surprising if they are frequently found defective when compared with really contemporary evidence.

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† Published in Ellis's Original Letters, First Series, vol. iii. p. 256. The Editor has omitted his customary reference to his authority, but the original is presumed to be in the British Museum.

‡ Among the other persons of distinction present were the Earl of Cleveland, "who had but newly turned his back from the Duke, and was so near that he heard the thump," and "a Scottishman, a bishop of Ireland," who was probably Robert Echlin, Bishop of Down and Connor; they stated that when Felton gave the blow he said, "God have mercy upon thy soul." Letter of Mr. Mead to Sir M. Stuteville, Ellis's First Series, iii. 261.

will be their utter ruine; wherefore att the instant the house and court about it were full, every man present with the Duke's body endeavouring a care of itt. In the mean time Felton pass'd the throng, which was confusedly great, not soe much as mark'd or followed, in soe much that, not knowing where nor who he was that had done that fact, some came to keep guard at the gates, and others went to the ramparts of the towne, in all which tyme the villaine was standing in the kitchin of the same house; and after the inquiry made by a multitude of capitaines and gentlemen then pressing into the house and court, and crying out amaine, 'Where is the villaine?' 'Where is the butcher?' hee most audaciously and resolutely drawing forth his sword, came out and went amongst them saying boldly, 'I am the man, heere I am;' upon which divers drew upon him, with intent to have then dispatcht him; but Sir Thomas Morton, myselfe, and some others, us'd such means (though with much trouble and difficulty) that we drew him out of their hands; and by order of my Lord High Chamberlaine, wee had the charge of keeping him from any comming to him, untill a guard of musketeers were brought to convey him to the Governor's house, where we were discharg'd.

"My Lord High Chamberlaine and Mr. Secretary Cooke, [who] were then at the Governor's house, did there take his examination, of which as yet there is nothing knowne; onely whilst he was in our custody I asked him several questions, to which he answer'd, viz. He sayd, he was a Protestant in religion; hee also expressed himselfe that he was partly discontented for want of eighty pounds pay which was due unto him; and for that, he being a Lieutenant of a company of foot, the company was given over his head unto another; and yet hee sayd that that did not move him to this resolution, but that he reading the Remonstrance of the House of Parliament, it came into his mind, that in committing the act of killing the Duke, hee should do his country great good-service. And hee sayd that to-morrow he was to be pray'd for in London. I then asked him at what church and to what purpose: hee told me at a church by Fleet-street Conduit, and, as for a man much discontented in mind. Now wee, seeing things to fall from him in this manner, suffer'd him not to be further question'd by any, thinking it much fitter for the Lords to examine him, and to finde it out, and knowe from him whether he was encouraged and sett on by any to performe this wicked deed.

"But to return to the screeches made

att the fatal blow given,—the Duchesse of Buckingham and the Countesse of Anglesey* came forth into a gallery which look'd into the hall, where they might behold the blood of their dearest lord gushing from him:—ah, poore ladies! such was their screeching, teares, and distractions, that I never in my life heard the like before, and hope never to heare the like againe. His Ma^{ty}'s grieve for the losse of him was expressed to be more than great, by the many teares hee hath shed for him, with which I will conclude this sad and untimely newes.

"Felton had sowed a writing in the crowne of his hatt, half within the lynning, to shew the cause why hee putt this cruel act in execution; thinking he should have beene slaine in the place: and it was thus:—

"'If I bee slaine, let no man condemne me, but rather condemne himselfe; it is for our sinns that our harts are hardned, and become sencelesse, or else hee had not gone soe long unpunished. John Felton.'

"'He is unworthy of the name of a Gentleman, or Soldier, in my opinion, that is afraid to sacrifice his life for the honor of God, his King and Country. John Felton.'

"Maddam, this is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; yet all too much too, if it had soe pleased God. I thought it my bounden duty, howsoever, to let your Ma^{ty} have the first intelligence of it, by the hand of, Maddam, Your sorrowfull Servant, DUDLEY CARLETON.

"To her Majesty the Queen."

If we now turn to the narrative of Lord Clarendon, it will be found to complete the history of this calamity:

"About nine in the morning Felton pressed, without suspicion, among many suitors and dependants who crowded the Duke's levee, into a parlour in which the Duke was to breakfast. This parlour was divided from the hall by a kind of lobby, or entry, at the end of which, next the hall, was a curtain that was raised up when any person went out or in. The Duke was at that time in his chamber, dressing himself, surrounded by persons of quality, and officers of the Fleet and Army, among whom were M. de Soubize brother to the Duke of Rohan, and other gentlemen of France; and had just received letters, in which he was advertised that Rochelle had relieved itself; and was in haste to go and acquaint the King with the good news, the court being then at Southwick, the house of Sir Daniel Nor-

* The wife of the Duke's brother.

ton, five miles from Portsmouth. Felton, when he perceived that the Duke was about to quit his chamber, withdrew into the lobby; and the Duke soon after entered the parlour with Sir Thomas Fryer, a colonel in the army, to whom he was speaking. Felton suffered them to pass him; and the Duke, just as he came to the curtain, stooping to take leave of Sir Thomas Fryer, Felton immediately seized the opportunity, drew his knife, and reaching over the Duke's shoulder, as if to raise the curtain, thrust the blade into his breast under the left pap with such force that it reached his heart. As soon as he had given the wound he quitted the knife, which he left in the Duke's belly, and threw his hat on the ground. The Duke at the instant of his feeling the blow, clapped his hand on the hilt of his sword, and cried out, as some say with an oath, 'the villain has killed me.' He then drew the knife from the wound himself, and, staggering some paces forward, sunk down under the hall-table.

"Surrounded as he was by suitors and servants, no man saw the blow; but all were instantly alarmed by the incidents that followed it. He was placed, yet alive, on the hall table, where, after struggling with death about ten minutes, he expired without speaking one word after his first exclamation. Such was the general consternation and horror conceived at the fact, that, within a very few minutes after the body was placed on the table in the hall, there was not a living creature about it, nor in any of the adjacent rooms, any more (says Sir Henry Wotton) than if it had lain in the sands of Ethiopia. A crowd, however, soon gathered about the door; and, as no man had seen the blow, or him that gave it, every man made his own conjecture, and declared it as a thing known. The general opinion was, that the fact had been committed by the French; for, the French gentlemen who had been about the Duke, being in great trouble and perplexity lest the news he had received should prevent or delay his voyage, had insisted, with all the vehement eagerness peculiar to the language of that people, that the news could not possibly be true. Those, therefore, who did not understand French supposed they had been angry, and had used the Duke rudely; on which they seized M. Soubize and some others, who were in great danger of being slain on the spot, but that Felton, who had gone through the hall into the kitchen, and thence to the area before the door, where he was walking with great composure, hearing the scuffle, ran in among the crowd, and cried out, 'I am he that hath

done the deed; let no man suffer that is innocent.' The moment he had made this declaration, those who were most furious ran at him with their swords drawn, to kill him; but others, who were at least equally concerned in the loss, and equally touched with a sense of it, defended him, that he might be reserved for more judicial examination, and suffer with greater solemnity of justice. Felton, however, opened his breast to the swords of the most outrageous, not only with calmness but cheerfulness, being willing rather to fall a sacrifice to their sudden anger, than be reserved to that punishment which he knew would be inflicted upon him. It was soon known who he was; and, being taken into a private room by some persons of the best condition, they thought fit so far to dissemble as to mention the Duke's wound as dangerous only, and not mortal. Upon which Felton smiled, and said, 'he knew well enough that he had given a blow which had determined all their hopes.' Being then asked by whose instigation he had committed so horrid a murder, he answered, with great dignity, 'they might at once give up that inquiry, for that no man living had credit or power enough to have engaged him in such an action; that it proceeded only from himself; that his purpose had been formed by the impulse of his own conscience, and was known only to God and himself. His motives, he said, would appear, if his hat were found, in which he had fixed them in writing, believing it probable that he might perish in the attempt.' The hat was indeed by this time produced, having been taken up near the lobby where Felton had dropped it."

The assassin is described by Sir Henry Wotton as "a younger brother of mean fortunes, in the county of Suffolk,* by name John Felton, by

* The family of Felton, of Playford, in Suffolk, was raised to a Baronetcy in 1620, and its sole heiress was married in 1695 to John Hervey, afterwards the first Earl of Bristol. It does not appear how nearly John Felton was related to Sir Henry Felton, the first Baronet; but he was visited in prison by the Earl and Countess of Arundel, and Lord Maltravers their son, who were said to be of his kindred. Ellis's Original Letters. There is in the parish of Ashbocking, near Helmingham, in Suffolk, a small farm, which, it is reported in the neighbourhood, belonged to the murderer. This, a few years since, was the property of a Mr. Welham, and was purchased by him of the Earl of Bristol, who inherited considerable estates in the parish from the marriage above

nature of a deep melancholy, silent, and gloomy constitution, but bred in the active way of a souldier, and thereby raised to the place of Lieutenant to a foote company in the regiment of Sir James Ramsey."

Sir Simond D'Ewes describes him as "a gentleman of very ancient familie of gentry in Suffolke; very valourous, and of a stout spirit. Hee had been a lieutenante under a capitaine in the late unfortunate voyage to the island of Ré, and was before alsoe employed in the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir Edward Cecil viscount Wimbledon, in the year 1625. Ther had been an ancient quarrell betweene him and Sir Henrie Hungate knight, whose secret lust hee had discovered, and received from him a most base revenge, being wounded by him in his bedd verie dangerouslie; soe as Sir Henry haveing afterwarde by some meanes pacified him, yet when hee saw him recovered, ever feared him, and therefore was, I believe, the chief instrument with the Duke (in whose favour he had a great share) to deprive Mr. Felton once, if not twice, of the capitaines place of that company over which he commanded as lieutenant."

Echard adds this further anecdote of him: "Felton was a man of that stout spirit, that upon receiving an injury from a gentleman, he cut off a piece of his little finger, and sent it home with a challenge, to let him know he valued not his whole body so that he might obtain his revenge."

"In a by-cutler's shop of Tower-hill," (continues Sir Henry Wotton,) Felton "bought a tenpenny knife (so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt), and the sheath thereof he sewed to the lining of his pocket, that he might at any time draw forth the blade alone with one hand, for he had maimed the other. This done, he made shift, partly, it is said, on horseback, and partly on foot, to get to Portsmouth, for he was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little edged his desperation."

mentioned, and the present Marquess has, it is believed, still some land there. The surname of Felton does not appear in the Ashbocking Register, but Felton, son of Edward Mann, esq. was baptized there 26 Jan. 1668. (Information of D. E. Davy, esq. of Ufford.)

Sir Simond D'Ewes concludes his story as follows:—"Being removed from Portsmouth in September to the Tower of London, and well lodged and used, having the diet accustomed to prisoners in that place allowed him, he was at one time there threatened by Sir Edward Sackville, Earle of Dorset, that he should be forced upon the racke to confess who were privie with him and consenting to the Duke's death. 'I have,' said he, 'alreadie tolde the truth in that point upon my salvation; and if I be further questioned by torture, I will accuse you, and you onlie, my Lord of Dorset, to be of conspiracie with me.' At last he was brought to his triall at the King's-bench barre in Westminster-hall, on Thursday the 27th day of November, in the morning, and the knife, all defiled and besmeared with blood, as it came out of the Duke's breast, was laied before him in open court. He instantly acknowledged himselfe to be the author, and soe received the sentence of condemnation. The next day he received the sacrament of the Lordes Supper in the forenoon with great desire and devotion; and the day following, Nov. 29, Saturday, he was hanged at Tyburne in the morning, where he made a verie pious and Christian end, still affirming to the last that he had never slaine the Duke, but that he assured himselfe thereby to save church and state from imminent and unavoidable ruine."

The body of the assassin was taken to Portsmouth, there to be hanged in chains. The gibbet was erected on the beach, and an obelisk close to the bathing-rooms, which is the boundary mark of the ancient limits of the borough, still contains an oak post full of nails, which was part of the gibbet.

The head of this memorable person, engraved in our plate, is copied from a small quarto print, which represents him at whole length, standing in a room, and which is thus inscribed:—

"The lively Portraiture of Iohn Felton, who most miserably kild the right Hon^{ble} George Villeirs, Duke of Buckingham, August y^e 23, 1628."

"This print," says Granger, "which is supposed to be unique, is in the collection of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Court near Uxbridge." It is now in the Bodleian Library at Ox-

ford, in the valuable illustrated Clarendon formed by the late Alexander Sutherland, esq.

There is a print extant representing the Assassination, which was copied by Richard Sawyer for H. Rodd in 1822; but it was not worth that attention. It was probably the design of some German artist, made for one of the historical volumes of the nature of an Annual Register, which were printed on the continent, and as little authentic as many designs of foreign events which are given in our modern pictorial newspapers.

The weapon represented in the plate (from a drawing by Dr. Bromet, F.S.A.) is still preserved at Newnham Padox in Warwickshire, the seat of the Earls of Denbigh, having been traditionally handed down as the instrument of the Duke's assassination, preserved by his sister the first Countess of Denbigh.

This appears to be good authority for its identity, though its appearance is scarcely consistent with Sir Henry Wotton's account, followed by most other historical writers, that the fatal weapon was a common tenpenny knife bought upon Tower Hill. Lord Carleton, in his contemporary letter, termed it, as we have seen, "a dagger knife;" Sir Simonds D'Ewes describes it to have been "a long knife with a white haft."

The knife represented in the plate is a double weapon, which may be united or separated by means of two pivots in its handle, and must have been more costly than such a knife as Sir Henry Wotton described. If drawn with one hand from a sheath sewn to the lining of the assassin's pocket, as stated in the same narrative, it must have been used as a simple dagger, one blade lying on the other.*

The paper found in Felton's hat† is supposed to be still in existence, and a fac-simile of the writing is given in C. J. Smith's "Historical and Literary

Curiosities," 1840, 4to. It runs as follows:—

That man is cowardly, base, and deserveth not the name of a gentleman or souldier that is not willinge to sacrifice his life for the honor of his God, his Kinge, and his Countrie. Lett noe man commend me for doeinge of it, but rather discommend themselves, as the cause of it, for if God had not taken away o^r hartes for our sinnes, he would not have gone so longe unpunished.

Jo. felton.

This paper is twice indorsed (in the handwriting of John Evelyn,) "A Note found about Felton when he killed the Duke of Buckingham 23^o Aug. 1628." It came into Evelyn's possession from his mother-in-law Lady Brown, whose father, Sir Edward Nicholas, was one of the magistrates before whom Felton was examined at Portsmouth:‡ and with the other Evelyn papers it passed to Mr. Upcott of the London Institution. This appears a well attested pedigree, but still it is difficult to reconcile with it the statement of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, that "The writing was as followeth, consisting of two severall and divided pieces, with his name subscribed to either of them :

"Let no man commend me for doing it, but rather discommend themselves; for, if God had not taken away their harts for their sins, he had not gone so long unpunished."
JOHN FELTON."

"That man, in my opinion, is cowardlie and base, and deserveth not the name of a gentleman nor souldier, that is unwilling to sacrifice his life for the honour of God and the good of his King and Country."
JOHN FELTON."

Which arrangement agrees also with that already given in Lord Carleton's letter. It appears, on the whole, most probable that the MS. in Mr. Upcott's possession is only a copy of the two papers, placed together, but verbally the most correct version of the three, and made by or for Sir Edward Nicholas.

The portrait from which our Engraving is derived, of the Duke of Buckingham lying dead, is in the possession of the Marquess of Northampton at Castle Ashby. It is now engraved for the first time, with his Lordship's permission, from a drawing by Mr. G. P. Harding, F.S.A.

* There is a rough representation of it in this position in a volume entitled "Views on the Avon."

† The readers of popular history are told by Hume that "four or five lines of the Commons' Remonstrance were sewn in the Assassin's hat;" and so also in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.

‡ Ellis's Original Letters, iii. 256.



The house at which this important event occurred is still standing in the High Street at Portsmouth, No. 10. It is described to have been at the time the residence of Mr. Mason.* More recently it was the residence of the Rev. George Cuthbert, who was Chaplain to King George IV. an alderman, and several times mayor, of Portsmouth, his native town. He materially altered the appearance of the house by erecting a new front in advance of one half of it, and also by inserting sash windows.†

The kitchen to which Felton retired immediately after committing the fatal act, was the separate building seen in the further part of the view.

The present kitchen has a chimney-piece carved with grotesque heads, &c.

The external features of the house were probably fashionable in former times. There is still remaining in the town another mansion characterised by similar projections.

* Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes. A Dr. Mason had been secretary to the Duke on his expedition to the isle of Rhé. (MS. Harl. 7056, printed in Nichols's Hist. of Leicest. iii. 203.)

† For these particulars, and for an old drawing of the house, from which our view has been derived, we are indebted to Henry Slight, esq. of Portsmouth, who has made, and in part published, large collections relative to the history of that town.

The Duke of Buckingham's corpse was brought to London on Saturday the 30th of August, and attended by the nobility, his friends, and officers, by torch-light, to Wallingford House, near Charing Cross. A very sumptuous funeral was at first intended by the King; but this expense was subsequently relinquished on account of the necessary demands of the war with France.‡

The funeral took place at Westminster Abbey on the 18th of September. A vast and magnificent monument § to the Duke was erected on the north side of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, with effigies of himself and family; but the affection of his sister, the Countess of Denbigh, was not satisfied without also raising a cenotaph in the parish church at Portsmouth. The latter monument was most improperly placed at the east end of the church, immediately below the great window, and there it remained until very recently.

Mr. Slight has favoured us with the following description of the cenotaph.

The base of this monument consists of a broad slip of black marble, with a

‡ These circumstances, and others regarding the trial of Felton, &c. may be found in the letters printed in Sir Henry Ellis's First Series.

§ Engraved in Dart's Westminster Abbey, vol. i. pl. 43.

bold carved band of white marble. In the centre is a skull of white marble. On the right side a half-kneeling draperied female; her breasts bare, as are her arms, holding in her right hand the figure of a human heart. On the left side is a similar figure blowing

a trumpet. They are nearly the size of life, and of fine workmanship. They are backed by slabs of polished black marble, and between them is a square tablet of black, edged with a carved frame of white, and containing an inscription as follows:—

GEORGIO VILLERIO BUCKINGHAM. DUCI,
Qui Majoribus utrinq. clarissimis oriundus; Patre
Georgio Villerio de Brooksby in comit. Leicestr. milit.
Matre Maria Beaumont Buckingham. Comitissa;
Cunctis naturæ fortunæq. dotibus insignis,
Duorum prudentissimorum Principum gratia,
suisqu. meritis
Vota suorum supergress. rerum gerendarum moli
par, soli invidiæ impar: dum exercitus iterum
in hostem
parat, hoc in oppido, cædis immaniss. fatali arena,
novo cruoris & lachrimar. inundante oceano,
nefaria perditissimi Sicarii manu
percussus occubuit
Anno Domini 1628, mense Aug. 23.
Viro ad omnia quæ maxima essent nato, ejusqu.
et suis hic una confossis visceribus
Susanna Soror, Denbighiæ Comitissa
cum lachrymis et luctu perpetuo p.
Anno Domini 1631.
Tu Viator, si qua tibi pietatis viscera, tam indignum
tanti viri casum indignabundus geme,
et vale.

Above the figures and inscription is a bold cornice of veined marble, from which, on the right side, rises a pyramid of naval trophies, the anchor of the Lord High Admiral, the buoy, cables, and ropes, the mast and yard of a ship, the pennant, the rings, and appurtenances of the sails, with weapons used in naval warfare. On the left side is a similar pyramid of military trophies, viz. breastplates, shields, spears, and lances, the wheels of a cannon, flags, and banners. These are of fine and masterly execution in white marble, with a border of the same, and crowned by a cornice. Between these trophies, in a semicircular recess of black, stands a *solid* sepulchral urn,* surrounded by a gilt drapery,

and having at the summit a phoenix rising from gilt flames. The bird is represented like the large English bustard. Above the corners of the pyramids are two black slabs, on which are displayed in colours and carving the crests of the Duke, the naval anchor, &c. in lozenge-shaped tablets, and the marble here forms the crown of the arch which contains the urn, which is of bold and heavy carving. Above the centre of the arch is a large oval of white marble, surrounded by a drapery of gilded frieze, and containing an oval, in the centre of which are the armorial emblazonments and quarterings of the family, elaborately carved, and displayed in their proper colours, surrounded by a broad white garter, with the motto of the order of the Garter in raised gilt Roman letters, the buckle and point gilt; and, resting on this

* The figure of the female holding a heart has given rise to a popular opinion that the urn contained the heart of the Duke; but this is not the case. The urn is a solid mass; but from the inscription, and from the church books, it seems the Duke's bowels were interred in some part of the chancel. The church book of the period is now missing; but a transcript (if not the original) is said to be in the

British Museum, among certain papers of a former keeper of the MSS. Luke Allen, esq. During the removal of the monument in 1845 search was made for any deposit of lead or stone, but nothing was found.

oval is a ducal coronet, with the strawberry leaves and deep velvet cap. Two cornucopiæ appear below the arms and garter, one on either side, one overflowing with ripe fruits, the other teeming with clusters of flowers.

On either side of the coronet, instead of the usual supporters of the family arms, are two white cherubs naked, each supporting the oval shield with one hand, which appears above the cornucopia, while the other hand bears a golden trumpet, which each is sounding.

The coronet and arms are two feet four inches in height, and the whole structure rises to above twenty-two feet from the floor of the church.

In executing some repairs in the church in 1843 it became necessary to remove this splendid mural structure, which occupied the plain Saxon arch which had been in earlier times filled with the high altar.

Having obtained aid from the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, her Majesty's Lord High Chamberlain, Mr. Henry Slight, the historian of Portsmouth, undertook the reparation and re-erection of the monument, which has been re-gilt, the heraldry restored, and the statues and carvings thoroughly cleaned. It has been re-erected in the first arch on the southern side of the chancel, inclosed by an iron rail. The situation is not the best, but was the only one the church afforded for so large an erection.

Whatever may have been the unpopularity of Buckingham in his own day, and the aspersions upon his character by the fanatical and republican party, his character has been so favourably viewed by a recent Whig writer, that we are induced to make the quotation as a counterbalance to the sentiments of D'Ewes, &c.

"The man of the best disposition about the court of James we suspect to have been Buckingham himself. His virtues were sincerity and zeal—sincerity in all things, and zeal to serve his master, a rare mixture any where, much more in a court. He openly professed to be a friend or enemy as the case might happen, and he made good what he professed. His decisions saved trouble to the indolence of James and the hesitation of Charles, and address and superiority of nature rather than talents (especially in the article of

truth,) combined to give him mastery over both—yet he was not the dictator he was supposed to be, and his great merit in the sovereigns' eyes was his adapting the rule of his actions to their convenience. He was also in possession of important secrets both of state and household, but it was his infinite superiority of intellect which gave him such unshaken ascendancy. Ingenuousness was the crowning charm of Buckingham's countenance." (*Edinburgh Review*, on Jesse's Courts of James I. &c.)

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

ALLOW me to quote a passage from Lord Byron's Works, (T. Moore's edition, in 17 vols.) which I think is worthy of immediate insertion in your pages, as it relates to the authorship of that very elaborate article in the *Edinburgh Review*,—the critique on Lord Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, in vol. XI. No. xxii. art. ii.

In your list of Contributors, this article is passed over without any remark. The insertion therefore of the following may probably either draw forth a *denial* on the part of Lord Brougham, or may lead to the acknowledgement of the article by the real author. I have heard it attributed to Lord Jeffrey.

"The poet's (Lord Byron's) diaries and letters afford evidence that, in his days, he considered this piece as the work of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham; but on what grounds he had come to that conclusion he nowhere mentions."—(*Lord Byron's Works*, vol. vii. p. 187.)

Sir Walter Scott writes:

"I was, moreover, so far from having anything to do with the offensive criticism in the *Edinburgh*, that I had remonstrated with the editor, because I thought the "*Hours of Idleness*" treated with undue severity. They were written, like all juvenile poetry, rather from the recollection of what had pleased the author in others, than what had been suggested by his own imagination; but, nevertheless, I thought they contained passages of noble promise." (*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, vol. iii. p. 193.)

The same article is particularly noticed in *Lockhart's Life of Scott*,* and in the preface to Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*,†

* Vol. iii. pp. 126, 139, 150, 151.

† Vol. i. preface, p. xiii.—xviii.

as well as in F. Horner's Memoirs.* That so celebrated an article as this, which caused the establishment of the *Quarterly Review* itself, should be passed over in your list of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, when such abundant testimony to the sensation which it caused, and the important results to which it led, is before the public, is really a pity, considering the extraordinary position which Lord Brougham occupies at the present time.

Regarding Lord Brougham's article concerning Don Pedro de Cevallos in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. xiii. p. 215, there are some notices of it in the *Hours of Idleness* itself, as well as in the notes, which are curious.—(Lord Byron's Works, vol. vii. p. 225-6.)

I may also point out an error in your list of contributors to the *Quarterly Review*. The critiques on Miss Edgeworth's *Tales of Fashionable Life*, *Quarterly Review*, vol. ii. No. iii. art. vii., vol. vii. No. xiv. art. viii., are attributed to Mr. Gifford in *Gent's Mag.* vol. xxi. pp. 137, 139. If you refer to the Earl of Dudley's Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff, p. 14, you will see that both these were reviewed by "that serious young man, the younger Stephen," W. Gifford ONLY ADDING one or two passages. I believe that this is James Stephen, one of the under-secretaries in the Colonial Office.

Yours, &c. L. L. H.

MR. URBAN,

June 30.

THERE are at least five several engraved portraits of Daniel Turner, M.D., one of which, probably by a mistake of the engraver, styles him Daniel Turner, M.P. Such a number of different portraits seem to prove that he was a man extensively connected and admired; but I have been unable to find any distinct biography of him. Wadd, in his "*Nugæ Chirurgicæ*," tells us, as did Grainger before him, that "Turner was too fond of displaying his talents upon paper; that his cases are not stated in the most delicate terms, nor was politeness amongst his excellences."

He was originally a surgeon, and has the credit of having invented the

cerate, composed of oil, wax, and calamine, which is still called "Turner's Cerate." He commenced his literary career by publishing in 1695, "*A Vindication of the Noble Art of Chirurgery*," and he continued to publish on medical subjects till nearly the close of his life. Several of his works went through two or three editions; but in some of them he exposed himself to the reprehension of severe critics, and his writings are now altogether disregarded.

Having chiefly practised surgery for several years, he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and is called in the College List for the year 1726 Mr. Daniel Turner; in 1732 he designates himself as "Daniel Turner, M.D., of the College of Physicians, London," and dates from his residence in Devonshire Square.

In his "*Discourse concerning Fevers*," 3d edition, 1739, he very freely communicates his opinions respecting some of his contemporaries, which, however, must be received *cum grano salis*.

Sir Richard Blackmore,† whom Turner styles "the Bard," offended him by publishing what may be termed Popular Medicine. "What the bard has done being confessedly rather for the use of ladies in the country than the practitioners here in town; and truly, had the venerable gentleman saved himself the pains of his late performances, it had been possibly more for his reputation; since every one knows, whilst another turn was to be served, there was no man ran farther upon the pomp of medicine, or made it more a mystery than himself; and that end being answered, to expose the same now at last to the common people, what is this but, like another Culpeper, Salmon, or Quincy, to set up a physician in every family, or to make every one his own?"

Dr. Woodward's‡ practice is de-

† Blackmore's Poems obtained for him the honour of having his Life written by Dr. Johnson. When far advanced in age he published some volumes on medical subjects, but his poetry and his physic have ceased to interest or to be read.

‡ Woodward was much more distinguished as a naturalist than a physician; of his medical works I only recollect a

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* Vol. i. pp. 437—439.
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scribed to be principally vomits and cathartics persevered in alternately, "de die in diem, till the sick man grows tired, or being quite spent is forced to give over." Turner expresses his surprise that "this great naturalist has prevailed with many even of the female sex to run this vomiting, &c. gauntlet for six weeks or two months successively."

Of Colbatch,* "another very singular man," he says, "At his first setting out, he was resolved to be taken notice of for novelty of opinion; which was that our stomach could never abound with too much acid, and that alkaline was the root of all diseases, as well fevers as others. Hence the orange and vinegar merchants' interests were to be promoted;" and, by Colbatch's recommendation, "cream of tartar, spirit of sulphur, and vitriol came to be much in use."

Radcliffe appears to have greatly excited Turner's ire; his remedies were so opposite to those of Colbatch, that Turner gives him the nickname of Alkalinus. "Of a contrary opinion to this was one of as sour a temper perhaps, though a more fortunate practitioner, the wealthy Alkalinus, insomuch that one of his creatures,† who had raised an estate under him, has been often heard to say, that he had acquired above 50,000*l.* by crabs' eyes, pearl, coral, and crabs' claws."

Turner was induced "at his first setting out," to take Radcliffe as his guide, but afterwards altered his opinion of this "great practitioner, great indeed on account of the vast estate he had acquired by a fortunate practice; yet how far exceeding others, in good literature, good breeding, or good usage of the rest of the faculty, or those related to it, I shall not take upon me to determine; leaving that to others who were better acquainted with him."

The following anecdote of Radcliffe I have not found elsewhere. Alka-

linus was called to a patient, who was already under the care of "three learned physicians;" this famous man, after his usual way, taking little notice of the other gentlemen, only inquiring what had been done, advised the patient to turn them off, for that he [Radcliffe?] had no occasion for their assistance. Radcliffe ordered for the patient's dinner a chicken and a pint of wine, after which he was to go out in his coach, and ride a mile or two: "and thus the doctor took his leave (having put three guineas into his own pocket,) with the salutation of *Do this and live.*" This prescription, however, was anything but fortunate to the patient. The chicken he could not eat, and the wine being drank was vomited up; after a short time he was lifted into his coach to take a drive, but before he reached the Stones' End he became so weak as to be compelled to return home, and, being with great difficulty got out of the coach, he expired before he could be put into his bed. Whether Turner was one of the "three learned physicians" is not mentioned, but it seems probable that he was.

Of John Hancock, D.D., rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and prebendary of Canterbury, who published some pamphlets upon the febrifuge qualities of common water,‡ Turner speaks very contemptuously, as "a crack-brained divine."

Of a celebrated practitioner of midwifery Turner thus speaks:—"Sir David Hamilton, whom I always thought better qualified for the surgical operation of deliveries than the medical province of prescription, wrote a treatise upon the miliary fever. His cases everywhere demonstrate too great an opinion of his own abilities, and too mean of those of other gentlemen, who happened to be called in upon him."§

‡ In the "*Febrifugum Magnum*" and "*Morbifugum Magnum*" of Dr. Hancock, we have an adumbration of the hydropathic system of the present day; so truly has it been said, there is nothing new under the sun.

§ Besides the treatise on miliary fever, which I think was first published in Latin, Sir David Hamilton wrote some pamphlets of a religious tendency. In "*The Private*"

treatise on the small pox. He discovered, and published in the *Philos. Transactions*, the secret of making Prussian blue.

* Colbatch published nine or ten volumes on medical subjects; four at least of which are upon acids and alkalies.

† Dandridge, his favourite apothecary.

Of the consultations between physicians in his time Turner gives no very favourable idea; more urbanity at all events exists now between consultants than formerly. Turner was attending a patient, when another physician was called in upon him. A question arose respecting the propriety of employing oxymel of squills, which had been recommended by Turner, but was objected to by his compeer on account of the hazard of relaxing the bronchiæ: the two physicians not being able to agree upon this important matter, a third physician was called in "towards evening of the same day," and the above objections to the oxymel of squills being propounded, the new comer, "a grave old gentleman, replied, Pray, Sir, no more fiddle-faddle, if you can tell us, upon your own trial, of a better remedy than the oxymel upon this occasion, let us have it;" this sharp rebuff was not to be parried, so the oxymel was given, but unfortunately without much benefit to the patient, for he died the next day.

Dr. Morgan,* author of a once celebrated deistical work, "The Moral Philosopher," comes in for a large share of Turner's disapprobation. He describes him as "a blustering gentleman;" and, alluding to his having been originally a dissenting minister, laughs at "this teaching philomath's" unheard-of terms, *influent, effluent, infuso-colligative*, &c. with "the like new phrases minted in a country town, and brought lately to us in London." A consultation, in which Morgan formed a part, is described, and conveys like the former a very poor opinion of medical consultations and practice a hundred years ago. A gentleman had an attack of erysipelas, and was for the first fortnight entirely under Turner's care, who prescribed cordials, volatiles, and such kind of medicines; then Dr. Jurin was called in, and similar remedies were continued. At

Christian's Witness to the Truth of Christianity," he represented it as the matter of his frequent experience, that future events were pointed out to him in the course of his praying in such a manner that he could judge as to the success he should have in his undertakings. See Calamy's Life, vol. I. p. 477.

* Of whose life some particulars are given in our volume for 1832,

the end of the third week Dr. Morgan was added to the consultation, evidently to Turner's dissatisfaction. A continuation of the same plan of treatment was, "after some velitation," agreed to be pursued; but then arose a discussion, whether the snakeroot (*radix serpentariæ*) or saffron was the better cardiac and alexipharmic; and, as Morgan preferred the saffron, it was conceded to him. Accordingly, this once-vaunted but ineffective remedy was given in ten-grain doses every four hours, but in vain, for the poor man only survived till the next day.

Turner had learned, with many others, to set great estimation upon the medical properties of the scarce and expensive bezoar as a remedy for fevers; and he considered it to be in many cases equal if not superior to the bark. But with a very conscientious desire not to injure the apothecary, he recommends that this expensive drug should be used only in the diseases of the rich; for the poor, he says, "no chargeable drug or pomp of medicine should be indulged in." Contrayerva may here be substituted for the bezoar; to prescribe bezoar "would be injustice to the apothecary, who, instead of being paid for bezoar, is, perhaps, never likely to be satisfied for his contrayerva."

I must not finish this sketch of old Daniel without extracting from his "Advice to his Friend," a young physician, two paragraphs which place his character in a more amiable point of view than his roughness and austerity would perhaps lead us to expect. He says, "In visiting poor people, let me persuade you rather to take no fees than undervalue your profession by stooping to crown-pieces, as some I have known, making a second visit also for the same."

"Above all things, dear Sir, you ought not to be afraid, nor ashamed, of your religious principles. It can be no disgrace, I am sure, for a physician who owns himself, at all times, no more than nature's minister, to acknowledge himself, also, the servant of nature's MASTER."

Turner died March 12, 1741, aged 74.

Yours, &c. S. M.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Otia Sacra. (Optima Fides.) 4to. 1648.

THE author of this very uncommon volume was Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, of whom some account may be seen in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, in Granger's Biographical History, and in the Books of Peerage. In Robert Herrick's poems called *Hesperides*, 1648, are three small ones addressed to Lord Westmoreland, and one particularly on occasion of this very volume, wherein he invites his Lordship to *publish* his poems, and not to keep them in the hands of his friends only. From the last poem in this book, it appears that his Lordship only *gave* it away, and did not publish it. The volume consists of 174 pages; it is got up with care, and ornamented with several copperplate engravings, the frontispiece by W. Marshall. The volume ends with

TO MY BOOK.

Goe, and my blessing with thee ! then remain
Secure with such as kindly entertain ;
If sent to any others, tell them this,—
The author so takes but his mark amiss
Who's fearless of reproach from critic's skill,
Seeing to look a given horse i' th' mouth sounds ill ;
And what alone to friends he would impart
Hath not at all to doe with fair or mart.
Wherefore, whoever shall peruse these rimes,
Must know they were beguilers of spare times.

The poems are in general short, and very miscellaneous in their subjects. We have made a few extracts, sufficient to show the character of the style; and the exceeding rarity of the volume may perhaps be accepted as an apology for the length of the quotations, since the absence of much poetic merit will certainly prevent its being ever reprinted.

To Sir John Wentworth, upon his curiosities and courteous entertainment at Summerley, in Lovingland (*Suffolk*) :—

When thou the choice of Nature's wealth has skanned,
And brought it to compare with *Lovingland*,
Know that thou maist as well make wonder less
By fancying of two twinbearing phoenixes,
At the same time ; and dream two suns to rise
At once to cast fire mid these spiceries.
Pregnant she is, yet that must not deny
The purest gold to come from Barbery,
Diamonds and pearls from th' Indies, to confer
On every clime something peculiar,
(For so the ball,) and like a sum to all
That curious is, seems here most liberall,
Affording, in epitome at least,
Whate'er the world can boast of or call best.
Now as contrasted vertue doth excell
In power and force, this seems a miracle,
Wherein all travellers may truly say
They never saw so much in little way,
And thence conclude their folly that did steer
To seek for that abroad at home was near
In more perfection. Wouldst thou Phoebe meet;
Apollo, or the Muses ? not at Creet,
And Greece, but here at *Summerley*,—these are
Removed to dwell under a patron's care
Who can as much civilitie express
As Candie lies, or Grecia barborousness.
Wouldst thou be sheltered under Daphne's groves,
Or choose to live in Tempe, or make loves

To any place where shepherds wont to lie
 Upon the hills, piping security
 Unto their flocks ; here the sweet park contains
 More evenness than the Arcadian plains ;
 Nor yet enchanted by those shadowed rings,
 Some say the fairies print with revellings,
 But all in one dye clad, and doth appear
 Like the spring's favorite throughout the year.

* * * *

Here fish and fowl inhabit with such state
 As lords and ladies wont when served in plate,
 Rich arras, or the like,—bill, breed, and swim
 In all delightful solace to the brim.
 Decoy'd by so much rapture, on we pass
 Unto a castle that enchanted was
 By th' magic spell of music, till there set,
 We found a *cod* like to Euterpe's net,
 To catch all passengers. The Lesbian lute,
 O'ercome in harmony, became then mute ;
 Whilst as for table to the song-books served
 The crystall fountain, &c.

Upon King Charles meeting with the Dukes of York and Gloucester and
 the Lady Elizabeth, his three children, at Maidenhead, 15 July, 1647 :—

After a drowth, like welcome rain,
 To bless the grass and flowers again,
 Lick up these dusty heats, destroy
 Their brisker heede, virginity,
 No less of comfort and of sweets,
 Proves it now *Charles* his children meets.
 When an intestine warlike force
 Had caused so many years' divorce,
 He prays for them ; their tender eyes
 Return'd him duty, sacrifice,
 Until each other's breast appears
 Affection all dissolved to tears,
 Which to the high-mark point flows on,
 Stand ready brim'd for passion.
 But here, all humors that annoy
 Are banished, and give place to joy,
 Yet such as doth prevail ofttimes
 To make a *tear* no mark of crimes.

SOLA BELLA CHE PIACE.

'Tis but a folly to be nice,
 Since *liking* sets on beauty's price ;
 And what we doe affect alone,
 Becomes to each his paragon.
 All colour, shape, or form we know
 Improve to best to those think so ;
 For where Esteem its anchor sets,
 There grows true pearls, no counterfets.
 Were she as crooked as a pin,
 And yet could love, it were no sin
 To love again ; for writers tell
 That love hath in 't the loadstone's spell ;
 Were she proportioned like the sphere,
 No limb or joint irregular,—
 Yet to my fancy if she jarr,
 I shall not sail by such a starr.
 Did she outvie the new-born day,
 Or th' richest treasures of May,
 So that what skies or flowers put on
 Must yield to her complexion ;

I'll sooner draw a black wench white
That's suiting to my appetite.
Well, in conclusion, hath the fair,
Or brown, or black, or golden hair,
When one is *Cupid*-struck, Venus is there.

IN OBITUM BEN JOHNS. POETÆ EXIMII.

He who began from brick and lime
The muses' hill to climbe,
And whilom busied in laying ston,
Thirsted to drink of Helicon,
Changing his trowell for a pen,
Wrote straight the temper not of dirt but men.

Now sithence that he is turned to clay and gone,
Let those remain of th' occupation
He honored once, square him a tomb may say,
His craft exceeded far a dauber's way ;
Then write upon 't, " He could no longer tarry,
But was returned again into the quarry."

MY HAPPY LIFE. TO A FRIEND.

Dearest in friendship, if you'll know
Where I myself and herd bestow,
Especially when as I range,
Guided by nature to love change,
Believe it is not to advance
Or add to my inheritance,
Seeking t' engross by power (amiss)
What any other man calls his ;
But full contented with my owne,
I let all other things alone ;
Which better to enjoy 'thout strife,
I settle to a country life,
And in a sweet retirement there
Cherish all hope, but banish fear ;
Offending none, so for defence
Armed capapee with innocence.
I doe dispose of my time thus
To make it more propitious :
First, my God served, I doe commend
The rest to some choice book or friend,
Wherein I may such treasure finde
To enrich my nobler part, the minde.
And that my body health comprise,
Use too some moderate exercise.
Whether invited to the field,
To see what pastime that can yield,
With horse, or hound, or hawk, or 't bee
More taken with a well grown tree,
Under whose shades I may rehearse
The holy lays of sacred verse ;
Whilst in the branches perched higher,
The winged crew sit as in a quier.
This seems to me a better noise
Than organs, or the dear-bought voice
From Phædra's breath in court and hall
At any time is stocked withall,
For here one may (if marking well)
Observe the plaintive philomell
Bemoan her sorrows ; and the thrush
Plead safety through *defendant* bush ;
The popinjay in various die
Perform the *sergeant*, and the pie
Chatters as if she would revive
The old Levite prerogative,

And bring new *rochets* in again,
 Till crows and jackdaws, in disdain
 Of her pride-feathers, chase her thence
 To yield to her preheminnence.
 For you must know 't observed of late,
 That *reformation* in the state
 Begets no less by imitation
 Amidst this chirping feather'd nation ;
 Cuckoos migrate, and woodcocks some
 There are, which, 'cause they 't seasons come,
 May be compared to such as stand
 At terms, and their returns command,
 And lest authority take cold
 Here's the ivy's guest of wonder, the owl
 Rufft like a judge, and with a beak
 As it would give the charge and speak :
 Then 'tis the goose and buzzard's art
 Alone to perform the client's part,
 For neither dove nor pigeon shall,
 Whilst they are both exempt from gall ;
 The augur hern and soaring kite
 Kalendar weather in their flight,
 As doe the cleanlier ducks when they
 Dive voluntary, wash, prune, play
 With the fair cygnet, whose delight
 Is to outvie the snow in white,
 And therefore always seeks to hido
 Her feet, lest they allay her pride ;
 The moorhen, dabchick, water-rail,
 With little wash-dish or wagtail,
 The finch, the sparrow, jenny wren,
 With robin that is so kind to men,
 The white-tail and tom-tit obey
 Their seasons, bill and tread, then lay ;
 The lyrick lark doth early rise,
 And, mounting, pays her sacrifice ;
 Whilst from some hedge or close of furs,
 The partridge calls its mate and churrs,
 And that the country seem more pleasant,
 Each heath hath powt, and wood yields pheasant.
 Junoes delight with cock and hens,
 Turkeys are my domestic friends ;
 Nor doe I bird of prey enlist
 But what I carry on my fist.
 Now, not to want a court, a king-
 Fisher is here with purple wing,
 Who brings me to the springhead, where
 Crystall is lymbeckt all the yeare,
 And every drop distils, implies
 An ocean of felicities ;
 Whilst calculating it spurs on,
 And turns the pebbles one by one,
 Administering to eye and eare
 New stars and music, like the sphere,
 Where every purle calcined doth run,
 And represent such from the sun.
 Devouring pike hath here no place,
 Nor is it stored with roach or dace,
 The chub or cheven not appeare,
 Nor millers-thumbs, nor gudgeons here ;
 But nobler trouts, beset with stones
 Of rubie or of diamonds,
 Bear greatest sway ; yet some intrench,
 As sharp-fin'd perch and healing tench,

The streams too pure for carp to lie,
 Subject to perspicuitie,
 For it must here be understood
 There are no beds of sand and mud,
 But such a gravell as might pose
 The best of scholars to disclose,
 And books of learning all confute
 Being clad in water-tissue suite ;
 These coole delights, helped with the aire
 Fann'd from the branches of the brier,
 Old beeche or oak, enchantments tie
 To every senses facultie,
 And master all those powers, should give
 The will any prerogative.
 Yet when the scorching noonday's heat
 Incommodates the lowing neat
 Or bleating flock, hither each one
 Hastes to be my companion ;
 And when the western skie with red-
 Roses bestrews the daystar's bed,
 The wholesome maid comes out to milk
 In russet coats, but skin like silk,
 Which tho' the sun and air dies brown
 Will yield to none of all the town
 For softness, and her breath's sweet smell
 Doth all the new-milcht kie excell.
 She knows no rotten teeth nor hair
 Bought, or complexion t' make her fair,
 But in her own fair mood and dress,
 Not envying cities happiness ;
 Yet, as she would extend some pity
 To the drain'd neat, she pours a ditty
 Which doth enchant the beast, untill
 It patiently lets her paille fill.
 Then doth the babbling echo catch,
 And so at length to me 't doth reach ;
 Straight roused up I verdict pass,
 Concluding from this bonny lass,
 And the bird's strains, 'tis hard to say
 Which taught notes first, or she or they.
 Thus ravish'd, as the night draws on
 Its sable curtain, in I am gone
 To my poor cell, which, cause 'tis mine,
 I judge it doth all else outshine ;
 Hung with content and weather proof,
 Though neither pavement or roof
 Borrow from marble quarr below,
 Or from those hills where cedars grow,
 There I embrace and kiss my spouse,
 Who, like the *Vesta* to the house,
 A sullibub prepares to shew
 By care and love what I must owe :
 Then calling in the spawn and frie,
 Who whilst they live ne'er let us die ;
 But every face is hers or mine,
 Though minted yet in lesser coin :
 She takes an apple, I a plumbe,
 Encouragements for all and some,
 Till in return they crown the hearth
 With innocent and harmless mirth,
 Which sends us joyfull to our rest,
 More than a thousand others blest.

B—ll.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Richard the Third, a Poem. By Sharon Turner.

MR. TURNER says, that it is now fifty-three years ago since the first edition of this poem occurred to him. He mentions, that he had been studying the ancient periods of our English history, and was desirous of seeing some of the places where its more striking incidents had taken place. Among these, Stonehenge and Corfe Castle deeply interested him. He was then twenty-four years of age, and with all the strength and spirits of that happy time. In his road to Weymouth, he reached Abbey Cerne, and amused himself in visiting the remains of the monastery there; he thought of the crimes and violences of our earlier history, and the character of our kings during that feudal period, and in musing over these the popular history of our Richard the Third arrested his attention. After having considered all the circumstances of his history, it appeared to him that Richard could not have been that cruel, malignant, and odious ruffian which Shakspeare and partial history have represented; and it seemed to him that more just and honourable views should be taken of his character. "Thus, gradually from my twenty-fourth year to my seventieth, at various intervals, as the inclination or impulse affected my mind, the present work has been progressively formed, until it became at last a regular story, corresponding with the *proverbed* king's real history, or rather biography, as far as from the authentic materials I was able to conceive it." He doubted whether Richard's history should appear as a prose romance or as a poem, but he found that by exercise he could, like Pope, express his ideas more effectually in verse than prose. The same reasons led him to rhyme instead of blank verse; and the ease and melody of Goldsmith's poetry he thought were more suited to his powers than the stately and elaborate versification of

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Pope. The poem, he says, may be considered as an appendage to Richard's real history, by endeavouring to illustrate and explain more completely the transactions that actually took place, by using the imagination to supply what history seldom deigns to record.

From so long a poem, extending over nearly three hundred pages, it cannot be supposed that any extracts in the little space we possess could be made that would do justice to the author's talents, and give the reader a proper conception of the manner in which it was executed; in so large a poem, Dryden himself would have given some weak lines and some exceptionable expressions; but we are bound to say that few imperfections of this kind are to be met. The flow and harmony of the measure is generally pleasing, such as suits the narrative and historical poems; and the long narrative is broken by the dramatic character of the speeches. We take as an extract the description of Richard, (p. 73.)

His face had once his mother's beauty borne;
But care, stern humours, and war's toils had
worn

Its softer touches—frown, distrust, and sneer,
And quick resentment in its lines appear.
Around his dress the pomp of greatness blaz'd,
His port determined dignity uprais'd;
He felt superior to his state, and thought
No mortal spirit like his own was fraught;
Brooking on earth no master, he disdain'd
To veil the haughty temper he maintain'd.
So resolute of will and never stirr'd
By mortal consequences, nought deterred;
His soul, like *Ætna* in its rest alarm'd,
Burst oft into a flame, and car'd not whom it
harm'd.

Led by the growing knowledge of his day
To scorn the cowl and saints as bigot's play,
His mental habits and his worldly taste
No nobler truth nor wiser faith replac'd.
Hence in all moral principle astray,
He yielded to ambition's heartless sway.
Greater by birth than all but one, there flow'd
No natural channels on the common road,
His onward way, that once a brother check'd,
Hence all his impulses to wrong deflect.
In march the foremost, in the clashing field,
Wherever danger awed, there flew his shield;

X

Pleased when the honoured veteran seemed to pause,
 Eager he rushed to win the world's applause.
 The bravest of his foes he sought to charge,
 And war's worst perils but his soul enlarge.
 In council prompt and daring, quick to see,
 Quicker to execute the best decree.
 Action his happiness, his judgment clear,
 Caution he brands as foolishness or fear.
 Rash and irascible he rush'd like flame,
 Heedless of obstacle, to every aim.
 His paths how just he stayed not to inquire;
 Th' effectual and the shortest his desire.
 Threat, violence, hypocrisy, or smile,
 Alike his means—to master and beguile.
 He lov'd nor vice nor virtue,—to be great,
 Admired, huzzaed, feared, followed, was the state
 Most cordial to his heart. No other care
 Lights up his soul, or could his purpose share.

At Richard's coronation, Queen Anne is thus described:

Near as the dove, her modest emblem, leads,
 With milder show the guileless Anne succeeds;
 No false ambition agitates her breast,
 Meekly she steps, by every gazer blest;
 Pressing her beauteous locks, with taste arrayed,
 A radiant coronal its stores displayed;
 But no adorning can excel the grace
 That sweetly blooms upon her lovely face.
 With downcast eyes and unassuming mien,
 She moves in natural dignity a queen.
 The glowing purple of her public state
 She bears like one who sought not to be great.
 Yet every bosom felt her but more grand
 For the pure lowliness that shunn'd command.
 By all regretted and by most approved,
 The heart in silence blessed her as she moved.
 Till admiration, bursting to applause,
 Swift to the cheek the rose of virtue draws,
 &c.

We must pass over the description of the murder of the Princes,* which was difficult to execute, and our last little extract must be from the history of Jane Shore.

Shore, once with innocence and beauty wild,
 Sweet blossom of life's spring, love's fairy!
 smiled;
 Open and warm, susceptible and true,
 Her heart reflected every passing hue.
 When sorrow moved, she sooth'd with
 glist'ning eye,
 And pity on her lovely form seemed nigh.
 Sprightly and careless in her happy mood,
 The matron prudence seldom dared intrude.
 All soul, all sentiment, all bounding mirth,
 Her dream enparadised this chequer'd earth.
 The rapture of her mind ting'd all she view'd,
 And all seem'd beauteous, for she thought
 them good.

* We still think that time will lead to some discovery, shewing that this supposed murder was never committed.—REV.

Enchanting ardour of ingenuous youth,
 Fond, fleeting vision of primeval truth!
 Such once was man, just, noble, and sincere,
 Lovely as day, and beauteous as the year.
 Such he may yet become—ah! distant dream!
 Oh! blissful age, accelerate thy beam.
 But now, alas! he moves on varying scene,
 Oft treachery lurks beneath the sportive mien;
 Oft from its moral trance weird passion starts,
 And feeble virtue wavers and departs.
 Shore lived to feel this truth—she lov'd, and
 thought

The youth she lov'd with all perfection fraught;
 She never saw, ungenerous doubt above,
 The demon sporting in the work of love;
 The humblest worm too tender to molest,
 She felt no serpent gliding to her breast;
 She knew no doubt, till, stung beyond repair,
 She woke to guilt, to misery, and despair.

When the King's edict against her was published,

Trembling with timid step she meekly goes,
 Shame lent her cheek an unaccustomed rose;
 Pale as the lily was her natural hue,
 Tho' beauteous every feature to the view;
 Her downcast eyes, her humbly-bending head,
 Speak penitence of heart. She heard the tread
 Of crowding feet, the rabble's jargon noise,
 And distant scoffs. Alarm her mind employs;
 She dreads some daring insult as she moves,
 And totters with her fear. The guard re-
 proves [tries
 Her slack'ning progress; sick'ning, then she
 A quicker pace; to Heaven her moistened
 eyes

Direct a transient and imploring prayer
 For strength the terrifying scene to bear;
 Soon trembling nature paused—to toil unused,
 Ere few short hours be fled, pale, tired, con-
 fused,
 And fainting, she sate down—'Tis art, exclaim'd
 A vulgar voice in coarsest accent framed.
 Her stern attendants keep her to the task;
 In vain her lips some kind refreshment ask,
 In vain the privilege to rest she sues,
 The mob deride her and the guard refuse, &c.

There is an interesting note relating to the person of Richard III. at p. 277.

"Mr. Paynter the magistrate said, when a boy, about 1810, he heard the old Lord Glastonbury, then at least 90 years of age, declare that when he was a young lad he saw and was often with the Countess of Desmond, then living, an aged woman. She told him that when she was a girl she had known familiarly and had frequently seen an old lady who had been brought up by the former Countess of Desmond, who became noted for her great longevity, as she lived to be 120 years of age. This lady mentioned that this aged Countess of Desmond had declared that she had been at a court banquet where Richard was present, and that he was in no way personally deformed or crooked. Edward

the Fourth was described in his day the handsomest man of his court."

We hope this will not be the last of those works with which Mr. S. Turner has so long gratified and instructed the public mind; and that he has yet other and ample stores of information to draw forth from his cabinet; but, if it is, we trust the honourable and useful labours of his earlier life will ensure him their natural and just reward, *quietè et purè et eleganter actæ ætatis placida ac lenis senectus!*

Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, &c. By Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta.

THIS volume is introduced by a very affectionate dedication to the Bishop of Calcutta's brother bishops, to the clergy in India, and to the inhabitants of the different parishes in England over which he formerly presided. The work itself is divided into thirty-five lectures, each discussing its own separate topic under the general head. Perhaps those of the most present interest will be considered—the fifteenth, Caution against Vain Philosophy; the eighteenth and nineteenth, on Baptismal Regeneration; and the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth, on the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, on the Tendency of Oxford Tractarianism towards Popery, and on the Presumption of Angel and Saint Worship. But there are others, as the thirty-third, on Apostolic Sympathy and Salutations, that will be read perhaps with more pleasure than those that are chiefly controversial; while on disputed and dubious points the Bishop appears to us to present his statements with fairness, and discuss them with reason, and a desire to discover and disseminate the truth.

"Love," he says, "is not the giving up our conscientious convictions,—this is cowardice; nor is it the denying their real importance,—this is latitudinarianism; nor is it the mixing all opinions together,—this is in doctrine scepticism, and in discipline confusion. No, love adheres firmly to its own fixed principles, sustained by truth and a good conscience, and yields not the least in what we view as essential truth; and yet regards with candour opposite errors, especially if they are not fundamental; and loves the presence of those who hold them, if they still

bear the image of Christ. Love also turns from controversy when duty will allow, spares an adversary when it is possible, conducts its arguments with fairness and temper, and, if it be possible, stifles the rising irritation at once, and returns to all the offices and occupations of peace, &c. Let this then be our Christianity, &c."

At p. 66 the Bishop delivers his sentiments on the subject of the Doctrine of *Justification*, as, he observes, "it is now the turning point in the Tractarian system as it was in that of the Council of Trent," the Bishop conceiving that the error of the doctrine of justification, by inferred or inherent righteousness, the grand fundamental error of the popish system, is that which the Tract writers have now revived. This important subject is discussed, so far as the controversial points extend, in nineteen sections, which are well worthy the reader's attention. In the last the Bishop lays down his position,—that to assert the doctrine of justification by faith without clearly showing, as the scriptures do, that it is to the penitent, who is severely striving to turn to God, that you address yourself; or without showing that it is with a lively faith it is to be received; or without showing that faith, though as it respects Christ it relies alone on his merits, yet is in other views the principle of all good works; or without showing that justification is the motive to all those good works by which, indeed, a lively may be distinguished from a dead faith, as certainly as a tree is discerned by its fruits,—if we assert justification without these explications, we undoubtedly inculcate a most unscriptural dogma, and not the gospel of Christ; we fall, in fact, into the awful gulf of Antinomianism, whether intentionally or not, &c.

P. 103. The Bishop says on the same subject,

"The whole question between genuine protestantism and the new system of errors, leaning to popery, relates to the person and work of Christ. The Pelagian heresy is too barefaced to make much way in our Protestant Evangelical Church; the Arian and Socinian blasphemers are too profane; the enthusiast is mere vapour; the violent, political, disputing partizan betrays his own cause; the open papist we understand; the profligate and sceptical, under the Christian name, form

no distinct body; the worldly, and careless, and self-righteous, are generally within the means of grace still; the quiet, learned nonconformists are few; it is the semi-union system, now again obtruded on the Church, which obscures the glory of Christ by exalting the Church, and the priesthood, and the sacraments, and the fathers, and tradition, and what is called catholicity, above him, and beyond him; and denies the fulness which it has pleased the Father to repose in him, by bringing in the merit of works, justification by inferred righteousness, transubstantiation, prayers for the dead, the intercession of saints, and a thousand ceremonies, which strip Christ of all his divine and exalted functions, and transfer them to man's miserable doings, &c."

Chapters xviii. and xix. on Baptism and Baptismal Regeneration, will be ranked among the most important, as discussing points that are the hinges of great disputes, and as clearly exhibiting the views of the writer. Also the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters, on Angel Worship, and the Idolatry of Rome, call forth all the writer's powers, and the plainest and strongest declaration of his sentiments. There are a few passages in which we must think the Bishop's opinions show the party to which he has always been supposed to belong, and among others is his high praise of Milner's *History of the Church*, ("The judicious and learned Joseph Milner, in his excellent *History of the Church*, acutely observes,") in which we think but few would join. His brother, Isaac Milner, added to it a *Life of Luther*, without at the same time knowing one word of German. But a history of the Church we are afraid will long be a desideratum in our sacred literature. We forgot to mention a very novel and judicious note at p. 175-6, on the subject of withdrawal from a national Church, which, if we had room, we should extract for its utility in the present opinions of men and occurrences of events.

Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart (Count of Albany), commonly called the Young Pretender; with Notices of the Rebellion in 1745. By Charles Louis Klose, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

THIS work, "the original of which" is stated to be "written in German," does not profess to add anything to

our knowledge of the prince who is its subject, but merely throws together in a biographical form materials which some of the most attractive writers in our language, for instance Sir Walter Scott and Lord Mahon, have already presented to us in the shape of history. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the work has no very peculiar claims upon the notice of English readers. Its errors of various kinds are neither few nor far between, and the translator has not thought it part of his duty to correct them or even to apprise his readers of their existence.

The Young Pretender was the last royal representative in England of that state of society in which it is thought that the people are made for the king and not the king for the people; and certainly, although his character, taken as a whole, neither entitles his memory to respect nor esteem, few losing causes have ever been more bravely supported to the last than that of the Stuarts was by him, or in the end have been lost under circumstances of more peculiar and romantic interest. "The '45" is one of the most attractive portions of English and Scottish history. The boldness in which the rising originated, the difficulty with which, even in the Highlands, the flame of enthusiasm was kindled, the rapidity with which, when once enkindled, it spread from heart to heart until the whole country was in a blaze, the success which attended the early efforts of the Jacobite army, their joyous march into England, their miserable retreat, the horrors of the Hanoverian triumph, the unparalleled fidelity of the Highlanders, the poorest race of men under the sun, in spite of their innumerable temptations to betray the defeated adventurer,—it is only necessary to allude to these things, or to call up before the mind Flora Macdonald, Lochiel, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Cope, Cumberland, and Wade, the Edinburgh levees, and the Finchley march, in order at once to see that such a subject is one in which an historian or a biographer may well delight. Out of the misery which ensued to the poor devoted Highlanders, the goodness of Providence, working in the first instance through the instrumentality of the genius of Chatham, brought forth many blessings to the

country and the people; but, even after the lapse of a century, Scotland still turns with fondness to the memory of the brave men whom this unhappy

rising was the occasion of expatriating, and, in too many instances, of extirpating.

“Clan Chattan is broken, the Seaforths bend low,
The sun of Clan Ranald is sinking in labour;
Glencoe and Clan Donnachie, where are they now?
And where is bold Keppoch, the lord of Lochaber?
All gone with the house they supported! laid low,
While dogs of the South their bold life-blood were lapping,
Trod down by a proud and a merciless foe—
The brave are all gone with the Stuarts of Appin!”

Whoever wishes to refresh his recollection of these interesting events, or to see them represented in the light which is most favourable to the defeated prince, may turn to the book before us. If the original was intended for foreign readers, it may answer the purpose of making them acquainted with the outline of the stirring narrative, but justice forbids that we should assign the translation a high place in our own historical literature.

The Protestant; a Tale of the Reign of Queen Mary. By Mrs. Bray. (Being Vol. III. of the *New and Illustrated Series of her Novels and Romances*.)

THOUGH this is a well-known and established work, the present reprint of it in a cheap and popular form will be peculiarly acceptable to all classes of readers; more especially to those who take a heartfelt interest in the honour and preservation of our Established Church, and of that Protestantism, the fruit of the Reformation, which is the surest basis of our national freedom and prosperity. The principles on which the Reformers rested their opinions were principles that inspired them with a courage more than human, and led them triumphantly to the stake, there to enroll amid the flames their names among the noble army of martyrs. Every one must feel desirous to gain a knowledge of the characters, the events, and the persecutions of that most deeply interesting period of our history.

In the *Protestant*, a most animated story, whose characters and scenes at once charm the imagination and touch the heart, Mrs. Bray has embodied every point of information we are most desirous to obtain, has given us

with the very spirit of those most fearful times, all the opinions, feelings and arguments of the Reformers; pictured before our view the sufferings, patience, and heroism of our truly Christian martyrs; and has set forth, in unexaggerated but powerful language, the bigotry and cruelty of that Church which consigned so many of our forefathers to a fiery trial. The interest of her narrative rises to the very close, and brings before our view a vast variety of characters, from those eminent in the history of the fearful times in which they lived to the simplest inhabitants of the Kentish village or cottage. The principal character, Owen Wilford, is a clergyman of the reformed faith, drawn to the very life after the clergy of his day. Many of our old divines were as distinguished as he is represented to be, for their singleness of heart, their profound learning, and heroic devotion to the cause of the Protestant Church. This personage alone, thus ably drawn, will give the reader a perfect idea of the general characteristics of the persecuted and suffering clergy of the period. The heroine, Rose, is very beautifully pictured; and the feeble and poor woman, Gummer Plaise, the inhabitant of the village, who, in the extremity of age and poverty, stands forth as a witness of the truth; and is not only willing but eager to die for it, whilst her earthly affections turn with much fondness to her grandson, the blind boy, Tommy, which we consider as one of the finest conceived and best drawn characters in the whole range of poetic fiction.

A Manual of Gothic Mouldings. By F. A. Paley, M.A. Hon. Sec. to the Cambridge Camden Society. 8vo.
THE value and importance of a

correct and intimate acquaintance with the nature of the mouldings which, more clearly than any other feature, indicate with precision the different styles of Gothic architecture, has been too much disregarded and neglected by the professional architect. The few though striking mouldings of the classical styles had been measured and drawn to his hand, and the knowledge of those which appertained to the ancient orders he had learned by rote in the office in which he derived his education; and if, perchance, he had the opportunity of studying original examples, he would find that his acquired knowledge only showed him slight variations from one general type.

In Gothic architecture, the variety of mouldings leads to a very different result. Their use and application is far more extensive. They are applied to a massy structure to give an air of lightness; to a small one, an air of finish and elegance. In every instance they chronicle with fidelity the period in which the structure was erected. When arches and piers and window tracery have failed to tell their origin, and leave a doubt existing on the mind of the observer whether they are a late specimen of one style or an earlier example of a succeeding one, the moulding alone determines the age of the structure. There are many Tudor buildings which show very lofty arches, but in no one is an early-English moulding ever met with. Tracery of a Decorated character is often found in structures of late erection, especially in wood-work; but, if the eye should be deceived by the general appearance, the moulding, ever faithful, shows plainly that no deception was practised or intended. In modern structures, with but a few exceptions, these peculiarities have been little if at all attended to: the general features, even where accurately copied, exhibit great errors in these minute particulars, and in some modern structures the mouldings are so utterly at variance with ancient precedents that we are led to suppose the architects have aimed at creating a new system.

Mr. Paley's work is altogether original: it is, in reality, the first attempt which has ever been made to indicate clearly the moulding appertaining to the different periods of mediæval archi-

itecture. He has classified about five hundred examples, and, in so doing, has given to the architectural student a vast amount of knowledge. He can now, with this able manual in his hand, walk into any church, and at one view arrange its varied mouldings, whether simple or complicated, according to the real period of their construction.

We have but little space to make extracts from this brief treatise, and, indeed, it would be necessary to transfer the engravings to our pages to render any extract useful to our readers. The following passage, descriptive of one feature of ancient architecture, always beautiful, shows how agreeable to his readers the author can render what at first sight appears to be a dry subject.

"An early-English doorway is often a wonderful piece of art, however little it may attract the attention of ordinary observers. It is most pleasing to notice the long trails of dog-tooth lurking in the dark furrow of a label or chancelled recess; to see the end of some inconvenient member got rid of by throwing a flower across the point where it suddenly stops, or dies into the wall; to admire the efflorescent boss and the foliated capital intruding their luxuriance upon the mouldings and hollows, as if they had overgrown their original and proper limits. How beautifully, too, the knots of pierced and hanging leaves extend, like some petrified garland or bower of filagree work, round the arch, dividing the plainer mouldings into groups, and almost imparting life to the very stems! There are abundance of doorways of this style, which exhibit the most delightful varieties in their forms and grouping, always, yet never the same. Some examples occur at Bolton and Furness abbeys, where arch mouldings extend five or six feet in width." p. 35.

The practical instructions for copying mouldings may be briefly glanced at with profit.

"There are several ways of doing this. The best and simplest of all is by inserting the paper in a loose joint, or by passing a saw through an arch or jamb, or by applying a large sheet of paper where a stone has been removed and left the edges sufficiently clear and sharp to trace their outlines by pressure against them, or by a pencil. Another way is by the use of the leaden tape. A thin flexible ribband of this metal, about a yard in length, may be rolled into a coil, so as to be easily

portable. By being manipulated and impressed upon the mouldings to be copied, and thence carefully removed and laid upon a sheet of paper, it retains the exact shape it has received, and may be traced off with a pencil."

The practice of squeezing is noticed, as well as Professor Willis's ingenious instrument called the cymograph, and the difficulties of each mode are pointed out. "Geometric methods," observes Mr. Paley, "both of copying and reducing mouldings, are fallible; for the members and curves were very often drawn *libera manu*, especially in earlier work, so that very considerable deviations from geometric precision must be expected on observing ancient examples."

The method most approved of by the author is "to draw the mouldings on a reduced scale by the eye, adding the measurements. This is, after all, the best mode which can be resorted to, and practice will render perfect." We therefore recommend the young student to begin with the mouldings. Let not his fancy be seduced by pretty perspective sketches fit for a lady's album, but let him take Mr. Paley's book in his hand, and, when the enthusiasm which the first view of a noble church never fails to create, will allow him to set down quietly to study parts, to begin with the mouldings, and draw them carefully by hand. If he does this,—and he may with profit begin, should he be a dweller in the metropolis, with the elegant choir of St. Mary Overy's, now, alas! almost deserted, the fine but mutilated choir of St. Bartholomew's Priory, or the rich and exquisitely-beautiful church of Stone, in Kent,—and draws out the mouldings with the accuracy displayed by his instructor, he need not despair of becoming in a very few years a good Gothic architect, a merit which is possessed by few, and that principally arising from the neglect of the study which Mr. Paley so admirably recommends.

Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture. 4to. Parts V. VI. VII. and Supplement.

THE portion of this work now under review comprises some valuable topographical articles selected from a collection of sketches of various objects

of antiquity in the eastern counties of England, by the Rev. Mr. Suckling, now in the possession of Mr. Weale. They consist of drawings, with descriptions, of several village churches in Essex, specimens of ancient architecture, monuments, and tombs. The sepulchral brasses given are for the most part of the age of Elizabeth, which are scarcely worth the trouble of engraving: one of a lady in Fryerning church is engraved on both sides, and shows that a good brass of early character has been sacrificed to one of the tasteless figures of the above period. Every day's research adds to the number of ancient brasses which have been destroyed for this purpose. The brass of Lady Brygete Marney and her two husbands, though late, is interesting, from the armorial bearings represented on the mantle of the lady, and the tabards of her two spouses. The drawing of the Swinburne brass in Little Horkeley affords a striking contrast to the same subject in the accurate publication of the Messrs. Waller.

The Danbury effigies are interesting from the extent of the series, though they are not so ancient as they are generally supposed to be. We could have wished some attempt had been made to appropriate this series of effigies to their owners. No one appears to be earlier than the time of Edward the First.

The construction of the remarkable church of Greenstead, formed of trunks of trees, is shewn in an elevation of a portion of the structure. It is not architectural, and is only remarkable for its great age. Some, if not all, of the series of busts illustrative of the Poyntz pedigree at North Ockenden might have been engraved; though late, they are interesting, from their exhibiting a rare example of the costume of an earlier period than that of the actual execution of the subjects.

Headbourn Worthy Church, Hants, in part at least ante-Norman, is a structure deserving of great attention. The west doorway is Saxon, and the most singular feature in the edifice is the rood carved on the outside of the original west front of the church. The crucifix with the hand pointing above reminds us of the famous Romsey rood. With a view to preserve so sacred a subject from injury, a porch

or room has been built in advance of the west front in more recent times; the wall behind the holy rood has been, probably at the time of the erection of the porch, sprinkled with tears and the sacred monograms, *ihc* and *xpc*. The drawings and descriptions are by Mr. Owen B. Carter, of Winchester.

The rood-loft of *Compton Bassett Church, Wilts*, drawn by Mr. C. J. Richardson, is a well preserved and beautiful example of Perpendicular architecture in stone; a modern pulpit and desk in the same material has been placed in front of the screen, the detail of which is, however, of an earlier period. Near the pulpit remains an hour-glass and stand in good preservation, and not inelegant in design. The whole may be regarded as an illustration of the history of religion in this country; the rood-screen tells of the ancient church, the reading-desk of the present, the hour-glass of the Puritan intrusion, when the pulpit overrode as well the altar as the Common Prayer.

The designs, entitled "*artistic ecclesiastical decorations*," consisting of Church plate designed for some royal chapel at Lisbon in the last century, are very poor; they possess neither ecclesiastical propriety nor elegance in form; the altar cruet is a mere coffee-pot, the salvers are waiters, and the chalice only fit for a convivial drinking cup. The ornaments are in the Louis Quatorze style.

Mr. Wightwick contributes a series of papers on *ancient and modern Gothic architecture*. The first is illustrated with block elevations, sections, and plans, of foreign and English cathedrals, drawn to a scale, and intended to obviate the consequences of the frequent comparisons made by travellers, generally if not universally, to the discredit of the English examples. York is contrasted with Paris, Lincoln with Strasburg, Gloucester with Amiens, Lichfield with Chartres, Salisbury with Vienna, and Ely with Frieburg. In the instances of Salisbury and Lichfield, the contrast is in favour of the English examples, although no one of the others suffers in the least from its juxtaposition with the foreign rival. Judging from these papers, Mr. Wightwick is a competent judge of the merits of ancient architec-

ture; and we wish we could witness the effects of his knowledge in his modern designs: in these, like most architects of modern gothic, he has shown how unable he is to apply the beauties of the ancient styles to modern uses. His *Protestant cathedral*, as he terms one of the designs, certainly preserves the cruciform plan, but it is more like the key of the Nile in the hands of an Egyptian idol than the symbol of the Church Catholic: the shortness of the nave and choir do away with the proportions of the human form which are always shewn in the ancient crosses; the porches at the ends of the transept, the circle beyond the choir, and the apparently useless vestibule at the west end, seem placed as if the designer, though he used the form, was after all ashamed of the cross. The elevation is the most unfit for the cathedral plan; a vast room for the nave and another for the transept; above the intersection, a lantern supporting a spire appears in the section to have a very perilous position on the roof. The want of length in the nave brings the three spires too close together; the absence of aisles has rendered arches and piers unnecessary, and the spires are formed of open work; probably their materials might be cast iron. The detail is very faulty and peculiarly modern; the only recommendation the design possesses, arises from the extreme probability that it will ever be executed.

The *parish church*, in what Mr. Wightwick calls the Anglo-Norman style, is quite worthy of the cathedral; an ill-defined cross forms the plan, the detail of the elevation is extremely light and slender, with good-sized meeting-house windows and false arches, as if the aisles had been destroyed, all of which being features quite at variance with genuine Norman examples in this country, are anomalies for the invention of which Mr. Wightwick may take whatever credit can result from them; the only decent feature is the capping of the tower, which, however, is at the west end, instead of the intersection of the nave and transept.

The church of *Bishopstow, Wilts*, is fully illustrated by an extensive series of drawings by Mr. O. B. Carter, accompanied by a letter-press descrip-

tion, not quite so full as we could have wished. The church possesses many good features, the utility of which will recommend it as a model. The most remarkable features are, the stone groined roof of the choir and south transept: a singular building, resembling a portico, attached to the latter, and called the almonry; some fine details in the decorated style; and a splendid modern tomb, designed by Pugin, in his best style, of the period of Edward I., to the memory of the Rev. G. A. Montgomery, whose melancholy death, when viewing a newly-erected church, will be in the recollection of our readers.

The articles on *Maidstone Church* and *Polychromy*, by Mr. J. Whichcord, jun. architect, are among the best in the series. The church, formerly collegiate, possesses some remarkable features in its architecture. The ground-plan shows a nave and aisles of nearly equal width. The chancel has also aisles, but of considerably less breadth than those of the nave, the whole being probably the effect of alteration, although it has been so ably effected that the ground-plan appears still regular and symmetrical.

The sedilia are very striking. They were erected by the first master of the college, Wotton, who died in 1417, and he has placed his own tomb in the aisle at the back, forming, with the sedilia, one rich piece of architecture, a fine specimen of the style of the period. The painting at the back of the tomb is a beautiful work, executed in the richest colours. It represents the presentation of Master Wotton by his guardian angel to the Blessed Virgin. In the centre he is seen vested in a white surplice, with a hood of the same. He kneels on a green ground, regularly studded with flowers, at the feet of the Blessed Virgin, who is seated in a chair, with a book in her hand. Before her kneels the guardian angel, who is vested in a close alb of white, with an ample robe or mantle of red colour above, and green wings. At the extreme left is St. Katharine, whose inner vestment is red, showing her to be a martyr, and her outer mantle green, lined with white. She leans on her wheel with one hand, and holds her sword in the other. Corresponding to this Saint on the opposite side is a Virgin Saint, varying from the

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other in her inner robe being white; each figure has a golden nimbus. The background is a deep blue. At the eastern end of the recess of the tomb is a painting of an archbishop, which Mr. Whichcord supposes to be Chicheley or Arundel. It has, however, a nimbus, which plainly shows it to be neither, but that it is the effigy of a canonized archbishop, one of the many saints which the metropolitan see has rendered to the Church. The ground of flowers and the blue background, continuations of the rest of the design, show that this figure is in the same celestial company as the others. It is vested in an alb or dalmatic, at present of a light brown. The chasuble is red (from which it may be judged to represent a martyr, and is probably intended for St. Thomas of Canterbury). The instrument of martyrdom, it is true, is not represented, but it is also absent in the representation of the same saint on the Cowfold brass.* The mitre is worthy of notice as being encircled with a foliated crown, like the mitre of a modern archbishop. The left hand holds an episcopal crook, instead of the staff, ensigned with a cross, the proper ensign of a metropolitan, a variation for which it is difficult to account. In addition to this splendidly-adorned tomb there is a richly-painted screen from the high chancel, a fine example of ancient decoration.

The observations on the polychromatic decorations of the middle ages by Mr. Whichcord very appropriately follow the beautiful examples from Maidstone. This essay embraces an historical view of the coloured decorations of the Gothic style in this country, the extent of which he proves by a personal examination of a great number of every age. The author's summary of his observations presents a vivid and not overcharged picture of the splendid interiors of antiquity.

"It often happened that throughout the whole interior of a church the materials were nowhere discernible. The walls were painted over with historical subjects, arabesques, or inscriptions, the ceiling one mass of colour and gilding; the floor paved throughout with encaustic tiles; every window filled with stained glass; the strings, the cornices, with their en-

* Vide Waller's *Sepulchral Brasses*.

richments, and the capitals of the column, brought out in red, green, and gold; the very form of the mouldings more clearly marked by their enrichments; and all the tints that were diffused throughout the building concentrated in greater intensity and delicacy on the screens and monuments, only to be surpassed in gorgeousness by the precious ornaments of the altar, rich in drapery, gold, and jewels."

The essay points out distinctly the different methods of enrichment of the plain wall—the bosses, capitals, and other mouldings,—in a concise and perspicuous manner. It is a valuable essay, and will prove of great use to the decorator of a new church or the restorer of an ancient one.

There is an excellent paper, entitled *Lithology, or Observations on Stone used for Building*, by C. H. Smith. It is a laborious composition, founded upon the most extensive research, and highly creditable to the author, exhibiting a deep knowledge of the properties of ancient building stones.

A long paper on Symbolic Colours by Mr. Inman will be found satisfactory to the admirers of this line of investigation.

The other plates consist of the residue of the illustrations of the Temple Church, every part of which is most fully represented.

The views of St. Jacques at Liege, the Winchester Glass, and some others, are given to complete the several series commenced in the preceding numbers.

The Bridal of Salerno, a Romance; with other Poems. By S. L. Ellerton. 1845.

THIS volume is dedicated to Lord Brougham. The chief poem is divided into six cantos; the Garden; the Banquet; the Dungeon; Amalfi; the Conspiracy; the Struggle. It is written in the short rhyming verse used by Scott in his narrative poems. The scene of the romance is laid in the year 1126, four years before the subjugation of Amalfi, by Roger the Great, Earl of Sicily. With a few exceptions the principal passages of the tale are fictitious; the time of action is limited to twenty-four hours. Of the poem itself we should say, that if the author is a young man, as it holds out promise rather than satisfies present expectation, he

may, by study of his art, and of the works of the great masters of it, produce something honourable to himself, and acceptable to the world; and then he will see that the defects of the present poem consist in absence of those turns and vicissitudes of fortune which are so attractive and so unexpected, and which he will see admirably exemplified in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; and also in a redundancy of expression and description. To express himself with brevity and clearness ought to be the poet's first object; and he should be very suspicious of all that looks like fine writing and florid description. The language and turn of expression in the present poem show that the author has read the works of his contemporaries, but bear few marks of a diligent study of our old writers. We do not speak to discourage, but to excite; but we must not fail to circulate the truth that to write good poetry is a work of great difficulty, requiring fine talents and unwearied assiduity. To write what is moderately good, is in the power of thousands of the educated persons of the present day.

As a short specimen of our author's manner and touch, take the few following lines:—

Amid the slain two forms were seen
Where the fierce fray had hottest been,
They lay extended side by side,
In glorious death at last allied.
They shared one common grave,
Nobly they fell! the one to save
His new found son, the young and brave:
The other in the cause so high,
Of country, love, and liberty.
And one tall figure o'er them stood,
Whose hands were wet with Norman blood;
From whose left side a ghastly wound
Rain'd heavy drops upon the ground.
Still might be seen in his wild air
The reckless courage of despair;
Long fought he o'er those forms beloved,
And well the foe his valour proved,
Full many a Norman warrior fell
Whose death-cry was his funeral knell,
Till faint with loss of blood he knelt;
But still unconquered blindly dealt
Vain strokes 'gainst those who press'd
around;
His eye grew dim, his head swam round,
He sunk upon the slippery ground,
And, as with faltering breath he sigh'd
Clotilda's name, the minstrel died.

It will be seen that in these lines

in the flow and measure of verse, and turn of expression, the author has *too much* caught the tone of Scott's lyre. This should be avoided; no imitator was ever successful in rising to eminence; his very design confesses inferiority. There are some miscellaneous poems towards the end, which are of similar workmanship to the larger one, and from which we just find room to make a single extract.

LINES ON REVISITING ———

Why makes the brook sweet music still,
Whose murmurs all the valley fill?
Why springs it o'er the sands of gold,
As fresh and sparkling as of old?
No change is there since last I rov'd
By its green banks with those I lov'd.
The waters sparkle in their course,
As free and bright they leave their source,
And hasten on with busy mirth,
To scatter verdure o'er the earth;
Whilst I, although few years have pass'd
Since mine ear heard their music last,
Am chang'd—alas! how chang'd and sad—
From that sweet time when all seem'd glad,
And of the once light-hearted crew,
Who then with me youth's pleasures knew,
The dearest and the best are gone;
The rest, perchance, like me have known
That e'er our spring-time scarce is gone,
The heart is often sad and lone.
Have nine long summers pass'd away
Since, link'd with young companions gay,
The warm friends of my vernal day,
And, buoy'd on Hope's enchanted wing,
I heard the brook's soft murmuring?
'Tis true! and yet it seems to me
But yesterday since, sorrow-free,
I roamed these flowery meadows last;
Till glowing retrospection flings
Her mantle o'er the *past*, and brings
The memory back of sorrows *past*,—
The loss of friends I held so dear,
Who've fled and left me lonely here;
Hopes fondly cherish'd, but in vain,
And wept through ling'ring years of pain.
Visions of bliss long past away,
All crowded seem into a day.
Why makes the brook sweet music still?
Why laughs the pure and limpid rill,
As on it flows o'er sands of gold,
As fresh and sparkling as of old?
Is it to mock the aching heart,
And bid the tear of anguish start,
Or tell the weary soul of love
Pure and exhaustless from above,
Bidding the mourner think of one
Who careth for the sad and lone?

The Oratory; or, Prayers and Thoughts in Verse. By William Hind, A.M.

WE like both the gentle piety of

the thoughts in this volume, and the elegance of the poetic expression; but we have so much poetry always before us that we can only recommend the volume, and make two extracts to corroborate our favourable opinion.

THE TOLLING BELL.—(p. 24.)

There is not on yon tower a bell,
Heard by the spirit's chasten'd ear,
But hath a thrilling tale to tell,
Of awe profound, and holy fear.
From full, appalling tones that swell
Over the slow-borne shrouded bier,
To silv'ry chimes that lightly ring,
Touch'd hourly by Time's passing wing.
How solemnly that minute toll
Sounds like the signal of distress
Sent from the late departed soul,
Launch'd on an ocean fathomless.
Through the dun air it seems to roll,
With fainter pulses less and less,
Till the last distant call is made
To fast receding earth for aid.
And can ye give it? will your prayers
Wing the lone spirit on its way
O'er the dread gulf it shuns and fears
To the far world of lighter day?
Oh! no! the souls for whom in tears
The Church through life doth vainly
 pray
Raise their late signals of distress
Beyond her reach to aid or bless.
E'en here—oh! thought of awe—is set
A bound to interceding prayer;
Oft as the Church together met
Prays, weeping, "spare thy people, spare."
She intercedes for all, and yet
Not all are rescued by her care,
For there are sins of heart and deed
For which no brother's prayer can plead.
Else were the gates of Heaven set wide,
To souls that live in sin and die;—
Kings with their armies, and the tide
Of rebel hearts that mock the sky;
The sons of Belial and of pride,
They who the wrath of God defy,
Would raise in one tumultuous throng,
There where is heard the Lamb's pure song.
Then to that minute-toll respond,
With hope and prayer for those that *live*,
Who, cherishing affections fond,
Droop o'er their widowed couch and
 grieve;
Raise thine own sober'd thoughts beyond,
A world thou too ere long must leave,
And warn'd, begirt, and ready stand
For the last foe so near at hand.

DAY OF CLOUDS AND DARKNESS.

Why tell ye me of fairy land,
Of hills and verdant vales between,

Where oft the traveller will stand,
 Ling'ring as o'er enchanted scene;
 Forgetful of life's dull concerns,
 Of his sweet home and native glade,
 Till his rapt spirit fondly yearns
 To lose itself in sun and shade!

To me 'tis gloom, I find no trace
 Of charms that everywhere exist,
 Coy Nature hides from me her face,
 And mantles in a veil of mist:
 The hills unseen in distance rise,
 Close at my feet the river flows,
 But all in vain my searching eyes
 Ask where it comes and whither goes.

Pilgrims of Christ! e'en thus ye tread
 A path with mercies richly strewn;
 The land of promise wide outspread
 To scenes of glory leads you on;
 And, when the day is clear and bright,
 Ye catch perchance from Eden bowers,
 Far off, on yon resplendent height,
 A glimpse of the celestial towers.

But oft the dun descending clouds
 Hang their dark drapery on the hills,
 And gathering mist the prospect shrouds,
 And the lone pilgrim's bosom chills.
 Onward he looks, but looks in vain,
 By cloud confronted and embraced;
 Mountain and vale become a plain,
 And all this paradise a waste.

Yet faint not, the eternal hills
 Soar through the clouds with front
 serene,
 And at their fount the mountain rills
 Fill their white frothing urns unseen.
 The word and promise of your God,
 All mists of earth and sense above,
 Stand changeless, as of old they stood,
 Feeding perpetual streams of love.

Still on, ye carry as ye go
 A clearer atmosphere around,
 If hope's far glance ye cannot throw;
 Yet duty's present path is found.
 The God whose smile o'er field and flood
 Thou oft hast seen in distance shine,
 Perchance shall meet thee in the cloud,
 And seen more near—more closely
 thine.

*Sermons preached before the University
 of Cambridge. By D. Moore, A.M.*

THERE are four sermons in this volume, well selected in subject, and, both in argument and illustration, written with ability and elegance. They contain reasoning that is theoretically true, and advice that is practically useful and important. In discoursing on great sins and open violations of the moral law the preacher's chief business is to express himself with clear-

ness and force; but when he has to treat of that "middle region of life," in which good and evil, virtue and vice, praise and blame, seem difficult to separate, or at least appear to melt by such indistinct shades into each other as to offer a ready excuse to those who are not unwilling to confound them, then it is necessary to descend to particular examples, to illustrate by clear evidences, to refute long-established prejudices, and even to oppose what may at first appear the reasonable as well as favourite convictions of the mind. This the author has well done in his first sermon, *On Moral Purity*, where he places in their proper light the feelings of *kindness* and affection, and shows how far such qualities are to be valued, and to what degree they may be united with that which is imperfect or evil.

"We might attract, and even deserve, the largest measure of praise for our social and domestic worth, and yet not be spiritually pure, or from heart-filthiness clean. The commendations bestowed upon such persons are but too often the pressure of that heavy woe which, because all men *speak* well of us, causes us to *think* well of ourselves, whilst the qualities which elicit such praise, so far from evidencing a state of inward purity, may and often do exist with a heart unchanged, with a conscience unawakened, with a spiritual mildew that blights the fairest promise of the soul, with a spirit training for an eternity of woe, because destitute of the essential element of love to God. Let us beware, then, how we entertain the hope of acceptance with God, either for ourselves or for those we love, on the ground of an *amiable cast of character*. We would be far from disparaging those bright pictures of family life where, with affectionate rivalry, all the members vie in the work of making each other happy. Such examples shine as lights in the darkness, and the homes that exhibit them look like alluvial spots redeemed from the vast spiritual waste—faint images of what earth for a brief space was, and of what men might for ever have been. Still we never can allow a man to plead those grateful affections as a reason why he should neglect to seek the great salvation, to set up the exactitude with which he discharges the duties of the *second* table in extenuation of his deficient obedience to the spiritual requirements of the *first*. The qualities we speak of may serve for an ornament to religion, but they will not do as a substitute for it; they may dignify

the Christian character, but they will not make one. The carved work of the temple would ill suit for a foundation, and the reed which bows gracefully to the passing wind will pierce the hand that makes it its support and staff. 'These things oughtest thou to have done,' we would say to one of this estimable class, and not to have left the others undone," &c.

We must give one more extract, from p. 84, to show how forcibly and elegantly the preacher can describe and paint his subject when impressive description is the point to be aimed at.

"How little do we realize this thought of the future Judgment as perpetuating in all their breadth and vividness the characters of once committed sin! Offences which we write on sand are transcribed by angels on a tablet of everlasting marble. Tyrants may write in faint characters their morning wrongs, and leave them to be washed away by the dark tide of their evening guilt; but there are no such obliterating tides in heaven. All that we think, say, intend, or do is there 'graven with an iron pen, and with lead in the rock for ever.' In God's book not only are all our members written, but the sins of the members too. The eye in its wantonness, the tongue in its deceit, the hand with its bribes, the heart with its impure and un-

holy thoughts, the ear turning deaf to the poor man's call, and the feet in their swiftness to shed innocent blood; yea, even the *blank* leaves in this book shall contribute to our everlasting undoing: duties not done, warnings not regarded, opportunities not cultivated, and holy convictions not followed up and deepened, will appear as witnesses against us, and supply lashes for that final scourge which shall drive the impenitent soul from the everlasting presence of God. * * * *
'*Felix trembled!*' What a striking testimony have we here to the power of conscience! to the yet undethroned authority of heaven living in the human soul—to the difficulty of effacing the characters of that inward decalogue in whose broken tables nature still reads her law, and the heathen finds himself without excuse; and, until it is seared over by the hot iron of hardening and unrepented sin, or until its fine edge is blunted by a course of oft-resisted and despised convictions, will conscience continue to prosper in that whereto God hath sent it: in the soul's deep solitudes it will hold its court—itsself the germ of the law—itsself the witness of its transgression—itsself the judge to sentence—itsself the executioner to avenge—all as if in mute rehearsal of that deeper tragedy where, on the high platform of heaven's judicature, both quick and dead must stand," &c.

Christian Submission. By James S. N. Anderson.—A sermon preached in Trinity Chapel, Brighton, after the funeral of the Rev. Robert Anderson, by his Brother; with extracts from the sermons of other ministers at Brighton on the like mournful occasion. The whole is honourable to the talents and the character of the deceased.

Sermon preached at the Ordination of the Diocese of Lichfield, Sept. 24, 1843. By Rev. T. Seymour, A.M.—The chief purpose of this discourse is to refute the innovations of the Oxford divines; for which purpose the Charges also of several of the Bishops are quoted.

A Letter to Sir Robert Peel on the Restoration of Suffragan Bishops. By Rev. T. Lathbury.—Whether Suffragan Bishops are necessary, we do not know; but, if necessary, there appears no reason why they cannot be lawfully appointed; and the author has given the Act of 26th Henry VIII. c. 14, on the subject, and they are recognised in the cxxxvth canon; but we think that a full and indisputable reason for their appointment must first be

proved; which we can hardly say exists, at least only in a few and very large dioceses.

Church Extension, a Discourse of Saint Chrysostom translated; to which is added a Sermon by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.—The extract from the golden-mouthed father of the Church is very elegant and beautiful,—Dr. Wordsworth's sermon very judicious.

The Church the Healer of the Nation's Wounds, a Sermon by Rev. W. Gresley.—Mr. Gresley always writes well, and this little discourse is another proof of it, the object of which is, "the Restoration of the United Worship of the Church."

Church Music, a Sermon.—The author says he is a Dissenter; but he feels the beauty, and advocates the benefits, of Church music, the neglect of which he much laments; it is a very judicious discourse.

Prayers for the Dead, for the use of the Members of the Church of England,

&c.—Whether many of the members of the Church of England will avail themselves of this book, we much question. No doubt, in the Church of England, in early times, prayers for the dead were read; and recently Sir H. Jenner, in the cause of Woolfrey v. the Vicar of Carisbrooke, judicially declared, that “prayer for the dead is not contrary to the articles or canons of the Church of England; that it was generally practised by the Christians of the more early ages, who prayed that the souls of the dead may have rest and quiet in the interval between death and the resurrection, and that at the last day they may receive the perfect consummation of bliss.” It will also be recollected that Dr. Johnson remembered in his prayers the soul of his deceased wife. But though this may be true, the argument we should use would be, that it is better not to revive doubtful points, that have fallen into desuetude, which may create painful scruples and perplexities in the minds of conscientious persons, and which are not necessary to salvation; which are not enjoined either in the Scripture or in the laws of the Church, and which may have a superstitious and therefore hurtful tendency, as we can easily imagine. Nor must we strain the verbal meaning and interpretation of passages into an accordance with our wishes. But the present is a question on which persons of leisure, of curiosity and piety, are at liberty to examine and form their conclusions; and this work will be of assistance to them.

Poems by Coventry Patmore.—There is a singularity in the language, a vagueness and obscurity in the thoughts and expressions, in these poems we do not like; though there is poetry at the heart. Whether the author means sometimes to imitate Tennyson, and sometimes Coleridge, or whether it is a style of his own, we cannot say; but we wish he would express himself more simply and plainly. Were we to quote parts of *Lilian*, our readers would not know what to make of it; and Sir Herbert's story is clouded in mist, and we more lament this as the author can express himself with clearness and power when he chooses, as in the description of the manor hall in the commencement of the volume, and in a few other passages: as we cannot quote from the larger poems we must give one specimen from a Sonnet.

At nine years old I was Love's willing page,
Poets love earlier than other men,
And would love later, but for the prodigal pen.
Oh! wherefore hast thou, Love! ceased not to engage

Thy servitor, found true in every stage

Of all the eleven springs gone by since then?
Vain guest! and I no more Love's denizen
Sought the pure leisure of the golden age;
But lately wandering from the world apart
Chance brought me where before her quiet nest
A village girl was standing without art;
My soul sprang up from its lethargic rest,
The slack veins tightened all across my heart,
And Love once more was waking in my breast.

Mr. WASHBOURNE's editions of *Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, and *Elk's Specimens of Early English Poetry*, are, indeed, tempting books to those who do not already possess other copies, but have at the same time some acquaintance with the interesting character of their contents. They do not offer any novel features for literary criticism; but their merit consists in good printing and good paper, set off by very elegant binding, so that even their handsome coats are likely to introduce them to the best and most refined society. We trust that the Percy and other black-letter societies have raised a new race of patrons to encourage Mr. Washbourne's efforts, and to derive fresh enjoyment from these early productions of the English muses. A remarkable fact may be noticed with regard to the *Reliques*, viz. that this edition is printed (with the utmost care) by Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, and that the latter is a descendant from both the printer and the publisher of the first edition.

Mr. Washbourne has also published an edition of *The Works of Edmund Spenser*, comprised in one handsome octavo volume, printed in two columns; and a corresponding volume of *The Plays of Philip Massinger*, illustrated by the Critical and Explanatory Notes of W. Gifford.

We may likewise justly recommend Mr. Washbourne's edition of *Isaak Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Hooker, George Herbert, and Sanderson*. It is founded upon the illustrated edition formed by Mr. Major, and, though the copperplate portraits may be somewhat the worse for wear, and some of the vignettes are not designed in the purest or most consistent taste, (as, for instance, a Gothic summerhouse for St. Paul's Cross,) yet on the whole it is sufficiently attractive to make it a most welcome accession, at its present price, to many shelves. The paper and typography are excellent, the latter executed by Mr. Nicol, who has also, we are informed, in some measure improved the notes, which are now properly placed at the foot of the pages, instead of the end of the volume.

Handbook for European Tourists: by Francis Coghlan.—The utility, or more strictly speaking the necessity, of Mr. Murray's Hand-books to travellers and tourists is now so triumphantly established, that it is almost admitted to be vain for any rival to dispute the field with him. His success has been earned by the most indefatigable and liberal exertions, and he well deserves to receive its fruits. The claims of Mr. Coghlan, however, are not those of an upstart. He is an old hand: one of those whose labours have been in a great measure superseded, and we cannot be surprised if he retires with some regret. Retires! quotha; he comes out in fresh force; and in the present volume is prepared to set the traveller right on many points of practical importance, and to cater for his convenience and "comfort," where Mr. Murray has thought only of his intellectual gratification. The principal recommendation to this Hand-book will be that it comprises the whole of Europe in one volume. It is accompanied by a map of the continent, showing the present state of railroad and steam-boat communication; and wonderful indeed is the increase of both during the last few years.

The Scottish Tourist, edited by Mr. WILLIAM RHIND, being a Guide to the picturesque scenery and antiquities of Scotland, is a volume well meriting the success which has evidently attended it, for the present is the Ninth Edition, and Sir Walter Scott said of the first that "the 'general plan and execution of the work seems highly commendable.'" It was originally prepared with great care and attention; the descriptions of scenery derived from actual observation; and the local details examined by competent judges. In the present edition the work has been thoroughly revised and remodelled; and the editor, who has produced several works on geology, has interspersed many notices which will be found useful by the student of natural history. These are accompanied by a geological map, which, with the engraved routes and the other very numerous

and well-executed illustrations by Mr. Lizars, make it altogether a very useful companion to the traveller in Scotland.

The Monumental Brass of John Lyon, the Founder of Harrow School, by some ungrateful and disgraceful neglect, was long suffered to be partly concealed by a pew. That happily is no longer the case; and Mr. Netherclift has been enabled to make a fac-simile lithograph of it, reduced one-third from the original. The worthy Yeoman and his wife are represented in their ordinary costume, standing with their hands in prayer; John Lyon bare-headed; and Joan Lyon wearing a hat. Between them was the figure of one son, now lost; he was deceased before his father, whose estate was thus left free for his acts of beneficence. The inscription is as follows: "Heare lyeth buried the bodye of John Lyon, late of Preston in this Parish, Yeoman, deceased the iijth daye of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1592, who hath founded a free Grammer Schoole in this Parish, to have continuance for ever, and for maintenaunce thereof, and for releyfe of the poore, and of some poore schollers in the universities, repayinge of high wayes, and other good and charitable uses, hath made conveyance of lands of good value to a corporation graunted for that purpose. Prayse be to the Author of algoodnes, who make us myndefull to followe his good example."

We shall also append the Dedication of the print, as it contains an honourable boast to which few public schools can offer a parallel: "To the right honourable Charles Lord Cottenham, late Lord High Chancellor of England, and to the right honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. First Lord of the Treasury, the most distinguished of living Harrovians; also to the very reverend George Butler, Dean of Peterborough, during twenty-five years head master of Harrow School, this engraving of the brass of the Founder, still remaining in the church at that place, is dedicated by an old Harrovian."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The annual prizes given by the members of parliament, fifteen guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts and two Undergraduates, for dissertations in Latin prose, have been adjudged as follows:—

Bachelors.—1. Edwyn Henry Vaughan, Christ's college. 2. Fred. Weymouth Gibbs, Trinity college.

Subject.—*Quæ revera est civitas hominum, eadem civitas Dei sit necesse est.*

Undergraduates.—Henry Thos. Wroth, St. John's college.

Subject.—"In Platonis Republica, dominantur rationes politicæ an morales?"

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

After the annual election of scholars of

Winchester college, to fill the vacancies in New college, Oxford, gold prizes were awarded to Mr. E. D. Holroyd and Mr. J. T. Thrupp, the former for Latin prose, and the latter for English verse. Silver medals were awarded to Mr. J. Gould and Mr. F. Bathurst, the former for a Latin and the latter for an English speech. Bishop Maltby's prize was awarded to Mr. C. Fort.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, has been held at Cambridge.

The General Committee met in the Town-hall of Cambridge, on Wednesday, June 18, the Dean of Ely in the chair, when Colonel Sabine read the Report of the Council. It first alluded to the Resolution passed by the General Committee assembled at York, to the effect that "the Council be authorised to invite, in the name of the Association, the attendance of Messrs. Humboldt, Gauss, Weber, Kupffer, Arago, Plana, Hansteen, Kreil, Lamont, Boguslawski, Dove, Kämtz, Bache, Gilliss, Quetelet, Ermann, and other distinguished foreigners who have taken a leading part in the great combined system of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations which are now in progress, at the next meeting of the Association at Cambridge, with a view to a conference on the expediency of continuing the observations for another triennial or longer period, and for the adoption of such measures with respect to the observations which have been, or may hereafter be made, as they may deem best calculated to promote the advancement of these branches of science." A circular was addressed by the President to the gentlemen named in the resolution, and to other distinguished foreign cultivators of the sciences of magnetism and meteorology, and the following gentlemen signified their intention of being present at Cambridge, to attend the proposed conference:—

The Baron von Senftenberg, founder of the Astronomical, Magnetic, and Meteorological Observatory of Senftenberg.

Professor Boguslawski, Director of the Royal Prussian Observatory at Breslaw.

Professor Dove, of Berlin.

Professor Adolphe Ermann, of Berlin, the circumnavigator and meteorologist.

Professor Kreil, Director of the Imperial Observatory of Prague.

M. Kupffer, Director-General of the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatories in Russia.

Other gentlemen to whom the circular was sent, and who were prevented from personally assisting at the confer-

ence, addressed letters to the Committee, conveying their opinions on points which appeared likely to come under discussion. The Council had printed these letters, and copies had been distributed to the members of the General Committee. The Council considered it a proper compliment to gentlemen who, at the request of the Association, had travelled from distant countries to take part in the proposed proceedings, to elect them Corresponding Members of the Association; and had directed that each of these gentlemen should be presented on his arrival at Cambridge with a complete set of the publications of the Association.

Sir John Herschel then proposed that those members of the Association who had paid marked attention to the sciences of magnetism and meteorology should be invited to share in the discussion with the foreign members, and that the members of the Committee of Recommendations be requested to favour the conference with their attendance. He then moved that the following gentlemen be requested to join the conference, viz. Mr. J. Philips, Sir T. Brisbane, Mr. Brown, Mr. Fox, Professor Forbes, Mr. Riddle, Sir J. Clark Ross, Mr. Snow Harris, Dr. Scoresby, and Mr. Lawson. The motion passed unanimously.

The following is a list of the principal Officers and Council of the present Session:—

President—Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*—The Earl of Hardwicke; the Bishop of Norwich, Pres. L.S.; the Rev. John Graham, D.D.; the Rev. Gilbert Ansley, D.D.; the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, F.R.S.; G. B. Airy, esq. F.R.S. *General Secretaries*—Roderick Impey Murchison, esq. F.R.S. London; Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, F.R.S., Woolwich. *Assistant General Secretary*—Prof. Phillips, F.R.S., York. *General Treasurer*—John Taylor, esq. F.R.S. *Secretaries for the Meeting*—Wm. Hopkins, esq. F.R.S.; Prof. Ansted, F.R.S. *Treasurer*—C. C. Babington, esq. F.L.S. *Council*—Sir H. T. De la Beche; Rev. Dr. Buckland; Dr. Daubeny; Prof. E. Forbes; Prof. T. Graham; W. S. Harris, esq.; James Heywood, esq.; Dr. Hodgkin; Eaton Hodgkinson, esq.; Leonard Horner, esq.; Robert Hutton, esq.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Charles Lyell, esq.; Prof. Mac Cullagh; the Marquess of Northampton; Prof. Owen; Rev. Dr. Robinson; Captain Sir James Ross, R.N.; the Earl of Rosse; H. E. Strickland, esq.; Lieut.-Col. Sykes; Wm. Thompson, esq.; H. Warburton, esq.; Prof. Wheatstone; C. J. B. Williams, M.D.

Section A. Mathematical and Physical Science. President—G. B. Airy, F.R.S. Astronomer Royal. Vice-Presidents—Sir D. Brewster; the Dean of Ely; Sir T. Brisbane; Professor Challis; Prof. J. Forbes; Sir W. R. Hamilton. Secretaries—Rev. H. Goodwin; Prof. Stevelly; C. G. Stokes, esq.

Section B. Chemical Science, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts. President—Rev. Professor Cumming. Vice-Presidents—Dr. Daubeny; M. Faraday; Professor Graham; Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt; Professor Miller. Secretaries—R. Hunt; J. P. Joule; Dr. Miller; E. Solly.

Section C. Geology and Physical Geography. President—Rev. Prof. Sedgwick. Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. Buckland; the Earl of Enniskillen; L. Horner; W. J. Hamilton. Secretaries—Rev. J. Cumming; A. C. Ramsay; Rev. W. Thorp.

Section D. Zoology and Botany. President—Rev. Professor Henslow. Vice-Presidents—Bishop of Norwich; Professor E. Forbes; C. C. Babington; Rev. L. Jenyns; W. Ogilby. Secretaries—E. Lankester; T. V. Wollaston.

Section E. Medical Science. President—J. Haviland, M.D. Vice-Presidents—Professor Clarke; Prof. Fisher; Dr. Hodgkin; Dr. Latham. Secretaries—R. Sargent; Dr. Webster.

Section F. Statistics. President—Earl Fitzwilliam. Vice-Presidents—Lord Sandon; Colonel Sykes; Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; Professor Pryme. Secretaries—J. Fletcher, esq.; Dr. Cooke Taylor.

Section G. Mechanics. President—G. Rennie. Vice-Presidents—W. Fairbairn; Sir J. Guest; J. Scott Russell; Professor Willis. Secretary—Rev. W. T. Kingsley.

On Thursday there were sectional meetings in the morning, and a general meeting to hear the President's Address in the evening. On Friday the sectional meetings occupied the morning; and in the afternoon there was a horticultural display in the grounds of Downing College. In the evening, Prof. Airy, Astronomer Royal, delivered a lecture on Magnetism, and simplified a most abstruse subject, so as to render it intelligible and interesting to a mixed audience. On Saturday there were sectional meetings in the morning, and in the evening a soirée at the Senate House, and also at the house of the Master of Trinity. On Sunday a sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church, to the principal members of the Association, by the Dean of Westminster; a sermon of a similar character was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, in the Independent Chapel. On Monday, there were sectional meetings

in the morning; a general committee; and in the evening, Mr. R. I. Murchison delivered a lecture on the Geology of Russia. On Tuesday there were sectional meetings in the morning, and a soirée in the evening, at which Prof. Faraday gave an explanation of an instrument laid on the table for the purpose of illustrating the connexion between Electricity and Magnetism. On Wednesday, some of the sections met, and in the afternoon the General Committee assembled to sanction the Grants which had passed the Committee of Recommendations, which are as follow:

<i>Kew Observatory.</i>		£
Establishment under the direction of the Council	.. .. .	150
<i>Mathematical and Physical Science.</i>		
Osler, F.—Expenses attending Anemometers	.. .. .	11l. 7s. 6d.
Erman, A.—Computation of the Gaussian Constants for 1839	.. .. .	250
Birt, W. R.—Researches on Atmospheric Waves	.. .. .	7
<i>Chemical Science.</i>		
Schunck, Dr.—On Colouring Matters	.. .. .	10
<i>Geology.</i>		
Murchison, R. I.—Completion of examination of Fossil Fishes of the London Clay	.. .. .	100
<i>Zoology and Botany.</i>		
Carpenter, Dr.—Microscopic Examination of Fossils	.. .. .	10
Strickland, H. E.—Vitality of Seeds	.. .. .	10
Portlock, Capt.—Marine Zoology of Corfu	.. .. .	10
Forbes, Prof.—Marine Zoology of Britain	.. .. .	10
Hodgkin, Dr.—Varieties of the Human Race	.. .. .	15
Owen, Prof.—Marine Zoology of Cornwall	.. .. .	10
<i>Medical Science.</i>		
Ericksen, J. E.—Expenses of Researches in Asphyxia	.. .. .	6l. 16s. 2d.
<i>Statistics.</i>		
Laycock, Dr.—Statistics of Sickness and Mortality in York	.. .. .	20
<i>Mechanics.</i>		
Hodgson, E.—Strength of Materials	.. .. .	60

The following were the recommendations (not involving grants of money) which received the sanction of the Committee:—

Section A. That Prof. Dove be requested to reduce the meteorological observations made at Van Diemen's Land, and Prof. Airy those of Greenwich.—That Prof. Challis be requested to report on the progress and present state of Astronomical Science, in continuation of the Report made some years ago by Prof. Airy.—That Dr. G. G. Stokes be requested to report on the present state of Hydrodynamic Science.—That the Dean of Ely be requested to report on that portion of Analytic Science which relates to the Theory of Equations.—That Prof. Phillips be requested to report on Anemometrical In-

struments, and to offer suggestions for their improvement.—That Mr. S. Ellis be requested to report on the recent advance and present state of Analysis.—That Mr. Stevenson be requested to continue his observations, and report on the Force of Waves at different Depths.

Section B. That Mr. Mallet be requested to continue his observations, and report on the Corrosion of Iron Rails.—That Mr. Hunt be requested to continue his observations, and report on the effect of Light on Plants.—That Mr. Hunt be requested to perform similar service with the Actinograph.—That Dr. Perry be requested to prepare a report on Crystalline Slags.

Section D. That Dr. Hodgkin and a Committee be requested to report on the varieties of the Human Species in the British Isles.—That Prof. Owen and others be requested to report on the Periodical Phenomena observable in Animal and Vegetable Life.—That Prof. Latham be requested to report on the value of philological evidence in the science of Ethnography.—That Dr. Royle be requested to report on the Geographical Distribution of Plants in India.—That Prof. E. Forbes be requested to report on the results obtained by the dredging machine in illustration of the Natural History of Marine Mollusca.

Section F. That Mr. Porter be requested to prepare a report on the production of Iron in Great Britain.

Section G. That Mr. Rennie and a Committee be requested to report on the hydrodynamic powers of the fountain at Chatsworth.

General Recommendations. That it be recommended to the Council to consider whether the electrical experiments at the Kew Observatory should not be discontinued; some debate having arisen on this point, it was stated that the discontinuance had no reference to pecuniary considerations, but arose from the fact, that similar observations were now being made at the Observatory at Greenwich, under the superintendence of Prof. Airy. It was recommended that the Presidents of the Association, of the Royal Society, of the Geological Society, and others, should apply to the British Government for further aid in the publication of Dr. Falconer's account of the Fossil Fauna of Northern India.—That the Presidents of the Association, the Royal Society, the Geological Society, and other gentlemen, be requested to prepare materials for a map of the distribution of Coal over the globe, shewing the extent of the coal measures in various countries, with all ascertained particulars respecting the breadth of seam, extent of workings, &c. and that they note

when coal is found in the vicinity of iron, or associated with limestone; and that the Government be requested to assist in the necessary researches.—That the title of Section E. be changed from "Medical Science" to "Physiology," which, after a smart debate, was carried by a small majority.

Colonel Sabine presented the following recommendations from the Magnetic Conference:—

That it is desirable to have the magnetical and meteorological observations at Greenwich and Trin. Coll. Dublin continued.—That those at Toronto, Van Diemen's Land, and Saint Helena, be continued to Dec. 31, 1848.—That the apparatus at the Cape of Good Hope be transferred to the Astronomical Observatory.—That it be represented to the East India Company that the observations at Simla and Singapore may be discontinued, but that it is desirable to maintain those at Madras and Bombay.—That it is desirable to continue Captain Elliot's magnetic survey of the Indian Seas.—That it is desirable to continue the magnetic survey of Canada, and to connect Toronto with the Observatories in the United States.—That Colonel Sabine's establishment at Woolwich should be maintained, for the purpose of reducing observations and preparing them for publication.—That the co-operation of foreign Governments having been found highly advantageous, Her Majesty's Ministers should be requested to express this opinion to the governments of other countries.—That the members of the present Magnetic Committee be requested to continue their services, and that the names of the Marquess of Northampton, Sir J. Lubbock, Prof. Christie, and Prof. J. D. Forbes, be added to the list.

Resolved, in conformity with the express opinion of the Magnetic Conference, sanctioned by the Committee of Recommendations—"That it is highly desirable to encourage by specific pecuniary reward the improvement of self-recording magnetical and meteorological apparatus; and that the President of the British Association and the President of the Royal Society be requested to solicit the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government to this subject.

The account of receipts was read, and exhibited the attendance at the Meeting as follows:—

Old Life Members	313	£ —
Old Annual Members . .	94	94
New Life Members	37	175
New Annual Members . .	22	42
Associates	413	413
Ladies	173	173
Foreigners	35	—
Total	1087	£897

Southampton has been chosen as the locality for the next meeting, and the following officers appointed:—

R. I. Murchison, Esq. *President*.—Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Yarborough, Lord Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., Sir G. Staunton, Prof. Baden Powell, Prof. Owen, the Dean of Westminster, *Vice-Presidents*.—H. Clarke, M.D., S. F. Croft Moody, *Local Secretaries*.

The time of the meeting was fixed for the month of September.

The following were appointed Members of Council for the ensuing year:—

Prof. Ansted, Sir H. De la Beche, Dr. Daubeny, E. Forbes, esq. Prof. Graham, E. Hodgkinson, esq. H. Hallam, esq. Rev. V. Harcourt, J. Heywood, esq. L. Horner, esq. R. Hutton, esq. Dr. Hodgkin, Sir C. Lemon, the Marquess of Northampton, Dean of Ely, Dr. Royle, Col. Sykes, H. E. Strickland, esq. W. Thompson, esq. Prof. Wheatstone, H. Warburton, esq. Dr. Williams, Prof. Willis: and as Auditors, in addition to the general officers,—Col. Sykes, L. Horner, Prof. Ansted.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Royal English Agricultural Society have held their seventh annual meeting at Shrewsbury, in the week commencing July 14. The exhibition-ground was formed upon the race-course, an area of fifteen acres, divided into two equal compartments for the implements and the cattle. The number of exhibitors of implements this year was ninety: thirty-seven prizes were awarded, of which three were obtained by the Earl of Ducie, viz. 10*l.* for the Uley cultivator, 2*l.* for a corn crusher, and 10*l.* for a threshing and dressing machine. At the public trial of implements, which took place on the farm of Mr. Isaac Taylor at Monkmoor, from 1,500 to 2,000 persons were present; but at that of the stock on Thursday, July 17, there were not less than 16,000. A prize of twenty sovereigns was awarded to Lord Viscount Hill for a cart mare and foal; and ten sovereigns to Lord St. John for a two year old filly. A pavilion for the great dinner of the association was erected in the ornamental ground called the Quarry, near St. Chad's church. The Duke of Richmond took the chair, and Lord Portman the vice-chair. They were supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the Earls of Aylesford, Spencer, Talbot, Mansfield, Chichester, Powis, Viscounts Hill, Clive, and Newport, Lords Southampton,

Berwick, Kenyon, Forester, Halberton &c. &c.

DINNER TO JOHN BRITTON, ESQ. F.S.A.

July 7. A public dinner, which is to form part of a contemplated testimonial to the importance and value of the many illustrated works on architecture, topography, and the fine arts, from the pen of Mr. Britton, took place this day at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, when a numerous party of literary and scientific men assembled, to testify their sense of that gentleman's persevering exertions throughout the past half century. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested when the toast of the evening, "Health and Happiness to Mr. Britton," was proposed; and the address of the chairman, Nath. Gould, esq. remarkably neat and pointed in itself, was frequently interrupted by the p'audits of the company. He alluded to the unwearied industry and perseverance by which, even under the greatest possible disadvantages, Mr. Britton had been enabled to produce so many beautiful, accurate, and useful illustrations of the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of our forefathers. These, he informed the visitors, comprised sixty-six volumes, besides innumerable essays; and they contained more than 17,000 pages of letter-press, upwards of 1,800 engravings, and had involved an expenditure of 53,000*l.*—Mr. Britton acknowledged with great ability and much feeling the kind and friendly warmth with which the toast had been received; and glanced shortly at the difficulties he had endured in his early years, as he had detailed at length in the memoir he had given of his own life. Mr. Tite, in replying to the toast of the "Institute of British Architects," acknowledged the great obligations due from the architects of the United Kingdom to Mr. Britton, as it was to his works principally, if not entirely, that their present extensive knowledge of ancient ecclesiastical architecture was to be attributed. The Dean of Hereford, Dr. Ingram, Dr. Conolly, Mr. Tooke, F.R.S. Mr. David Roberts, R.A. Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Godwin, the Rev. Dr. Rees, and others, paid similar tributes to Mr. Britton's public and private merits, and the company separated after a most agreeable meeting, and one which reflects honour on all who participated in it.

The *prix de Numismatique* has been awarded by the Institut de France to Mr. John Yonge Akerman for his work on the "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain."

ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

The present exhibition shews a continued improvement in church architecture. A pleasing feature of some designs is a greater plainness, and an absence of that attempt at shewiness which distinguished the churches built some ten years since. We shall notice the best designs, which appear to have been formed in accordance with ancient models, and shall point out some in which the old faults still linger. The first subject which comes under our notice is a structure belonging to a class which we had hoped had become extinct in this country.

1098. *Design for the Milford Mausoleum proposed to be erected on the Castle Mount, Chipping Ongar, Essex, in accordance with the will of . . Milford, Esq.* J. W. Baynes.

This is a lofty dome of Italian architecture, surmounting four small temples disposed on a cruciform plan. It is erected on the top of a conical mound, the base of an ancient castle. There is nothing very original or striking in the design, and if it is to be executed it will be out of character with the locality and scenery; the site is moated, and approached by a bridge in the same style as the main design. It is a fine situation for the erection of such a building as our Lady's Chapel, at Lynn, which, while it would harmonize with the scenery, possesses a more decidedly monumental character than the present design.

1099. *Church erected for the Metropolis Churches Fund.* W. Railton.

The style is early-English, in plan cruciform; the tower is engaged at the west end of the south aisle, and is surmounted by a spire; the transept does not project sufficiently. There is more ornament than necessary, the fault of most cheap churches.

1105. *Design submitted in limited competition for the New Church of St. Mark, Hamilton Place.* J. Clarke.

The architecture is decorated; the design consists of a nave and chancel, a square tower attached to the north wall of the former, and surmounted by a lofty spire; the chancel is of good proportions; but so large a nave should not have been destitute of aisles.

1113. *Alderton Church, Wilts, as lately*

rebuilt for Joseph Neeld, Esq. J. Thomson.

The manner in which this church has been rebuilt is highly creditable; the elevation which is shewn in the drawing consists of a nave and aisle, with plain but appropriate Perpendicular windows; there appears to be a transept on one side, and on the opposite side of the nave is attached a square tower crowned with a neat spire; the whole is erected with stone, and the roofs are of good pitch covered with stone tiles, only requiring the tints which age alone can give. It would be very satisfactory if every village church that required to be rebuilt should be re-constructed with the taste and feeling which is displayed on this design.

1123. *Monument to the Memory of Richard Hooker; proposed to be erected in St. Mary's Yard, Exeter.* F. Wills.

A square cross in three stories, the first a pedestal, like a tomb with an inscription; the second is an open story, which is also square, with lofty pyramidal canopies above each face; it contains a statue, and finishes with a large square pinnacle. A cross of this form is not in accordance with ancient examples. No good design could be made on such a plan, and the pedestal is sufficiently modern to mar any merit which the upper part might have possessed.

1134. *Church of St. Andrew now erecting at Fairlight, near Hastings.* J. Little.

A plain unpretending design, consisting of nave and chancel, with a square tower attached to the north side of the west front. The style is early-English, the roof is lofty, and there is a porch. The tower, which is not of great altitude, has a beacon turret at one angle. The parapet is battlemented, in this respect at least inferior to the humble structure which has been destroyed, the tower of which retained its appropriate pyramidal covering. The design is otherwise creditable, from the absence of any attempt at display, which is a fault in so many modern designs.

1145. *Kentish Town Church; interior views shewing the alterations now in progress.* S. H. Hakewell.

The architecture of the altered design is what is called in new churches Norman, being distinguished by its lightness, a quality essentially differing from all ancient

examples. The principal front has two turrets, ending in spires, the favourite appendages of modern Norman designs, and shews a nave and aisles. The interior of the chancel shews a triple arcade, dividing the chancel from the nave, in lieu of the one chancel arch of antiquity; the pillars of the aisles have foliated capitals, and all the arches are circular. The east windows are triple and arched; the roof of timber, open and relieved by colour; the pulpit, desk, and font are all brought up to the front of the chancel.

1163. *The new Church about to be erected at Homerton.* A. Ashpitel.

A plain design consisting of nave and aisles; a good chancel and square tower at the western end. The roofs are lofty. The architect seems to have studied to produce a simple country church, and no more. The parapets are embattled, and with this exception there is little ornament to condemn. The proportions seem good, and the church when erected will, there is little doubt, be more satisfactory than other designs shewing more pretension on paper, and which never fail to disappoint in the execution.

1207. *Restoration of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.* W. Bardwell.

This restoration gives more windows to the entire church, a new casing to the tower, with pinnacles, and the addition of one or more porches. The architecture is very late, and, there being no distinction between nave and chancel, a rood turret with spire has been added. The restorations are necessary to give an appropriate character to the building, and do away with the wretched appearance which some modern architect gave to the structure about forty years since. (Wyatt has the discredit of the work, but we believe unjustly.) If this design was put in execution the church would be an ornament to the spot on which it stands; and surely the destruction of it is quite uncalled for; the tower, if restored, would group admirably with the towers of the new palace.

1221. *South West View of South Hackney Church.* E. C. Hakewell.

A cross church; the architecture a mixture of early-English and Decorated. The nave has aisles and a clerestory; the tower is at the west end, and sustains a lofty spire, crowded, however, with spire lights. The tower, in all churches having transepts, is better placed at the intersection of the nave and chancel with the transept. The design is more showy than the style required, and, though it has some good points, in this respect it partakes of the usual faults of modern productions.

1266. *A design for a Church proposed to be erected near London.* Stevens and Alexander.

The design is a large cross church of perpendicular architecture, consisting of nave and aisles, bold transepts, and choir flanked by chapels. The tower and spire are at the intersection of the transepts, and are well proportioned; the angles of the spire are crocketed. The design has majesty, and would be very effective if appropriately executed.

1265. *Interior view of St. Jude's Church, Bethnal Green.* H. Clutton.

The design is entirely of a foreign character, but it has by no means an unpleasant appearance. It is a cross church in the Norman or rather Lombardic style, without galleries; the side walls are arcaded in two stories, the upper, which is lofty, containing the windows, the piers between them having engaged columns, from the capitals of which spring circular arches stretching across the church and supporting the timber roof. The chancel is a semi-circular apse, of equal width with the church; the transepts have screens of circular arches on slender columns. The mode of lighting by a series of massive chandeliers, depending from the roof by chains along the centre of the nave, is novel and effective.

1282. *Design for a new Church and Elizabethan buildings to be erected in Tollington Park, Upper Holloway.* Gough and Roumieu.

A very poor design, a tame imitation of the latest description of Tudor architecture; at the west front are two turrets with birdcage terminations. The west window is sunk into a deep recess; a modern whim, utterly at variance with good taste.

1285. *The East End of All Saints' Church, Shadwell, as originally designed.* J. M. Allen.

This is the end of the chancel, the walls are arcaded below the windows, the arches pointed on Purbeck columns, those on the south side forming sedilia. The altar window is a triple lancet. The roof is lofty, of timber with arched trusses. It is to be regretted that the design has been altered. We fear it was not improved.

1291. *Interior of an Anglican church now in the course of erection.* J. M. Derick.

This, we apprehend, is an interior view of a church now in course of erection at the sole expense of a divine of the Anglican church, distinguished alike by his piety and the harsh treatment he has re-

ceived. The portion represented is the area at the intersection of the nave and transept, shewing the entrance to the chancel. The columns are octagonal, the arches bold but simple in their mouldings. The whole surface is decorated with painting, the piers have circular and lozenge-shaped flowers sprinkled over their surface. The ceiling of the tower at the intersection has a choir of angels painted on the groining. The rood screen is in seven divisions, covered with acute canopies, the central wider than the rest, with a similar canopy sustaining a cross of large dimensions. The screen is coloured with vermillion and gold; the east window of the choir is occupied with mullions and tracery in the decorated style, thin and wiry, the design unworthy of the church. The glass represents the Ascension of our Lord, with attendant angels.

1301. *Model of the Church at Grey's Thurrock, Essex, as about to be restored.* F. C. Cope.

This church, principally of Norman architecture, had been sadly modernised. The present restoration seems to have destroyed, at least in the roof, the three-fold division always observable in Norman churches, and which distinctive feature had been untouched in preceding repairs. The windows of the nave, which were modern, are now single lancets, with two at the western end, a circle in the gable. The east window is a triple lancet. The upper part of the tower, which was modern, has been appropriately rebuilt with an arcade and furnished with an octagon hipped spire; in this respect the church has been improved. The Norman door in the nave is preserved.

1300. *Model of a Design for the Altarpiece of a Norman Church.* H. H. Barnell.

For Norman read Roman.* This design is in the worst possible taste; behind the altar is a deep recess resembling the stage of a theatre, which is filled with a sculptured and scenic representation of the crucifixion, lightened by a skylight. Such things have been really executed in France, and afford a striking proof of the bad taste which prevailed in the last century. The present revival of ecclesiastical architecture will, it is to be hoped, utterly banish such monstrosities from every building devoted to sacred uses.

1220. *A View of the New Choristers'*

* The catalogue of this room is full of blunders. This is only one of a number of errors, shewing the carelessness with which it has been drawn up.

School and Masters' Buildings at Magdalene College, Oxford, about to be erected. J. M. Derick.

The principal feature of the design is a hall in two stories, with dormer windows and a lantern; the roof is lofty, and a building in a corresponding style unites this structure with an older building; the design is pleasing.

There are views of two ancient buildings worthy of notice. The first is

1188—1191. *Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary at Dore, Herefordshire.* A. Smith.

These views are restorations of a building very little known, but shewing a fine example of early pointed architecture. No. 1188 is evidently a restoration of the nave from the only arch which remains. The transept and choir still exist, and are very fine examples of the massive pointed arch and round pillar which immediately succeeded the Norman period.

The succeeding view represents a well-known building, on which much misconception has arisen.

1219. *Chancel of St. Mary's, Tickencote, co. Rutland.* G. Truefitt.

The chancel arch, which is shewn in this view, consists of five elliptic consecutive arches, all richly ornamented in the Norman taste. It is evident, after all that has been said about the rebuilding of this church in the last century, that this arch must be an unaltered portion of the original structure.

1255. *Gothic screen, executed by the patent carving machine, for the Vicar's Chapel in Great Malvern Church.* R. W. Billings.

The drawing is on too small a scale to judge of the merits of the carving; it is a handsome open design of late Perpendicular architecture, but no opinion can be formed of the correctness of the detail, which must be the real test of the powers and utility of the machine by which it is executed.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

At the quarterly meeting of this society, held at York, on the 15th of May, the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine in the chair, a grant of 30*l.* was made towards the expenses of the contemplated exploration of a part of the Deanery of Doncaster, with the view of publishing a guide to the Ecclesiology of Yorkshire, in the first portion of which the society will have the aid of the Rev. G. A. Poole. A grant of 30*l.* towards the restoration of the church of St. Augustine, at Hedon, was then made. Two papers were read. The

first by E. Sharpe, Esq., of Lancaster, on the church of St. Mary, at Bridlington, describing its present state and the extensive restorations soon to be commenced. It was unanimously resolved, in reference to this paper, that the society should prepare an address to the Cambridge Camden Society, praying them to aid in the restoration of this very valuable building. The second paper, written by the Rev. J. Wake, of Hedon, on the church of St. Augustine, at Hedon, was, in the absence of Mr. Wake, read by the secretary.

NORTHAMPTON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Architectural Society of the archdeaconry of Northampton was held on June 5th, at Uppingham, for the purpose of establishing a local committee for the county of Rutland. A deputation from the Central Committee attended, and the chair was taken by the Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester, at the National School Room.

Mr. Bigge exhibited specimens of a new manufacture of stamped glass, from Powell's Whitefriars glass works, in imitation of the ancient flowered quarries. This glass is well worthy attention, both from its extreme cheapness and excellent effect. It is extremely coarse, but as the object of church windows is to admit light without being clearly transparent, this is a recommendation for its use. The price of the most common is not more than two shillings per dozen quarries, hardly more, indeed less, than village glaziers charge for common lattice glass.

The Rev. Mr. Webster read an interesting paper on Barnack church, tracing the history of the parish as far back as the eighth century, at which period stone quarries were opened at Barnack, and little subsequently to which Mr. W. wished to date the earliest remains of the church. There are arches and masonry of undoubted Saxon character, which correspond with remains of the same date in the churches of Brigstock, Earl's Barton, Brigsworth, and Wittering, in the same county. Mr. Webster minutely described the present condition of the church, correcting several errors and omissions in former descriptions, and illustrating it with a copious series of drawings.

The Rev. Mr. James gave a brief account of the operations of the local society in the neighbourhood of Welford, and promised that papers for the description of churches, formed upon Sir H. Dryden's Church Notes, should soon be ready for the use of the local committees. If each member of the society would undertake a general description of three or four churches in his immediate neighbourhood in this form, the society would soon have before it the materials from which to select the most interesting churches for a fuller description in the publication which they purpose shortly to issue.

The Rev. Heneage Finch having undertaken the office of secretary *pro tem.* until a local committee could be permanently formed for the Uppingham district, the members present resolved themselves into a local committee for the Deanery of Rutland, and proceeded to visit the churches of Uppingham co. Rutland, and Stockerston and Horninghold, co. Leicester. The church of Stockerston, though without the bounds of the archdeaconry, held out peculiar attractions, from the variety of interesting features it contains. It is entirely of one date, probably the reign of Henry VII., and still retains its original open oak seats, with the arms of the founder carved on one of the panels; the original altar stone with its five crosses was found inserted in the floor of the chancel, where is also an incised monumental slab, of very late date, but excellent workmanship. There are some good brasses, though partly obscured by modern pewing. A stone effigy of a knight remains, though mutilated; but an older effigy of a cross-legged knight, mentioned by Nichols, in the "History of Leicestershire," is no longer to be seen. The belfry is open to the church, producing the good effect which is always the result of this arrangement. A singular entrance to the roodloft yet remains from the south aisle much more ornamented than is commonly found. The rood screen is still perfect, and some beautiful remains of ancient stained glass cause regret at the thought of the destruction that must at some time have taken place. On the following days many of the most interesting churches in the vicinity of Rockingham were visited by the committee.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 3. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A., com-

municated a letter addressed to him by Samuel Colls, esq. relating to some early remains noticed in Yorkshire, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey; accom-

panied by a map of the locality, with illustrative plans and sketches of the antiquities discovered. This notice related to a range of hills on the north-western side of Bradford, which separates the valleys of the Wharfe and Aire, formerly peopled by the Brigantes. On these heights are found earth-works similar in their general character to those of southern Britain, but they differ in certain peculiarities of form, and deserve careful examination. A part of this tract of mountain country is known by the name of Romald's or Rombald's Moor, suitable by natural position either for a stronghold, or high place of sacrifice. To the southward is the isolated elevation of Baildon Common, in the name of which a tradition may possibly be traced of the Beltan fires: upon this hill and in the neighbourhood several earth-works are to be noticed, consisting of parallel lines of embankment, at intervals of from 50 to 80 feet, intersected by other similar banks. Here is also seen a circular work, the diameter being about 50 feet; near the centre of this Mr. Colls found, at a depth of 2 feet below the surface, a rudely fashioned urn filled with calcined bones, and a considerable deposit of peat-ashes covered by calliard boulders. He noticed also the remains of another similar circle, several cairns or heaps of stones, and entrenchments. In a second circle in this district, where excavations were made, similar discoveries of bones and urns occurred, clearly proving the sepulchral nature of these embankments. In one urn was found a flint arrow-head. Some larger circles were also described, measuring about 93 feet in diameter, and having an entrance on either side opposite to each other: an ancient line of road passes close to them. Numerous remains of this kind have been left unexamined in this part of Yorkshire, the careful investigation of which might supply valuable facts for the comparison of the usages of the primeval northern and southern tribes.

George Grant Francis, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an illuminated Roll, or Descent of the Sovereigns of England, embellished with medallion portraits, from the time of the Conqueror to the reign of Elizabeth, and heraldic escutcheons. It measured in length 11 feet 6 inches by 16 inches, and is thus entitled, "The Geneology of the Kinges of England, Beginninge with William, sonne to Robert, Duke of Normandy." The whole is arranged as a rose-tree with twining branches; each portrait is elaborately executed on a blue ground, and the name of the limner or herald-painter appears at the foot of the roll, "John Johnson fecit."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, laid before the Society a cast from a seal of Queen Elizabeth, hitherto undescribed, being the Judicial Seal for the counties of Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke, communicated by Mr. John Doubleday. It measures in diameter 2 inches and 8-10ths; on the obverse is represented a figure of the Queen on horseback, seated side-ways on a kind of pillion, so that her person faces the spectator. She holds the bridle with her right hand, and bears a sceptre in her left. Behind, in the field of the seal appears a portcullis crowned. The following inscription runs round the margin,—ELIZABETHA: DEI: GRATIA: ANGLIE: FRANCIE: ET: HIBERNIE: REGINA: FIDEI: DEFENSOR. On the reverse is a shield surmounted by an imperial crown, and charged with the bearings of France and England, quarterly, supported on the dexter side by a dragon, and on the sinister side by an animal with recurved horns like a goat. Beneath is seen the triple plume, with the motto IC: DIEN:, and this inscription surrounds the whole,—S: IVDICIALE: DOMINE: REGINE: PRO: COMITATIBVS: CAMERTHEN: GLAMORGAN: &: PEMBROK.

Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited rubbings of two sepulchral Brasses, existing in the church of Herne, near Canterbury, communicated by Mr. A. Green. One of them was the memorial of John Darley, curate of Herne, entitled "*inceptor*," which seems to imply the degree of a bachelor. The other recorded the death of Elizabeth, wife of John Fyneux; she died 22d August, 1539. These memorials were described as having been overlooked by the Topographers of Kent.

William H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an instrument contrived, as he conjectured, for protecting the touch-powder on the top of the gun-barrel, and having a sharp end to be fixed into the stock behind the breech. The guard or cover was secured by a powerful spring, and when this was removed, the match was applied by the hand. The earliest hand-guns had the touch-hole not at the side of the barrel, but placed as it is in cannon; the iron hand-cannon, of the times of Henry VI., preserved in the Goodrich Court Armoury, is thus constructed. The powder thus placed was liable to be blown away or shaken out, and to obviate this inconvenience the touch-hole was formed at the side, with a small pan under it. This pan was at first unprotected by any cover. Mr. Rosser exhibited also a wheel-lock pistol, with three locks attached, one before the other, to one barrel, so that three charges

must have been rammed into the barrel, separated only by the wadding.

Samuel Ware, esq. F.S.A. communicated a notice of the recent discovery of nineteen bronze battle-axe heads, by some labourers employed in a stone pit on his property, at Postlingford Hall, near Clare, Suffolk; they were of various sizes, the largest weighed 1½lb. and the smallest rather less than 1lb. Several of them were ornamented with engraved lines, punctures, and the zigzag pattern which frequently is seen on the more ancient sepulchral urns. In form they bore some resemblance to the specimen represented in *Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 14*, and described by Mr. Lort, not being furnished with any socket or ring for the purpose of attachment to the haft, but formed at one extremity with a broad cutting edge, like an axe, and tapering off at the other extremity, which terminates in the shape of a round-edged chisel. Mr. Ware has subsequently presented several of these curious weapons to the British Museum.

April 10. Viscount Mahon, V.-P.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, esq. Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Whincopp, esq. of Woodbridge, exhibited numerous ornaments, formed of bronze and other materials, of early British and Roman workmanship, discovered in Colchester and various parts of the counties of Essex and Suffolk; also a series of coloured drawings, executed by Henry Aldrich, esq. which represent urns and specimens of pottery of various periods, with implements, and ornaments, the whole of which are in Mr. Whincopp's possession.

William Bromet, esq. M.D. F.S.A. exhibited a rubbing taken from an incised sepulchral slab, recently discovered in the abbey church of Selby, Yorkshire. It represents abbot John Barwic, vested in pontificals, his hands united in supplication, and a crosier placed at his right side. Around the verge of the slab is the following inscription:

*Fato lugifero jacet hic tellure Johannes
Dompnus Barwicus opere valde bonus;
Bis binis annis pastor laudabile cunctis
Præbuit exemplum, sic penetratque polum.*

*Qui obiit ij. kal. Aprilis, anno domini
M.D. xxvj. cujus anime propicietur Deus.*
The name of this abbot is given by Dugdale as Bermich, and by Burton as Bedwick, on the authority of Cardinal Wolsey's Register.

John Virtue, esq. sent for exhibition
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a wheel-lock gun, of German manufacture; the stock was elaborately carved, the barrel and lock inlaid with gold and silver.

W. W. Lloyd, esq. communicated an Essay upon the Nereid Monument, one of the Xanthian Marbles recently brought into this country by Sir Charles Fellowes, a portion of which was read.

April 17. Henry Hallam, esq. V.-P. in the Chair.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Council, the Society proceeded to the expulsion, by ballot, of forty-three Fellows, who were in arrear of their subscriptions, for various periods, extending from three to thirty years.

Henry Vint, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze figure of Jupiter Tonans, recently discovered near his residence, St. Mary's Lodge, Colchester. It was of very fine workmanship, and in excellent preservation. Mr. Vint exhibited also a drawing executed by Mr. A. Sprague, representing a richly ornamented arch, date the eleventh or twelfth century, discovered in pulling down the Old Moot Hall, the Burgh Court of judicature in Colchester, July, 1843.

John Nicholl, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Greek painting taken from a church in the island of Zante, and now in the possession of John Gardner, esq. of Tollington Park, Hornsey.

Robert Cole, esq. communicated an original Letter from Edward Duke of Somerset, Protector of the Realm, addressed to Sir Thomas Cheyne, of Thorley, Treasurer of the household, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, dated August 12, 1549. This letter gave information that the French King, Henry II. had declared war against Edward VI. and required the Warden to give order, with all possible speed, to all ports of the county of Kent, and other places of his jurisdiction, to keep good guard in all places where the enemy might land; also to lay hands on all merchandise and ships belonging to Frenchmen, and to keep their persons in safe custody. In a postscript he announced that his Majesty gave licence to all his subjects to arm themselves and their vessels, "and to make pryse of any Frenchmens wares."

Hugh W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A. sent for exhibition to the Society, by the permission of Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, several works by Maso Finiguerra, the inventor of the art of taking impressions from engraved plates. These specimens were formerly in the collection of Sir Mark Sykes. The most valuable of these productions was an original silver pax, representing the Virgin enthroned, hold-

ing the infant Saviour on her knees, and surrounded by angels and female saints. It is a choice example of the art termed *niello*, denoting the black composition with which the lines of engraved plates were filled up, and it was probably executed before A. D. 1450. Another pax, the work of Finiguerra, two years after that date, exists in the church of San Giovanni, at Florence, and a sulphur impression from it is preserved in the British Museum. The silver pax now exhibited produced 300 guineas at the sale of Sir Mark Sykes's collection; no impression of it is known to exist, but a fac-simile was executed and published under the direction of the late Mr. Ottley. With the pax were exhibited three sulphur impressions from silver plates engraved by Finiguerra, preserved in the chapel of the convent of the Camaldoli, at Florence; also an impression on paper, probably the earliest specimen in existence. Mr. Ottley, in whose collection this interesting work of art formerly was, considered it to have been taken off about A. D. 1440; it subsequently came into the possession of Sir Mark Sykes, and at his sale was purchased by Mr. Woodburn for 300 guineas.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the proceedings of the Central Committee, published in their Journal, No. VI. (Continued from our last Magazine, p. 67.)

March 26. Mr. John Parkinson communicated a rubbing taken on black paper from a sepulchral brass in memory of a goldsmith of York, who died A. D. 1614; it illustrated the ancient practice of quartering family arms with those of municipal guilds or companies.

Dr. Bromet communicated a letter from Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, pointing out the injury from oxidation done to brasses which have become detached from sepulchral slabs, by re-fixing them in the matrices with iron nails, and suggested that brass-headed *flush* nails should be used, or that the iron should be soldered to the back of the brass, in case it were objectionable to drill a hole through the latter. Mr. Taylor added that he had found some brasses of the fifteenth century laid down with hard pitch only, which on examination had apparently all the properties of common pitch, and was as fit for being re-employed as when first used.

Mr. Frederick Ouvry exhibited a small perfumed ball composed of earthy or me-

tallic matter, inclosed in a highly-wrought silver filigree case, mounted on a tripod-stand, which he conceived to have been an appendage to a toilette table of the sixteenth century. The character of the ornament appeared to show that it was of oriental workmanship.

Mr. John Wright, of the Temple, exhibited an impression from the seal of John Pecham, found at St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury; the subject of the device was the Holy Lamb, carrying a bannerol ensigned with the cross.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, of York, communicated impressions of Roman coins, found in the gardens within the ancient walls of York, extending from Skeldergate to Micklegate Bar, in 1844 and 1845. Mr. Clarke stated that coins were frequently found in these gardens on the surface of the ground, particularly after rain, and, at the depth of two or three feet, in trenching. The pieces to which his present communication related are third brass coins of Constantine the Great, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Carausius (?)

Mr. Poynter communicated a drawing of the font in Offley Church, Hertfordshire. It is of Decorated character (date about A. D. 1350), and presents an example of unusual and beautiful design (engraved in Arch. Journal, ii. p. 184).

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaff, of Thirsk, forwarded some architectural notes on Darlington and Kirby-Wiske churches. (printed *ibid.*)

Mr. Samuel Birch communicated a notice of a large collection of Celtic antiquities, consisting of stone celts, arrow-heads, and knives of pyromachous silex, with some stone beads, and metallic celt-heads, found chiefly in the counties of Tyrone and Antrim. These remains were collected by Mr. Flanagan, a gentleman attached to the Irish survey, and were acquired, in the year 1844, by the British Museum. A hook-shaped bronze implement, of which a representation is given in the Arch. Journal, p. 186, appears to be a kind of *fals*, or pruning-hook. It measures four inches and three-quarters from the extremity of the blade to the back of the socket, into which the handle was inserted, and fixed by a rivet. This instrument was found, at the depth of six feet, in a bog, in the vicinity of the mountain range, two miles east from Ballygawley, in the county of Tyrone. A somewhat larger instrument of the kind, but with a different socket, is represented in the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 108. Near Ballygawley, co. Tyrone, was found a spear-head measuring six inches in length, and having on either side of the socket a

lozenge-shaped projection, perforated in order to attach it, by means of a strap or cord, to the shaft. This, with two other bronze spear-heads, of remarkable form, discovered in the Isle of Man and near Worcester, is also engraved in the Journal.

April 9. Dr. Bromet exhibited impressions of three ancient seals. The first was from a silver matrix of circular form, in the possession of Mr. E. G. Wrighte, of Hereford; it is charged with an escutcheon of arms (three lions passant guardant) surrounded by the legend **S' BALLIUORVM: CIVITATIS: HEREFORDIE.** The design seems to indicate that this matrix was cut in the time of Edward III. or Richard II. The second was a circular seal, of very elegant design, bearing on two scrolls the name **Gorge Siggmapden.** The matrix is preserved in the museum at York, and appears to have been cut about the time of Henry V. (It is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1830). The third is an oval seal, inscribed **SIGILLVM. ROBERTI. TINLEY. ARCHIDIA. C: ELIENSIS:** with an escutcheon of arms, (a lion's head erased, between three crescents,) and above it this device,—issuing from clouds a dexter arm grasping an olive-branch, motto,—*Vt in die nouissimo.* Robert Tinley, according to Willis, was collated Archdeacon of Ely in 1600, and died 1616.

Mr. Charles Winston, of the Temple, communicated some account of the stained glass in Kingsdown church, Kent, lately repaired at the expense of Mrs. Ann Colyer, of Farningham. (See the Journal, p. 188.)

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Drake, of Coventry, respecting a brass in the church of Laughton, near Gainsborough. It is the figure of a knight placed under a beautiful triple canopy, and lies on an altar-tomb at the east end of the south aisle. From the fashion of the armour Mr. Drake ascribed its date to the close of the fourteenth, or the first twenty years of the fifteenth, century; it presents scarcely any points of difference as compared with the brass of Thomas Beauchamp, at St. Mary's, Warwick, date 1401, and that of Sir William Bagot, at Baginton, Warwickshire, date 1407. The inscription, however, commemorates William Dalison esquire, who died in 1543, and George his son and heir, who died in 1549, showing that the Dalisons surreptitiously appropriated the tomb and effigy of some earlier knight to be their own memorial. Mr. Drake instanced, as a similar example of misappropriation, the brass in Howden Church, Yorkshire, which purports to be an effigy of Peter

Dolman, esq. who died in 1621, but is manifestly to be referred to the earlier part of the preceding century; the plate on which the inscription is engraved has lines on the reverse which prove it to have been a portion of a female figure, probably the wife of the knight whose figure now represents Peter Dolman. Another example is supplied by the brass of Peter Rede, Knt. in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, who is stated in the legend to have served the Emperor Charles V. in the conquest of Barbaria and at the siege of Tunis, and to have died in 1568, but the armour of the figure is at least a hundred years earlier than this date; a representation of this figure may be seen in *Cotman's Brasses*. To these is to be added the singular instance of the Wydeviles turned into Dyves, at Bromham, co. Beds, noticed in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 159.

A letter was read, addressed from Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, detailing some recent discoveries at Boughton House, Northamptonshire, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, chiefly erected in the time of Ralph Duke of Montagu, ambassador to the court of Lewis XIV., by Peter Puget, with ceilings by De Verrio. Mr. Ferrey described the more ancient part of the structure. Above the ceiling of the hall painted by De Verrio he found an oak roof of most beautiful design, and in good preservation. The principal rafters were connected with elaborately moulded carved timbers which formed an arch under the collar-beams, like the roof of the archiepiscopal hall at Croydon, and the hall at Abbey Milton, Dorset. There was no appearance of a louvre, and indeed many large halls of this date are without such features. The spandrels above the collar-beams are filled with varied tracery. The arched braces under the purlins are cusped, and the faces of the lower range ornamented completely with sunk quatrefoils, and other devices. At one end of the roof is a couplet window, now blocked up, and at the other end a trefoiled window of very pleasing design; the character of this latter window is evidently ecclesiastical, and both by its form and mouldings may be clearly assigned to an earlier date; it is a window of very good early Decorated form, probably taken from the chapel.

The Rev. B. Belcher, of West Tisted, Hants, communicated some additional particulars regarding the church at Warnford, in the same county, to some peculiarities of which the Committee had been directed by the Rev. Arthur Hussey, as mentioned in April, p. 296. Mr. Belcher

stated that in the southern wall, within the porch, and just over the "consecration stone" mentioned by Mr. Hussey, is an inscribed stone with the following legend:—"WILFRIT FUNDAVIT, BONUS ADAM RENOVAVIT." In the northern wall is a second inscribed stone, which has suffered from the injuries of time, and the letters appear to have been retouched. Mr. Belcher read the inscription thus:—

✠ ADAM : DE : PORTV : BENEDICAT : SOLIS : AB : ORTV : GENS : CRVCE : SIGNATA : (A : QVO) SVM : SIC : RENOVATA :

These legends apparently record the rebuilding, by Adam de Portu, of a church founded at Warnford by Wilfrid, as Mr. Wyndham supposed, between the years 679 and 685. (*Archæologia*,) vol. v. p. 363.) They have been given, but inaccurately, by Bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden, and by Pegge, in the *Sylloge* of the remaining authentic inscriptions relative to the erection of our English churches. (*Bibliotheca Topog. Britann.*, No. xli. pp. 11, 25.) Wilfred, archbishop of York, driven from his see by Egfrid, the king of Northumbria, according to Bede's narration, visited these parts, and preached the doctrines of Christianity, about A.D. 676. No part of the existing building can be attributed, as Mr. Belcher observed, to that early period: the tower appears to be the oldest portion. It is well built: the lower windows, as well as the circular ones in the belfry, are splayed, and the intrados of the west window is supported on two slender shafts, with foliated capitals. The semi-circular arch appears here, but the arch between the tower and nave is pointed, corresponding with the side windows, and may have been the work of Adam de Portu, who possessed the lordship of Warnford during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. (*Dugd. Bar.* i. 463.) The present nave, Mr. Belcher observed, is about four feet broader than that which was built at the same time as the tower, as may be seen by foundations at the south-east corner of the tower.

April 23. Dr. Bromet exhibited drawings of a distemper painting lately discovered in Croydon church, Surrey. It represents St. Christopher, and is painted on the south wall, opposite to the north door. On the left of the saint are seen figures of a king and queen, intended, as Mr. Lindsay, the vicar of Croydon, suggested, to represent Edward III. and Philippa. The drawings exhibited were made by Mr. G. Noble and Dr. Bromet.

Mr. Thomas Charles, of Maidstone, exhibited, by Dr. Bromet, a fragment of an embossed tile found at Boxley abbey, Kent.

The Rev. W. Grey, of Allington, Wiltshire, communicated a representation of two memorial escutcheons, which are to be seen at Amesbury church, accompanied by some conjectures in regard to their import. The east end of the chancel was rebuilt about the time of King Henry VII., and the east window has a label-moulding supported on either side by corbels, in the form of angels bearing escutcheons. Both escutcheons are charged with a monogram, which is formed of red and black tile inlaid in the stone. This monogram appears to be composed of the initials I. D. and K. D. On the shield, placed on the north side, the letters are formed of red tile, and the I. D. is tied to the K. D. by a black band, as if to imply that the nearest of earthly ties are but mortal. On the other shield the initials are black, as if to show the death of the parties, the band being loosed; but it is represented as red, to intimate that their love had not been entirely quenched by the hand of death. These escutcheons measure 10 in. by 6, and present a singular example of the use of baked clay in external decorations. The form of the escutcheons and of the letters correspond with the period of the erection of the building. There can be little doubt that these ornaments are the memorials of a benefactor and of his wife, who contributed to the rebuilding of the chancel.

Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, communicated to the Committee a drawing of a peculiar barrel-shaped vase of pale red ware, measuring in height about 8 in., presented to the British Museum, in 1839, by the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Birch stated that the engineer of the South-Western Railway, Mr. Albinus Martin, informed Mr. Lefevre that this vase was found in the winter of 1839 in the chalk cutting, about 400 yards east of the Reading-road bridge, in the parish of Basingstoke, at a depth of from three to four feet from the surface. With the barrel were discovered also parts of four other vessels, a skull, and some human bones, apparently the remains of a female. An ineffectual search was made for coins. Mr. Birch observed that Mr. Long, of Farnham, has conjectured, in a pamphlet privately printed, that the *Vindonium* of the Romans was not at Silchester, but at a point nearly identical with that where these remains were found.

Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley, M.P., exhibited a remarkably perfect mazer bowl of the time of Richard II. The bowl is formed of some light and mottled wood highly polished, probably maple, with a broad rim of silver gilt, round the exterior of which,

on a hatched ground, is the following legend in characters slightly raised—

In the name of the trinite
fille the hup and drink to me.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, submitted to the inspection of the Committee a fine Psalter of the latter part of the 13th century; on the first folio are emblazoned the arms of Clare and England. The initial letters are large, and of a design uncommon in English MSS. Mr. Hodgkinson stated that from the occurrence of the autograph of "Robert Hare, 1561," on the first folio, he had been led to conjecture that the volume may have once belonged to the cathedral of Lincoln, as the Hares of Derbyshire were connected with the family of Bishop Watson, the last Roman Catholic prelate of that see, who gave several relics appertaining to his cathedral to the same Robert Hare, and amongst them the ring of St. Cuthbert. In the calendar is a memorandum of the obit of Sir John Giffard, in 1348.—Mr. Hodgkinson exhibited also a walking staff carved with a calendar in Runic characters, the date of which is probably about the end of the sixteenth century, and a bronze tankard, embossed with the representation of a boar hunt, of about the same date, and of German workmanship. A detailed account of a similar staff, with representations of the symbols, has been published by Jens Wolff, formerly Norwegian Consul at London, under the following title: *Runakefi, le Runic Rim-Stock, ou Calendrier Runique*. Paris, 1820.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee a sketch of a singular example of construction, technically termed "joggling," of which some remains are to be seen in the field on the south side of the nave of Tewkesbury abbey church (engraved in the *Journal*, p. 196.)

A letter was read, addressed by Mr. R. G. P. Minty, of Norwich, to Mr. Barnwell, in reference to the injury occasioned to St. Julian's church in that city, by the fall of the east end of the chancel. Mr. Minty stated that there appeared to have been a settlement in the chancel-arch, partly caused, perhaps, by the pressure of the steeple and church, which is built on the side of a hill, and partly from the custom prevailing in Norwich of digging graves close to the foundation of the building. Several years since, the east window fell out, when it was partly blocked up, and an unsightly one inserted. Mr. Minty observed that in the event of the church being restored, it is proposed to reopen the Norman doorway on the south side, which is engraved in the *Archæologia*,

vol. xii. p. 174. It is to be regretted, however, that little of the mouldings there delineated have escaped the destructive effects of time and the violence of man. The outer moulding is entirely gone; it is difficult to ascertain what the second has been; and only a small portion of the inner moulding is perfect. The door has been bricked up, and the earth has accumulated to within three feet of the abacus. As there is a possibility of the church being destroyed, Mr. Minty forwarded the dimensions of it, as nearly as he could ascertain them. Length of the church 36 ft.; breadth 17 ft.; thickness of the wall 3 ft.; length of the chancel, about 18 ft.; thickness of the east wall, about 3½ ft.; height of tower, to the buttress, about 56 ft.; diam. interior of ground-floor of tower, about 13 ft.; thickness of the wall 4 ft. The church, which is supposed to have been erected before or soon after the Conquest, is tiled, and the chancel thatched. It contains a neat perpendicular font, of the style common in Norfolk, ornamented with panels filled alternately with the emblems of the four evangelists, and angels bearing shields.

Mr. Minty called the attention of the Committee to the contemplated destruction of a curious ancient building in Norwich, "containing," as he says, "the most perfect specimens of an old hall and staircase I have yet seen in this part of the county; it is situated not far from the site of the former palace of the dukes of Norfolk, but nothing I believe is known of its original history; it is only mentioned in the records of the place as the 'Strangers' Hall,' and is supposed to have been occupied by such guests as could not be accommodated in the duke's palace. Formerly, and even within the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants of the town, it was used as the Judges' lodgings. The property belongs to the Roman Catholics of Norwich, and the whole is to be taken down, for the purpose of erecting a church and convent." Representations of parts of the building have been engraved by Mr. Ninham, an artist of Norwich, who will shortly publish an etching of the interior of the hall.

(To be continued.)

Pompeii.—Some discoveries of interest have been made in late excavations at Pompeii, particularly an extensive Necropolis. Beside one of the graves there is a seat, and over it is inscribed *Clovatius*, *Duumvir* and *Tribune* of Pompeii. This is a family name hitherto unknown. Near it is a monument of fine Grecian marble, richly sculptured.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 23. On the motion of Lord *Brougham* the SMALL DEBTS Bill was read a second time.

June 24. Lord *Stanley* moved the second reading of the IRISH TENANTS' COMPENSATION Bill.—The Marquess of *Londonderry* said he had in his hand a protest signed by thirty-six peers, complaining of the measure, as destructive of the rights of property. In his opinion, the Bill contained some most objectionable clauses. It would be much better to leave Ireland to herself than to force measures such as this against the landed interest. The Noble Lord concluded by reading the protest, and expressed his most decided hostility towards the Bill.—The Duke of *Richmond* should support the Bill, because of the compensation it afforded to tenants. He only regretted that it could not be extended to England. The debate was continued at some length; the House then divided, when the numbers were, for the second reading, 48; against it, 34; majority, 14.

June 26. The second reading of the English LANDLORD AND TENANT Bill was moved by Lord *Portman*, and opposed by Lords *Beaumont*, *Ashburton*, and *Wharnclyffe*. It was supported by the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Cleveland*, but lost on a division, there being 7 for the second reading and 11 against it.

July 1. Lord *Wharnclyffe* moved the third reading of PROPERTY IN MUSEUMS &c. Bill.—Lord *Brougham* thought that if an action of trespass had been brought in the case which gave rise to the Bill (the fracture of the Portland Vase), the guilty person would have been sufficiently punished.—After some discussion, it was agreed that the penalty should be imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with hard labour, or private whipping. The Bill was in that state read a third time and passed.

July 4. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the JURORS (IRELAND) Bill, intended to provide for the fair and impartial selection of jurors in Ireland. Read a second time.

July 7. The Earl of *Aberdeen* moved the second reading of the BRAZILS SLAVE TRADE Bill. The effect of the measure would be to enforce the first article of the treaty of 1826, which enacted that within

three years after the ratification of the treaty subjects of Brazil trading in slaves should be treated as pirates. This article had been hitherto rendered nugatory by the appointment of mixed commissions to try offenders, which had taken the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. In fact, ever since the conclusion of the treaty it had been systematically violated by the Brazilian Government, who, though they admitted its validity, had impeded its execution by every means in their power. The Bill was read a second time.—Lord *Brougham* then moved the second reading of the Bill for the ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By this measure it was proposed to fix upon certain places as assize-towns, at which, as at the Central Criminal Court, all prisoners within a certain circuit should be tried.—Lord *Campbell* thought a consolidation of the kind would be very beneficial, but that the matter should not be pressed forward this session. Great advantage would be derived from the appointment of a new commission, with power to inquire into the whole subject, and to re-divide the assize districts of England and Ireland.—The Lord Chancellor concurred in the necessity for a new commission.—Lord *Brougham*, after the declaration made by the Lord Chancellor, would not press the Bill any further.

July 15. Lord *Stanley* announced that it was not his intention to proceed further with the IRISH TENANTS' COMPENSATION Bill this session.—The Earl of *Clarendon* moved a resolution relative to the SUGARS OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO, to the effect that the produce of Spain and her colonies should be admitted on the same terms as that of the most favoured nations.—The Earl of *Aberdeen* was as strongly impressed with the necessity of adhering scrupulously to the engagements of treaties as the noble Earl could be, but he could not help suspecting that very little would have been heard of this Spanish claim, had it not been for the general policy of the Government on the sugar question. The House divided, Ayes, 14; Noes, 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 24. Mr. *Hutt* rose to submit a Resolution, "That the course pursued by Great Britain since 1814 for the suppression of the SLAVE TRADE has been at-

tended by a large expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of life to the naval forces of this country, and that it has not mitigated the horrors of the Middle Passage, nor diminished the extent of the traffic in slaves." He could not calculate the number of lives among his own countrymen annually sacrificed to this useless system, but the outlay of money since 1806 had amounted to 17,000,000*l.*, and yet the annual export of slaves was now not less than 200,000. It was not his duty to find a remedy for such a wretched state of things, but if he were asked for one he would say, "Withdraw your cruisers from the coast of Africa; they are productive of nothing but evil—attend to the recommendations of the report of your committee of 1842, and promote commercial intercourse with the natives of the interior." He also recommended the House to throw open the ports of the West Indies and its other tropical colonies to the fullest importation of free labour. Sir *G. Cockburn* stated that last year we had adopted a new system for the suppression of this trade. We had doubled our force on the coast, and had established blockades of the places where the trade was chiefly carried on, and the success of that plan was now beginning to exhibit itself. Besides, we had concluded a new convention with France, by which an additional naval force would be stationed on the slave coast. Our present plans ought, therefore, to have a fair trial.—The House was counted out.

June 25. Mr. *Cobden* moved a Resolution for an address to her Majesty, praying her "to issue a Commission to inquire, whether in future private Acts for the construction of RAILWAYS provision ought not to be made for securing a Uniform Gauge." Agreed to.

June 26. The question of PRIVILEGE was revived on the further consideration of the Second Report of the Committee on Printed Papers. The *Solicitor-General* moved, "That a Writ of Error be brought upon the judgment of the court of Queen's Bench, pronounced in the case of *Howard v. Gossett*." Mr. *Hume* proposed an amendment, "that it is inexpedient to intrust the maintenance of the Privilege of this House to any other authority than that of this House itself." This was negatived by 78 to 46, and the original motion carried by 82 to 48.

June 27. In Committee of Supply, the annual grant for the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION was opposed, but carried by 61 to 19.

July 7. A Bill was brought in and read the first time, "to facilitate the completion of a GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of Great Bri-

tain and Ireland, under the direction of the First Commissioner, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests."—Sir *R. Peel* made his statement of those portions of the business of the Session which the Government intended to proceed with. He declared his intention to proceed with the Irish Colleges Bill, the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill, the Small Debts Bill, the Jewish Disabilities Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Bill. The Medical Physic Bills, the Law of Parochial Settlement Bill, the Charitable Trusts Bill, and many other Bills would have to be postponed, in order to allow the business of the Session to proceed.

July 9. Mr. *Macaulay* moved the second reading of the Bill for opening the SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES. After a long debate, it was negatived by a majority of 116 to 108.—Mr. *Watson* proposed to repeal several penal enactments in force against the ROMAN CATHOLICS, and moved that the House go into a Committee. Sir *R. Peel* would not grant the consent of the Government, and the Bill was put off for three months by a majority of 89 to 47.

July 10. Sir *James Graham* moved the third reading of the COLLEGES (Ireland) Bill. Mr. *Osborne* moved an amendment, praying her Majesty to order an inquiry into the amount of the funds of the Trinity College, Dublin, and expenditure thereof, with the view to ascertain whether the funds at present applied solely to the benefit of the Protestants in the said college might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all the scholarships, fellowships, &c. in the said college. After some discussion the House divided: for the amendment, 91; against it, 108; majority, 77. On the question that the Bill be read a third time, Sir *R. Inglis* opposed the motion. The House divided: for the third reading, 177; against it, 26.

July 15. Lord *Palmerston* submitted a motion relative to the Sugars of CUBA and PORTO RICO, similar to that of the Earl of Clarendon in the Upper House. It was ultimately rejected by 175 against 87.

July 17. The Earl of *Lincoln* moved the third reading of the COMMONS ENCLOSURE Bill. Col. *Sibthorp* opposed the motion. On the question that the Bill do pass, the House divided: for the motion, 48; against it, 0.—On the motion of Lord *Ashley*, the PAUPER LUNATICS and LUNATIC ASYLUMS Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir *R. Peel* moved the second reading of the JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL Bill. Sir *R. Inglis* submitted, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a

second time that day six months. The House divided: for the second reading, 91; for the amendment, 11.

July 21. Mr. *Charles Buller* brought forward the reconsideration of the affairs of NEW ZEALAND, in the following terms, "That this House regards with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that these feelings are greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which has led to such disastrous results." The

debate was adjourned; and a division took place on the 23d, when the motion was negatived by 155 to 89.

July 23. Mr. *Ewart* moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Duties of CUSTOMS ON BUTTER AND CHEESE: negatived by 136 to 38. Mr. *Forster* moved the consideration of a long and miscellaneous list of Customs Duties, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

In Lahore, the Queen-mother has restored tranquility, and has happily suspended, for a time at least, that violent outbreak of the military and rebels, which menaced the peace and order of the British adjacent provinces. She has appointed her brother prime minister, and the consent of the army has followed the approbation of their chiefs. A general peace and contentment has been the result, and our own supreme government is satisfied because the Queen is submissive to British influence. The danger of this invasion, therefore, has thus passed over.

In Nepaul, another revolution has occurred, and one also peculiarly of an Indian character; that is, sanguinary, sudden, and despotic. It appears, that the old king had been deposed some years since by his son, who had afterwards compelled his father to sign a deed of abdication, and to live, like an old dowager, in a corner of his own palace. This first revolution was brought about by Matabur Sing, a chief of much reputation at the head of the troops, but a faithless and treacherous intriguer. Upon some recent occasion, the old king expressed a wish that his son, together with Matabur Sing, the young king's vizier, would attend some fete in his (the old king's) chambers. This invitation was accepted; the vizier was caught in the trap, and shot dead in the royal presence. The young king was panic-struck, and the father resumed the government upon the spot.

ALGIERS.

The corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued,

the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, the Colonel threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not perform his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches, who were being suffocated, were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterwards.

This most barbarous act has been severely censured in the French chamber of peers, particularly by the Prince de Moskowa, and is "deplored" by the ministry.

NEW ZEALAND.

The British settlement at the Bay of Islands has been destroyed and its inhabitants, 500 in number, are now refugees in Auckland. The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been discontented, in consequence of the falling off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of

ships visiting that port. A chief of the name of Heki, prior to the 11th of March, had twice succeeded in cutting down the flag-staff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the government, and 50 soldiers, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, of 18 guns, sent to protect it; these forces were assisted by the inhabitants, enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight of the morning of the 11th March, and they succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour. The town was plundered of everything, and property amounting to 30,000*l.* has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great—ten in number killed, and fifteen wounded. Amongst the latter was Captain Robertson of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arm. This gallant officer, with about thirty men, with most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back when he got severely wounded and fell. His conduct has since been highly applauded by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. The fate of the day was just about this time decided against the Europeans by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof block-house, which stood close by the flagstaff.

CANADA.

By a most destructive fire at Quebec, nearly 2,000 houses have been destroyed, and 12,000 persons rendered houseless! The fire commenced shortly before mid-day on the 28th of May, in a tannery in St. Vallière-street, from the bursting of a boiler. The day was remarkably warm. The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm; a species of whirlwind seemed to aid its fatal course. From 11 in the morning until midnight did it hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles-street—nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak! At the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one-third of a mile. The Church of St. Roch is in ashes. The Convent is saved. St. Peter's Chapel and two Methodist Churches were burnt. The most painful event was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried; the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; and the

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unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished miserably. The loss of life, according to one of the accounts, exceeds one hundred persons! and the loss of property is said to be above 750,000*l.*

UNITED STATES.

A fire has taken place at New York, by which 100 buildings and 25 horses have been burned, and 400 families left destitute—the houses were mostly occupied by Irish families, consisting of about 3,000 men, women, and children.

MEXICO.

On the 7th of April last, a dreadful earthquake was experienced throughout this country. In the city of Mexico it lasted four minutes. About fifteen persons were killed, and twenty more or less wounded. But the destruction to property was enormous. Ten per cent. of the buildings had suffered more or less. One of the most beautiful buildings, the church belonging to the convent of Santa Teresa, was entirely demolished. In the great market-place, situated in the quarter of the city called *Neuvo Mexico*, the ground was split open for some distance, an event which had not occurred there in the memory of man; indeed, it is more than a hundred years since so formidable and destructive an earthquake has occurred.

California has declared itself independent of the Mexican Government, and organised itself into a republic.

FRANCE.

A negotiation of the French Government with the Pope respecting the Jesuits has terminated in an arrangement that the congregation of Jesuits shall cease to exist in France, and will dissolve itself; its establishments will be closed, and its noviciates dispersed.

RUSSIA.

An ukase has appeared which orders all Jews of the Russian empire to lay aside their Polish Jewish dress, and to adopt the national costume. From now to 1850, the option is given to them either to change their manner of dressing, or to pay an especial tax for retaining the old one. The cities of Wilna, Odessa, and Berdytow immediately submitted to this ukase. The Emperor had lately ordered that tracts of land belonging to the Crown should be assigned to the Israelites in the immediate neighbourhood of their residence, with the money necessary to enable them to purchase agricultural implements. In consequence of this ukase disturbances have taken place in many of the districts. According to the last census of the population of Russia, it consists of 53,500,000. Of this number there are 42 millions of serfs,

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15 millions of whom are the property of the Crown, and 27 millions belong to private persons. Thus there are in Russia only 11,500,000 subjects who enjoy civil rights.

SYRIA.

The Maronites, although at first victorious, have ultimately succumbed, in consequence of the better combined and directed efforts of their enemies. All those who resided in the mixed districts of Sciuf, Giurd, and Garb, have been expelled from them; most of those of Gesin fell victims

to the perfidy of the Druses; and the Maronites of Harbeja and Rasceja, in Anti-Lebanon, after an obstinate resistance have been compelled to fly, some to Damascus, and the greatest number to Zahlé. There was, however, every probability that the civil war would be speedily terminated. The number of villages burned exceeded a hundred, two-thirds of which belonged to the Christians, and seventeen of their convents had been reduced to ashes. 30,000 persons were then at Kesrouan, Zahlé, Saide, and Beyrout, without abode or means of existence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 21. The foundation-stone of the Grand Waterloo Barracks, in the *Tower of London*, opposite the north side of the of the White Tower, on the site of the grand store-house or small armoury destroyed by the great fire in 1841, was laid by the Duke of Wellington. They will be 288 feet in length, 61 in breadth and 70 in breadth.

June 28. The first stone of the new *Marylebone and Paddington Hospital* was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Prince was received by a deputation of the parochial authorities, a deputation of the hospital committee, the Bishop of London, the vice-presidents, and trustees, &c.; and having first inspected the plans of the building, presented and explained to him by Mr. Hopper, the architect, proceeded with his attendants to the platform, where the Bishop of London opened the proceedings by a short address, which was followed by an appropriate prayer. His Royal Highness has consented to let one of the wards be called the Albert Ward. In the evening a dinner was given at the Freemasons' Tavern to celebrate the occasion, at which His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge presided.

DEVONSHIRE.

June 21. A beautiful church at *Barnstable*, erected by the Rev. John James Scott, M.A., and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the sum of 717. 5s. was collected, to be appropriated to the building of the tower, which is raised to more than half its intended height. The founder has endowed (as well as built the church) with 1,000*l.*, and 200*l.* for repairs, vested in the public funds for ever. It contains above eight hundred sittings; nearly four hundred are free. There are at present 8,000 inhabitants in Barnstable; the parish church will not contain above 1,500 sittings, dissent has been increasing rapidly, and this building, being at the end of the town,

makes it the more valuable, as it is likely to accommodate great numbers of the poorer portion of the inhabitants, among whom dissent has gained more ground than in the educated classes. The edifice is cruciform in plan, and is in length, from west to east externally, 111 feet, and in width, from north to south at the transepts, externally, 67 feet. It is in the Perpendicular style of architecture. Within the walls the total length is 104 feet, and comprises a nave 77 feet long by 34 feet wide in the clear, a chancel 27 feet long by 16 feet in width, with north and south aisles and two transepts. The tower and spire, a very beautiful composition, is placed at the south-west angle of the nave. It will be, when completed, 156 feet in height, and will have a peal of eight bells. The church internally is remarkable for its great altitude and for the imposing character of its fine open roof, composed of a succession of oak principals, with hammer beams and circular ribs springing from stone corbels. The height from the floor to the point of the roof internally is 58 feet. The western window of the nave is of seven lights, after the type of St. Mary's Oxford, and vies with the original in its great size and beauty of its proportions. The eastern window of the chancel, as likewise those of of the north and south transepts, are also very beautiful, and are designed from the chapel of Merton College at Oxford. The chancel is very spacious and well developed. The communion table is approached by a succession of seven steps at intervals, and the whole of the windows in the chancel are filled with rich stained glass, the work of Robert Beer, of Exeter. The pulpit and reading-desk and font are exquisite specimens of carving in Caen stone, by Simon Rowe, of Exeter. The whole of the roof, benches, doors, and other fittings, are of oak. It is one of the best works of its architect, David Mackintosh, esq. of Exeter. The site was presented by Charles Roberts, esq. of Bickington House.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 12. Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel of the South Devon Regiment of Militia.—Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart. to be Major.

June 26. Foster Quin, esq. M.D. to be Physician to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

June 27. 13th Light Dragoons, Major J. Lawrenson, from 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—17th Light Dragoons, Capt. F. Burdett, to be Major.—11th Foot, Major H. K. Bloomfield to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain J. Singleton to be Major.—Unattached, Captain John O'Grady, from 2d Foot, to be Major.

June 28. Peter Stafford Carey, esq. to be Bailiff of Guernsey.

June 30. The Right Hon. William Bingham Baring and the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Bulwer were sworn of the Privy Council.—Richard Marquess of Westminster to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, and of the city of Chester and county of the same; and Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Flint.

July 1. The Hon. Caroline M. Dawson to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

July 3. John Fiennes Crampton, esq. Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, to be Secretary of Legation in the United States.—Newton Saville Scott, esq. (some time paid attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in Spain,) to be Secretary of Legation in Switzerland.

July 4. William Tennant, esq. to be Secretary to the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—51st Foot, Major E. St. Maur to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Austin to be Major.—60th Foot, Major M. G. Dennis, from 6th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Rumley, who exchanges.—Brevet, Captain G. J. Smart, of the 68th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—The Rev. William John Moore, Vicar of Sar-ratt, county of Herts, eldest son and heir of John Moore, late of New-lodge, co. Herts, esq. deceased, by Barbara, only surviving dau. of the Hon. William Brabazon, a younger son of William, and brother of Anthony, late Earls of Meath, to take the surname of Brabazon after that of Moore, and bear the arms of Brabazon.

July 5. Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cav., Capt. Atchison to be Major.—Lieut.-Col. Sir John Mark Fred. Smith, late Inspector-gen. of Railways; G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomical Observer at Greenwich; and Peter Barlow, esq. Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, to be Commissioners for inquiring whether in future private acts of Parliament for the construction of Railways provision ought to be made for securing an Uniform Gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction, in Great Britain into uniformity of gauge; and to inquire whether any other mode of obviating or mitigating the serious impediments to the internal traffic of the country, which are represented as likely to arise from the want of an uniform gauge, could be adopted.

July 9. John Francis Davis, esq. (Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superin-

tendent of British Trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong), created a Baronet.

July 11. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. W. Knox to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Wm. Lyon, 67th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

July 12. John Leveson Gower, esq. to be Major of the Royal Berks Militia.

July 15. George Grey, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand.—Major F. H. Robe, to be Lieut.-Governor of South Australia.—George Lilly, esq. to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

July 17. John Simcoe Saunders, esq. to be the Provincial Secretary for the province of New Brunswick.

July 18. The Hon. Anne Napier to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

July 19. Jeremiah Gardiner, of Cross Cannonby, Cumberland, yeoman, and to Jane his wife, only surviving child of Gustavus Richmond, of Cannonby, aforesaid, gent., to use the surname of Richmond only instead of Gardiner.

July 22. 35th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B. from 81st Foot, to be Colonel.—40th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Hibbert to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major FitzHerbert Coddington to be Major.—41st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Browne to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. Carpenter to be Major.—81st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Capt R. Blunt, of 61st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

July 24. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major Marcus Antonius Waters to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 25. 51st Foot, Capt. A. C. Errington to be Major.—3d West India Regiment, Capt. W. Maxwell Mills to be Major.—Major Charles Teulon, of 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army (dated 10th Jan. 1837).

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Abingdon—Sir F. Thesiger (re-elected).

Cambridge—Fitzroy Kelly, esq. (re-elected).

Dartmouth—George Moffatt, esq.

Edinburghshire—Sir John Hope, Bart.

Exeter—Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.

Suffolk (West)—Philip Bennett, jun. esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be retired Captains—T. Swain (Lieut. 1802), Daniel Roberts (1812).

To be Commanders—B. Drury (for services on the coast of China); J. E. Katon (late Flag-Lieut. to Vice-Adm. Sir C. Adams); John Cheere, of St. Vincent, W. T. Fead, of Trafalgar, Hector Tause, of Albion (on the Queen's visits to those ships).

Appointments—Rear-Adm. H. Parker, C.B. to command the Experimental line-of-battle-ship Squadron.—Capt. J. B. Maxwell to the Crocodile.—Commander N. J. C. Dunn to Royal Sovereign yacht.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, to be a Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. H. M'Neile, to be an hon. Canon of Chester.

Rev. H. Stowell, an hon. Canon of Chester.
 Rev. T. Ainsworth, Kimbolton V. Hunts.
 Rev. B. B. G. Astley, Draycot Folliott R. Wilts.
 Rev. A. G. Baxter, Hampreston R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Betton, St. Michael and St. Stephen R. and V. of St. Andrew, Stamford.
 Rev. R. Burgess, Radcliffe-on-Trent V. Notts.
 Rev. W. Cartwright, Itchingfield R. Sussex.
 Rev. W. A. B. Cator, Carshalton R. Surrey.
 Rev. R. Chatts, Rockfield V. Monm.
 Rev. W. B. Christian, Lezayre V. Isle of Man.
 Rev. J. J. T. S. Cocks, Sheviok R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Corfe, S. Kerrian with S. Petrock R. Exeter.
 Rev. S. Cotes, Newington R. Oxford.
 Rev. E. Davies, Himley R. Staffordshire.
 Rev. W. H. Dearsley, St. Helen's P.C. Isle of Wight.
 Rev. J. J. Estridge, Punccknowle R. Dorset.
 Rev. T. W. Goodlake, Bradwell V. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. F. G. Goodwin, Thurilton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. A. K. B. Granville, District of St. James's, Hatcham, P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. M. B. Hale, Adderley R. Gloucester.
 Rev. F. Hamilton, Eastersnow V. diocese of Elphin.
 Rev. H. T. Harris, Christ Ch. P.C. Coventry.
 Rev. R. Harrison, Templesowerby R. Westm.
 Rev. G. G. Harter, Cranfield R. Beds.
 Rev. J. Hicks, Piddletrenthide V. Dorset.
 Rev. P. C. M. Hoskin, Wittlesford V. Camb.
 Rev. A. Hyde, Kilbryan V. diocese of Elphin.
 Rev. W. Keeling, Barron R. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Mason, Shepton Montacute V. Som.
 Rev. — Maughan, Lanercost Abbey and Upper Denton P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. D. Meredith, Meltham Mills, Almondsbury P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. Murray, North Waltham R. Hants.
 Rev. A. Nelson, Snarford R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. R. W. Packer, Gunthorpe with Bale R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Peacock, Wellingore V. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. G. Prothero, Clifton-upon-Teame V. Worc.
 Rev. G. Rogers, Penkridge R. Staffordshire.
 Rev. R. Sankey, Farnham V. Surrey.
 Rev. J. Scott, Trinity Church, Barnstaple, P.C. Devon.
 Rev. R. Sumner, Calbourne with Newton R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Tandy, Farlam P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. J. Taylor, Nether Dean P. C. Bedfordsh.
 Rev. — Wayland, Holcombe R. Somerset.
 Rev. H. W. Wilkinson, Walton-with-Felixtow V. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. H. Williams, Tallylyn P. C. Anglesea.
 Rev. T. Woodroffe, St. Maurice, with St. George, St. Mary Kalendre, and St. Mary de Wode R. Winchester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Collett, to the Duke of Cambridge.
 Rev. E. Moore, to Lord Brougham and Vaux.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Hessey, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to be Head Master of Merchant-tailors' School.
 Rev. H. Hall to be Head Master of the Grammar School, St. Alban's.
 Rev. J. Sheffield, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Rochdale.
 Rev. J. Wood, to be Head Master of the Kirby Hill Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

April 24. In Harley-st. the wife of Robert Allfrey, esq. of Wokefield Park, Berks, a dau.
 May 23. In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. the wife of A. Pooley Onslow, esq. Madras Civil Service, a dau.

June 1. At Hitchin Priory, Mrs. Delmé Radcliffe, a son.—13. At Escot, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. a son.—14. At Wagrave, Berks, the wife of Henry Duncan Skrine, esq. a dau.—15. In Hyde Park-gardens, Mrs. Patrick Cruikshank, a son.—16. At Paris, Lady William Hervey, a son.—17. At the residence of his cousin, the Hon. James King, the lady of Hermann Robert de Ricci, a son.—19. At Fulham, Mrs. John Walpole, a son.—20. At Lyston Hall, Essex, the wife of John White Cater, esq. a son.—21. The wife of Norwich Duff, esq. Capt. R.N. a son.—At Fallapit, Mrs. Fortescue, a son.—22. In Torrington-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a dau.—At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of L. J. Torkington, esq. a dau.—23. At Goodrest Lodge, Berks, the wife of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq. a son.—At Portland-lodge, Mrs. Sturgis, a dau.—25. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of John B. Lousada, esq. of Oakfield Lodge, Sussex, a dau.—28. In Bedford sq. the wife of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, a dau.—At Arle House, near Cheltenham, the wife of G. A. W. Welch, esq. a son.—29. At Seend, the wife of W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq. M.P. a son.—At Cornborough, near Bideford, the wife of Edward Vidal, esq. a dau.—30. The wife of Dr. Greenup, of the Priory, Calne, a dau.

Lately. At Minster-yard, York, the wife of W. H. Clarke, esq. of Hexham House, Northumberland, a son.—At Summerland, Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Evans, a son and heir.—The wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. M.P. a son.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, M.A. Principal of Grosvenor-college, a son.—In London, the wife of Richard Paul Amphlett, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of George French, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.

July 1. At Lambeth Palace, the wife of William Kingsmill, esq. a dau.—2. At Charlton, the wife of Lieut. Pitcairn Onslow, a dau.—At Spennels house, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Henry Cary Elwes, a son.—3. At Sandwell, Staffordsh. the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.—4. At Chesham-place, Belgrave-sq. Lady Charles Beauclerk, a dau.—5. The wife of J. C. Dowdeswell, esq. a son.—6. In Lower Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. Laurie, a dau.—At Hazlewood, the wife of William Constable Maxwell, esq. of Everingham Park, a dau.—7. The wife of Cecil Fane, esq. of Upper Brook-st. a dau.—At St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth, the wife of Robert Buchanan Dunlop, esq. of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, a son.—At Hammersmith, Mrs. Peter Cunningham, a dau.—8. At Hambleden rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, a dau.—9. In Wilton-crescent, Viscountess Melgund, a son.—10. In Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of Desart, a son and heir.—11. In Torrington-sq. the wife of Edmund Barlow, esq. a dau.—12. At Tottenham, Lady Madden, a son.—13. At Beomond, Chertsey, the wife of Norman Uniacke, jun. esq. of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork, a dau.—At Coworth Park, Berks, the wife of John A. Arbuthnot, esq. a dau.—17. At Clare Priory, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Baker, a son.—19. In Tilney-st. Lady Caroline Towneley, a son, still born.—At Huntley Hall, near Cheadle, the wife of George Mather, esq. a dau.—In Pall-mall, the Countess of Dunmore, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Mount Macedon, Melbourne, Port Philip, N.S.U. Mark Nicholson, esq. late of Clifton, to Elizabeth-Harvie, eldest dau. of the late Francis Cobham, M.D. of the Island of Barbadoes.

Feb. 1. At Melbourne, Port Philip, Australia, James Simpson, esq. to Caroline-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Henry Bowler, esq. of Cuckfield, Sussex.

April 22. At Ainstable, Cumberland, the Rev. Beilby Porteus, Vicar of Edenhall, near Penrith, nephew of the late Beilby, Lord Bishop of London, to Mary, second dau. of the late Francis Aglionby, esq. of Nunnery, near Carlisle, and M.P. for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland.

28. At Landour, Francis Thos. Meik, 16th Lancers, to Jane-King, second dau. of Capt. S. Nash, 4th Light Cavalry Lancers.—Peter John Tenter, esq. youngest son of the late Major James William Tenter, of 2nd Ceylon Regt. to Jane-Adelaide, second dau. of J. Alexander, esq. of Negapatam.

29. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, William R. Myers, esq. to Helen, second dau. of Hinton Spalding, esq. M.D.

May 1. At Jamaica, the Rev. Thomas Barry Cahusac, B.A. to Mary-Pattison, third dau. of Dr. Rob. of Water Valley, in that island.

5. At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, H. B. Beresford, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emily-Sarah, youngest dau. of E. Pemble Strong, esq. surgeon to the Mysore Princes.

17. At Bombay, George James Shaw, esq. M.D. Bombay Medical Est., to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of David Thom, esq. of Edinburgh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Algernon Percy Banks St. Maur, youngest son of the Duke of Somerset, to Horatio-Isabella-Harriet, second dau. of J. P. Morier, esq. formerly Her Majesty's Minister at Dresden.

18. At Shelley, Essex, Lieut.-Col. Gibsone, commanding the Royal Marine Art., to Margaret, third dau. of the late William Crew, esq. of Shelley House.

20. At Henley-on-Thames, Charles Augustus Towsey, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, to Mary-Harriet, only dau. of the late John Sparks, esq. St. John's-st.—At Dover, Alfred B. Cutfield, esq. surgeon R.N., to Elizabeth, third dau. of Matthew Kennett, esq. solicitor, Dover.—At Alvescott, Oxon, William, second son of Adam Blandy, esq. late of Kingston House, to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Poyntz.—At Bristol, Philip, eldest son of Alfred George, esq. to Fanny, fifth dau. of Charles Vining, esq.—At Croydon, the Rev. R. C. Fell, Curate of Chelsham, Surrey, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Watts, and relict of the late Samuel Brooke, esq. of Oakfield, Croydon.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Walrond Walrond, only son of B. B. Walrond, esq. of Bradfield and Knightsayes, Devon, to the Hon. Frances Caroline Hood, youngest dau. of Lord Bridport.—At Holsworthy, Henry Gilbert Cory, esq. to Frances-Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Roger Kingdon, Rector of Holsworthy.—At Bath, Thomas Edward Milles, fourth son of Henry Marsh, esq. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late William Robertson, esq. M.D.—At Wootton, the Rev. W. de St. Croix, Vicar of Glynde, Sussex, to Martha, eldest dau. of J. Stanton Evans, esq.—At Derby, the Rev. E. Sillington, Incumbent of All Saints, to Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Ley Brooks.—At Streatham, the Rev. G. S. Drew, B.A. of St. Pancras, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Peek, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.—At Newington, Mr. Stanton William Preston, son of H. J. Preston, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. to Ellen, dau. of the late Henry Harber, esq. of Hackney.

21. At Kirby Underdale, Yorksh. the Rev. Thomas Frederick Rudston Read, to Louisa-Lucy, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, and niece of the Earl of Portarlington and Lord Erskine.

22. At Everton, the Rev. Henry Nussey, B.A. Vicar of Hathenage, Derbysh. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Richard Prescott, esq. Evorsley, Hants.—At Leicester, the Rev. Townley L. Clarkson, Rector of Beyton, Suffolk, to Eleanor-Sarah, only dau. of Thomas William D'Abbs, esq. of the Newarke, Leicester.—At Aycliffe, Durham, the Rev. Henry Chaytor, Incumbent of Croxdale, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Stamper, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John H. Pepper, esq. of Great Queen-st. Westminster, to Miss M. A. Benwell, of Clapham Common.—At Cleland House, Lanarksh., John Dick Lauder, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. of Fountain Hall, and Grange, to Anne, second dau. of North Dalrymple, esq. of Forde.—Ferguson Branson, esq. M.D. of Sheffield, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Samuel Nevil Ward, esq. of Baston, Kent.—Henry Carr, esq. of Duffield, Derbyshire, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Allnut, esq. of Clapham Common.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. George's-fields, and afterwards at St. Mark's, Kennington, John Charles Macdermot, esq. of Tadmarton, Oxon, to Catharine Thornton, niece of the Rev. Dr. Thornton, of Wishborough, Sussex.—At Leamington, John Wilson, esq. late Capt. 37th Regt. son of the late Rev. W. Wilson, of Knowle Hall, Warwicksh. to Philippa, youngest dau. of the late P. L. Story, esq. of Kemp Town, Brighton.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Mr. Henry Drummond.—At Little Portland-st. Chapel, Thomas Price, esq. late of the 60th Rifles, and youngest son of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall, to Anna, second dau. of the late Frederick Hayes Macnamara, esq. formerly Lieut. 52d Regiment.

27. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. Charles Vansittart, of Markyate-street, Hertfordshire (son of the late Col. Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke), to Rosalie-Frances, dau. of Hans Busk, esq. of Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park.—At Bornhofen, on the Rhine, Dr. Herman Muener, Professor of Law at the University of Wuerzburg, to Maria-Isabella-Dillon, eldest dau. of the late Richard Purcell, esq. of Cranford.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Rob. Petley, esq. 92d Highlanders, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John B. Inglis, esq. of Upper Montagu-st. Montagu-sq.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary, Haggerstone, London, to Sophia, dau. of Charles Dumergue, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

28. At Brussels, the Rev. Charles R. Bradley, M.A. of Grantham, to Sarah, only dau. of the late John Friend, esq. Denmark-hill, Surrey.—At Jersey, Philip D'Auvergne, esq. of Lioville Manor, to Henrietta, fourth dau. of Charles Fixott, esq.—At Erpringham, Thos. F. Dickinson, esq. of Liverpool, to Margaret-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. J. Stewart, Rector of Thwayte All Saints, and grand-dau. of the late Vice-Adm. MacDougall of Bath.—At Southport, Lancashire, the Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcombe, M. A. Incumbent of St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Wood, esq.—At Havannah, Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq. Her Majesty's Consul-Gen. in Cuba, to Joanna-Frederica, dau. of the late Advocate Jacobson, of Altona, and step-dau. of C. D. Tolme, esq. of Havannah.

29. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Charles William, son of the late Rev. Robt. Fennell, of Brighton, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Charles Hebbert, esq. of Eaton-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert-James, 4th son of the Rev. J. D'Arcy, Rector of Killalon,

Meath, Ireland, to Anna, Duchess of Palata and Tavenna, Naples.—At St. Martin's-in-the Fields, William-Richard, son of the late John Beck, esq. of Carlisle, banker, to Jane, eldest dau. of John Thompson, esq. of Stamford Villas, Fulham, and niece of James Harvey, esq. of the Strand.—At Morpeth, Northumberland, the Rev. Henry Rogers Pitman, second son of the Rev. John Rogers Pitman, of Kensington, to Elizabeth-Brumell, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Thompson, esq.—At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl. the Hon. Henry George Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Mary-Wellesley, dau. of John Mactavish, esq. of Montreal, Canada. The ceremony was also performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the residence of the bride's aunt, the Marchioness Wellesley. At Matlock, William Preston, esq. of Burythorpe House, to Sophia-Ann, only dau. of the late William Harrison, esq. of Hayholme Hall.—At Prestbury, Cheshire, Edward Gibson, esq. of the Hermitage, near Middlewich, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, only child of the late Thomas Rylance, esq. Capt. 43d Light Inf.—At Haverfordwest, Richard, youngest son of the late Capt. John Chambers, formerly of the 10th Hussars, to Elizabeth-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wilson, of Knowle Hall, Warwickshire, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

30. At Brussels, W. F. Vesey Walker, esq. B.A. of Trinity Hall, Camb. only son of the late Capt. W. H. Walker, R. N. to Charlotte-Branthwaite, second dau. of Capt. W. Holt, R. N.

31. At Botolph, Aldersgate, Douglas Bigger, esq. of Aldersgate-st. to Emily-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Capt. H. N. Eastwood, R. N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Frederick R. Manson, M.D. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Susanna Jones, dau. of the Rev. J. A. Donoghue.

Latelly. At Philipstown, Dr. Joseph Glover, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Presidency, to Eleanor-Jane, youngest dau. of Benjamin Lucas, esq. J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. of King's County, Ireland.—At Colebrooke, the Rev. P. L'Estrange, to Harriett, dau. of the late Sir H. Brooke, Bart.

June 3. At Hackney, John Loxley, esq. of Norcott-court, Herts, to Emily-Augusta, dau. of the Rev. Robert Heath, M.A. Rector of Saddington, Leic. and niece of Lord Byron.—At St. Marylebone, Henry James, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Colville, esq. of North Bank, Regent's Park, and the Laws, Forfarshire.—At Harrow, Edward De la Motte, esq. of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Anna-Sophia, second dau. of J. F. Marillier, esq. of Harrow School.—At Ranworth, Norfolk, Jacob Preston, esq. fifth son of John Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Jane-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Roger Kerrison, esq. of Ranworth.—At Camberwell, Henry-John, eldest son of Henry John Hall, esq. of Blackheath, Lieut. R. N. to Susanna-Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Smith, esq. of Camberwell.—At Marylebone New Church, Walter Brodie, esq. second surviving son of the late Alexander Brodie, D.D. many years Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Maria-Jane, second dau. of Ashton Burrow, esq. of Lytham, Lancashire, and Carlton Hall, Cumberland.—At Paddington, Edward-George, only son of Joseph Hartnell, esq. of Elford, Hawkhurst, to Ellen-Arabella, dau. of the late Saml. Turner, esq. of Balham, Surrey.—At Glasgow, the Rev. J. W. Kirkham, M.A. Incumbent of Llantysilio, Denbighsh. to Annie, youngest dau. of J. A. Gillmore, esq. Barrack Master, Glasgow, late Col. and Chief of the Staff in the Venezuelan

Service.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Herbert, of Glan Hafren, Vicar of Carno, Montgomerysh. to Fanny-Helena, second dau. of J. L. Puxley, esq. of Dunboy Castle, Cork, Newton, Pembrokeshire, and Lletherleasty, Carmarthenshire.—At Bath, Donald Mackenzie Dunlop, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Herculina, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Swinton, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Up-Lyme, the Rev. Henry P. Daniell, of Wotton Fitzpaine, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. Kelly, R. N.—At Eling, the Rev. W. P. Pigott, Rector of Bermuton and Favant, Wilts, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lord H. Paulett.—At Shropham, Norfolk, the Rev. Tressilian George Nicholas, B. A. of Wadham Coll. Oxford, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Thorpe, Vicar of Stetchworth, Cambridgesh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Blane, 2d Life Guards, to Margaret-Rose, third dau. of L. Ames, esq. of the Hyde, Hertfordshire.—At New York, U. S., Alexander B. Cleland, esq. M.D. of Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., to Fanny-Kemp, youngest dau. of J. Roberts, esq. surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, Bristol.—At Dublin, George Hickes, esq. son of the late Charles Hickes, of Bath, to Eliza Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Salisbury Rainsford, formerly of St. Michan's parish, Dublin.

4. At Diptford, Devon, the Rev. Geo. Dawson, Rector of Woodleigh, and late Fellow of Exeter coll. to Matilda-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Hare, of Curtisknowle.—At Plymouth, Lieut. Henry Simpson, Royal Marines, to Anne-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. George Simmonds, R. N.

5. At Liverydole, George Jenner, esq. of New Windsor, Berks. to Grace, only dau. of John Westren Snell, esq. of Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, near Exeter.—At Lymington, William White, esq. of Grove House, Yeovil, Somerset, to Catharine-Mary, dau. of Edward Dennett, esq.—At Newtown, Hants, John Stratton, esq. of Turweston House, Bucks, to Mary, dau. of John Horrocks, esq. of Forest Lodge, Berks.—At Clifton, Henry Meade Hamilton, esq. 47th Regt. to Henrietta-Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Erasmus Dickson Borrowes, Bart. of Lauraugh, Queen's County, Ireland.—William Danby, esq. of Guiseborough, Yorksh. to Frances, second dau. of James Pascoe, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall, and of Kingsbridge.—At Killigar, Richard Hungerford Pollen, esq. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Godley, esq. of Killigar House, Leitrim.—At Daventry, James Shaw, esq. Hon. E. I. Co.'s 10th Bengal Light Cav., to Selina-Jane, third dau. of the late Charles Rattray, M.D.—At Kingswinford, Staffordsh. Vincent Holbech, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwicksh. to Emma, eldest dau. of E. Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, esq.

6. George-Clerk, second son of George Cheape, esq. of Wellfield, Fifeshire, to Harriet-Peach, youngest dau. of the late John Lumsden, esq. of Cushney, Aberdeenshire.

7. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. Henry G. Hamilton, R. N. second son of W. R. Hamilton, esq. to Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Tower, of Shenfield-pl. Essex.—At St. Marylebone, Chas. Keyser, esq. of Chester-pl. to Margaret, youngest dau. of Edw. Blore, esq. of Manchester-sq.—At Alverstoke, Major W. H. Adams, of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, to Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Chetham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., of Forton-lodge, Hants.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Arthur Elley Finch, second son of John Finch, esq. of Woburn-pl. to Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Boon, esq. of the New Road.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY J. TICHBORNE, BART.

June 3. At Tichborne, Hants, from injuries received in falling from his horse, aged 66, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, the eighth Bart. of that place (1620-1).

He was born Jan. 5, 1779, the eldest son of Sir Henry, the seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Plowden, of Plowden, co. Salop, esq. He succeeded to the title by the death of his father, June 14, 1821.

Sir Henry married, April 23, 1806, Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble Hill, co. Galway, Bart. and sister to Eliza Countess of Clanricarde; and by that lady he had issue seven daughters; 1. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Anna Lady Dormer, married in 1829 to Joseph-Thaddeus 11th and present Lord Dormer, by whom she has issue several children; 2. the Right Hon. Frances-Catharine Lady Arundell of Wardour, who became in 1829 the second wife of Henry-Benedict eleventh and present Lord Arundell, and died in 1836, leaving issue by her two sons, of whom the elder is heir apparent to his father; 3. Julia, married first in 1810 to the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas Talbot, grandson of George tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1838, leaving one son and two daughters; and secondly, in 1839, to Captain Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, co. Warwick; 4. Mary, who died in 1827, aged fifteen; 5. Catharine-Caroline; 6. Lucy-Allen; and 7. Emily-Blanche.

The remains of this highly respected gentleman were interred in the family mausoleum in Tichborne church on the 10th of July. The funeral offices of the Roman Catholic Church were performed in the private chapel of the house. There were no less than eight priests present. High mass was performed by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the family chaplain, and a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lygo. The procession then left the house, preceded through the lands of the deceased by the clergy in full canonicals, chaunting a requiem, and one of them bearing aloft a large crucifix. On reaching the church they were met by the Rev. H. Hubbard, Rector of Cheriton, and Rev. George Bishop, curate of Tichborne, by whom the last services, according to the Established Church, were performed. The funeral procession consisted of nearly one hundred and fifty persons, including, in addition to the members of the family, tenantry and

neighbours, several county magistrates, clergymen, and others from Winchester and Alresford.

The Baronetcy devolves on Sir Henry's next surviving brother Edward Doughty, esq. of Snarford-hall, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1782; took the name of Doughty in 1826, on succeeding to the large property of Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty, and married in 1827 the Hon. Catharine Arundell, fourth daughter of James-Everard ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, by whom he has issue a son and heir apparent, Henry-Tichborne, born in 1829.

SIR GEORGE H. W. BEAUMONT, BART.

June 7. At Coleorton-hall, Leicestershire, aged 45, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, the eighth Bart., of Stoughton Grange, in that county (1660).

Sir George was the eldest son of the late Thomas Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, in Surrey, by Bridget, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Davie, and niece to Sir John Davie, Bart. of Creedy, co. Devon.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his cousin Sir George Howland Beaumont, F.S.A. (whose collection of pictures forms part of the National Gallery,) on the 8th Feb., 1827.*

* The following statement has recently appeared in the Leicester Chronicle (June 28th):

"Mr. Beaumont, a ribbon weaver, of Coventry, who claimed to be the heir of the Baronet who died in the year 1827, and was at great pains to trace his pedigree, informed us that when he waited upon the then Sir George, he told him that he knew of no direct descendant of his family, and that he (Mr. Beaumont) was the first among various claimants who had shown any relationship to him. Mr. Beaumont claimed to be the lineal descendant of the Thomas Beaumont, esq. of Stoughton, or its neighbourhood, who was on the list of county magistrates many years before, but whose posterity became reduced in circumstances, and were ultimately removed "by orders" to Coventry. Lady Beaumont, the widow of the same Baronet, believing also that he was a relation of her husband, allowed him to range the grounds about her residence uninterruptedly, and gave special orders to her domestics not to interfere with him in so doing. The poor claimant

He married June 16, 1825, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. William Howley, D.D. then Bishop of London, and now Archbishop of Canterbury. Lady Beaumont died in 1835. They had issue four sons and two daughters, 1. Mary-Susan, who died an infant in 1827; 2. George-Howland, born in 1828, who has succeeded to the family title and estates; 3. Raymond-Curzon, who died an infant in 1830; 4. William-Beresford; 5. Willoughby-Hastings, who died in 1835, in his 3rd year; and 6. Constance-Mary.

ADM. SIR P. C. C. HENDERSON-DURHAM.

April 2. At Naples, in his 83rd year, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Calderwood Henderson-Durham, G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden, and of St. Ferdinand and Merit of Sicily; Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Sir Philip was the third son of James Calderwood Durham, esq. of Largo, in Fifeshire. He entered the Navy in 1777. He was midshipman of the *Edgar*, 74, Captain John Elliot, which ship formed part of Sir George Rodney's fleet at the defeat and capture of the Spanish Admiral

had then taken up his residence at Coleorton, having married one of her ladyship's tenants. He went to London to prosecute his claim, where he died suddenly. His son then put in his claim, as heir to the estate, and commissioned an inhabitant of Coleorton to give him the earliest intimation of Lady Beaumont's death, that he might take possession as heir-at-law. Instead, however, of sending a special messenger to him, he contented himself with forwarding a letter, which was interrupted in its course, and in the interim the last Baronet was therefore enabled to reach Coleorton before him, though the latter was then living in Essex. We recollect to have seen the pedigree of the claimant, and were at that period of opinion that he had made out a good *primæ facie* case.—*Ed. L. C.*" On this story we may remark that Sir George Beaumont could not have truly stated he "knew of no direct descendant of his family," as the names of Sir George-Howland-Willoughby (now deceased) and Thomas-Davie his brother are included in the pedigree printed in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii. p. 745: and they were grandsons of the former Sir George's uncle Thomas. His great-uncle Henry, who "had issue Thomas," may possibly have been progenitor of the Coventry claimant; otherwise, if related at all, it must be still more distantly.

Don Juan de Langara, and the relief of Gibraltar in 1780. He was afterwards acting Lieutenant and signal officer of the Viceroy, 104, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Kempenfelt, and followed that gallant officer on his removing into the *Royal George*. He continued in that ship until the fatal catastrophe which befel her at Spithead, August 29, 1782. He was officer of the watch at the time,

"When Admiral Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men."

After his almost miraculous escape* he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Union*, 98, at the relief of Gibraltar, by Earl Howe, and in the subsequent action off Cape Spartel in the same year. He was confirmed in his rank as Lieutenant on the 26th Dec. 1782, and was made a Commander 12th Nov. 1790. He was appointed to command the *Spitfire*, in which sloop he captured several French privateers in 1793.

He was promoted to post rank on the 24th of June in that year, and was appointed to the *Hind*, 28, and in this vessel fought with six frigates in 1794. Subsequently he was appointed to the *Anson*,

* The circumstances of this escape were thus related by himself: When the *Royal George* was going down, Lieutenant Durham threw off his coat and dashed into the water, where he was seized by a drowning marine, by whom he was twice carried down; on rising the second time, Lieutenant Durham succeeded in extricating himself from the dying man's grasp by tearing off his waistcoat, and he, with one of the seamen, was eventually saved by seizing the halyards from the mizen-top-mast-head, by which they reached the mast-head, from whence they were taken with great difficulty by a boat. The poor marine's body was washed on shore a fortnight afterwards, with the waistcoat, by which he had caught hold of Lieutenant Durham, so firmly twisted round his arm, that a pencil case, bearing the Lieutenant's initials, was found safe in the pocket and restored to the owner. The Captain (Waghorn) under whose direction, with that of the First Lieutenant (Sanders), the ship was careening, was on the quarter-deck at the time the accident occurred, and ran down to warn the Admiral, who was in his cabin, but he was unable to effect his purpose, from the cabin door having become fixed. When Lieutenant Durham had reached a place of temporary security, he observed the Captain holding by the weather mizen-top-sail-yard-arm, and sent a boat to his aid. These two were the only officers saved."

46, which ship formed part of Sir John B. Warren's expedition against Quiberon in 1795. In this frigate he displayed consummate gallantry, and exercised the soundest judgment, which led to the most glorious results. He assisted at the capture of *l'Etoile*, 30, in March, 1796; at the destruction of *la Calliope* frigate, July 27, 1797; at the capture of *la Flore*, 30, the same year, and in the action with *Mons. Bompard*, Oct. 12, 1797. It was in the same month of this year (the 18th) that he fought his gallant action with *la Loire*, 46, capturing that frigate, and also at various times several French and Spanish privateers. He afterwards continued his useful services in co-operation with the French Royalists on the coast of La Vendée in 1799. He captured a large privateer of 18 guns, and intercepted the late Governor of Batavia in April, 1800; and in the month of June in that year had repeated brushes with the *Algesiras* flotilla. Leaving the *Anson*, he was appointed to the *Endymion*, and was soon at his old trade, for he captured a privateer of 14 guns on April 13, 1801. The next command was that of the new line-of-battle ship the *Defence*, 74, in which ship he took a most active part in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, on the 22d July, and at the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805. Subsequently he hoisted a broad pendant as Commodore, commanding the third division of the Mediterranean fleet, and was present at the destruction of two French line-of-battle ships, near Frontignan, October 26, 1809. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral 31st July, 1810, and was employed in the North Sea in 1811. Afterwards he hoisted his flag in the *Venerable*, having been appointed Commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station in 1813, and in January of the following year captured the two French 44-gun frigates *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia*. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815, and in that year as the naval commander-in-chief assisted Lieut-General Sir James Leith in reducing Guadaloupe. Thus perhaps no officer in the navy was so continuously engaged from 1780 to 1815, when the last Buonapartean flag that flew in the West Indies was struck to this officer in the August of that year. He received both honorary and pecuniary rewards, and had a medal granted to him for the battle of Trafalgar. He was made Vice-Admiral on the 12th Aug. 1819, and full Admiral on the 22d July, 1820; and on the 17th November of that year he was nominated a G.C.B., and was also Commander of the Military Order of Merit of France, con-

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ferred for the capture of Guadaloupe in 1815, and was the only British subject, it is believed, who wore the cross of that order. His last service was that of Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he struck his flag in November, 1839.

Sir Philip Durham was member for Queenborough in the Parliament of 1830, and for Devizes from 1835 to Feb. 1836, having previously unsuccessfully contested the latter town in 1832.

He married first, March 28, 1799, Lady Charlotte Bruce, third daughter of Charles Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; she died without issue Feb. 21, 1816; secondly, Oct. 16, 1817, Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Henderson, of Fordel, co. Fife; upon which he assumed the name of Henderson before Durham. Her ladyship died at Fordel House, on the 18th Dec. last.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR J. C. WHITE.

April 4. At Sheerness, aged 75, Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

This officer was made a Lieutenant about 1790; was appointed to the command of the *Sylph* sloop of war in 1795; and captured the *Mercury*, a Dutch brig of sixteen guns, off the Texel, May 12, 1796. In September following he took the *Phoenix* French privateer of four guns, and thirty-two men.

On the 27th July, 1797, the *Sylph* being on a cruise to the southward of Ushant, in company with the *Pomone*, *Artois*, and *Anson* frigates, and the *Dolly* cutter, discovered fourteen sail of vessels, escorted by *la Calliope* of 36 guns, a corvette, and an armed brig, standing into Hodiernne Bay. The two latter escaped round the Penmarks; but the frigate, not being able to follow them, cut away her masts and ran ashore. Captain White, with great promptitude, stood in, and, by a well-directed fire, prevented her crew from using any means to save the ship or stores. The next day she went to pieces. Eight of the vessels under her convoy, laden with naval stores, provisions, and clothing, were captured, and two others destroyed. In this affair the *Sylph* had six men wounded.

On the 11th Aug. following Captain White joined in an attack made upon a French convoy at the entrance of the Sable d'Olonne, on which occasion two of his crew were killed, and four others wounded. A few days afterwards he assisted at the capture of five coasting vessels, and the destruction of *le Petit Diable*, a French cutter of eighteen guns and one hundred men.

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In February 1798 the *Sylph* formed part of a squadron under the orders of the Hon. Captain Stopford, when that officer captured *la Legere*, a French ship privateer of eighteen guns and one hundred and thirty men. She subsequently intercepted the *Eliza*, an American ship, with a valuable cargo, bound to Amsterdam; *la Fouine*, a French national lugger of eight guns; two Spanish letters of marque, richly laden; *le Debut*, a French brig of eight guns, pierced for sixteen, bound to Cayenne with merchandise; and *el Golondrina*, a Spanish packet, pierced for twenty guns, but with only four mounted.

Captain White was promoted to post rank Aug. 2, 1799; and in Nov. 1800 obtained the command of the *Renown*, a third rate, bearing the flag of Sir John Borlase Warren, then on the point of sailing for the Cadiz station; and subsequently actively employed in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Egypt.

On the 14th Sept. 1801, Captain White superintended the landing and re-embarkation of six hundred and eighty-nine seamen and marines, sent from the squadron to assist the garrison of Porto Ferrajo in a sortie, made for the purpose of destroying the enemy's batteries, a service which he performed in a very creditable manner, under a heavy fire from the French, and for which Sir John Warren acknowledged him to be "entitled to his warmest thanks."

At the renewal of the war in 1803 Captain White proceeded with the squadron under Sir Richard Bickerton from Malta, to blockade Toulon, where he continued till July 1804, when the *Renown* was ordered to relieve the *Kent*, seventy-four, at Naples, in which latter ship he returned to England with 1,060,000 dollars, received on board at Cadiz. He afterwards served as Flag-Captain to Sir John B. Warren in the *Foudroyant* of eighty guns at the capture of the French Rear-Admiral Linois, March 13, 1806.

In Nov. 1810 Captain White took the *Hibernia*, a first rate, fitted for the flag of Sir Samuel Hood, to the Mediterranean; and on his arrival at Port Mahon removed into the *Centaur*, seventy-four. After serving for some time with the in-shore squadron off Toulon, he was sent to co-operate in the defence of Tarragona, on which service he continued, under the orders of Captain (now Sir Edward) Codrington, until the fall of that unfortunate city, June 28, 1811. In April 1814 Captain White witnessed the destruction of a French seventy-four, three brigs of war, and several smaller vessels, in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux.

Captain White attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830, and that of Vice-

Admiral in Jan. 1837; and was nominated a K.C.B. on the 29th June, 1841. He was for some time Captain-Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, the duties of which office he performed most ably. He succeeded Sir Edward Brace at Sheerness in Jan. 1844.

His death occurred very suddenly. From the evidence of his secretary at a coroner's inquest it appeared that he had been complaining for several days previous, but not to excite any apprehension of a fatal result. On Thursday April 3 he had so far recovered as to be able to have a party at dinner with him. The next morning, about eleven o'clock, he was seized by a return of the pain in his chest while putting his signature to some official papers brought into his room by the secretary, and expired in a few moments. Dr. Miller, the surgeon of the flag-ship, attributed his death to an affection of the heart, and the jury immediately returned a verdict "That the gallant officer died from disease of the heart."

His remains were removed from Sheerness with all the ceremonies attendant on an officer in command. The procession moved in the following order:

Guard, composed of Capt. W. Clendon
and the Marines of the *Trafalgar*,
the flag-ship.
Drums and Fifes.
Marine Band.

Commander J. W. Morgan, bearing the
orders of deceased, supported by two
Lieutenants of the *Trafalgar*.
Medical Attendants.
Chaplains.

The Coffin, on a Gun Carriage, with the
Sword and Hat of the deceased;
conducted by twenty-four seamen, and
the pall supported by Capt. John M'Dougall;
Col. Sir T. Willshire, Bart., K.C.B.;
Colonel C. Menzies, K.H.; Capt. F. E. Loch;
Capt. Henry Kellett, C.B.; Colonel William Ferguson;
Colonel Thos. Peebles, and Capt. Richard Arthur, C.B.

Chief Mourner, Capt. W. F. Martin.
Admiral's Staff.

Civil Officers of Dockyards and of
Ordnance Department.

Seamen of the *Trafalgar*.

Quarter-deck Petty Officers.

Subalterns of Army and Mates of Navy.

Warrant Officers of Ward-room Rank.

Lieutenants of Navy and Captains
of Army.

Majors of Army and Commanders
of Navy.

Captains of Navy and Colonels of Army.

Commodore W. H. Shirreff, sup-
ported by a Lieutenant R.N.
Soldiers and Marines.

The road from the Admiralty-house to the dock-yard gate was lined by companies of the 11th and 3rd regiments, and parties of others from the garrison; and from the dock-yard gate to the Lightning steamer in the great basin by marines from the Vernon, Ocean, and Trafalgar. Minute guns were fired from the Trafalgar during the procession, and when the remains of the gallant officer were finally embarked on board the steamer they were saluted with nineteen guns also from the Trafalgar. The body was met by the two sons of the deceased at Deptford, and conveyed for interment to the family vault at St. Alban's.

Sir J. C. White was twice married; first to Cordelia, fifth daughter of the present Commissioner Fanshawe, and sister to the ladies of Adm. Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B., and Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. She died about the year 1809; and Captain White married secondly, May 15, 1816, Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart. and sister to the present Major-Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, and to the late wife of Rear-Adm. J. R. Dacres.

Probate of his will with two codicils has been granted to the executors and trustees, Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, Bart., Colonel Edward Fanshawe, and Henry Dalrymple White and Adolphus Leighton White, esqrs. the sons of the deceased. The personal effects within the province of Canterbury were sworn under 80,000*l*. He leaves to his son Henry-Dalrymple his house No. 23, Upper Wimpole-street; and to his son Adolphus-Leighton two hundred shares in the Mahrattin Bank, New York. The residue of his property he leaves to be equally divided among his said two sons and daughter Charlotte, except the plate, jewellery, and such like, which, by a codicil in his own handwriting, he has apportioned amongst them. The will is dated Feb. 27, 1845.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR T. VALIANT, K.C.B.

April 22. At Fort William, Bengal, Major-General Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B. K.H., commanding that garrison, and Lieut.-Colonel of H. M. 40th Foot.

Sir Thomas was a native of Monmouth. He entered the army in 1804, obtained his lieutenancy in the following year, his company in 1817, his majority in 1821, his lieut.-colonelcy in 1825, was made a Colonel in the army in 1838, and a Major-General in 1844.

He served the campaign of 1805 and 1806, in Guzerat; also the campaign against the Seikh Chief of Lahore in 1809. While in command of the reserve force to

the Army of the Indus, in Feb. 1839, in concert with Rear-Adm. Sir F. Maitland, the Naval Comm.-in-Chief, he took the fort of Munora, on the high point of land at the mouth of the harbour of Kurrachee in Scinde, and on the following day the town and fortress of Kurrachee surrendered to them. He served in all parts of Upper and Lower Scinde, and at Quetta in Affghanistan; commanded a brigade in the action at Maharajpore, and received a severe contusion on the left breast.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 2nd May, 1844, and a Knight Commander on the 30th Oct. last.

This gallant officer's death was very sudden. He took his usual ride in the morning, was seized between ten and eleven o'clock, and expired about half-past five. He had been complaining some short time back, and had determined on proceeding to Europe, but recovered so thoroughly that he abandoned the idea of doing so. It was a case of spasmodic cholera in its worst form.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR T. CORSELLIS, K.C.B.

March 14. In his 74th year, Major-General Sir Thomas Corsellis, K.C.B. of Bombay service.

He was appointed a cadet in 1788; proceeded to India in 1790; was promoted to a lieutenancy in March 1791, to a company in 1800; to a majority in 1808; attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1813, Colonel 1822, and of Major-General 1837.

He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838.

Sir Thomas Corsellis was distinguished through a long life for the most kind and benevolent disposition, and was constantly engaged in dispensing acts of friendship and charity.

GENERAL BROWNE CLAYTON.

March 16. At Bath, in his 76th year, General Robert Browne Clayton, K. C., D.C.L., of Adlington hall, Lancashire, and Carrickburn, co. Wexford, Lieut. Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons.

This officer entered the army at the age of 14, and was appointed Ensign in the 56th foot the 1st September, 1784; Lieutenant in 1790; and Captain of a troop in the 12th Light Dragoons in 1793; when he embarked with that regiment for the Mediterranean. The 1st of March, 1794, he was appointed to the majority, and served in Italy and Corsica. The 30th Nov. 1796, he received the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Portugal, where he served four years. The 1st Jan. 1798, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the army; and the 30th

Aug. 1799, Lieut.-Colonel in the 12th Dragoons. In 1800 he embarked with the regiment for Egypt, and commanded it, and all the dismounted cavalry, on the landing and in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March. He commanded the brigade of cavalry in the expedition up the Nile, consisting of the 12th Dragoons, detachments of the 11th and 26th Dragoons, with the Light Horse Artillery, and took several detachments of the enemy and also the convoy in the Lybian Desert, consisting of 500 camels, with detachments of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and dromedary corps. He was also present at Rhamanie and Cairo. He was appointed by General Baird to succeed Colonel Montresor, as Commandant of Rosetta, and had charge of Osman Bey, when he conducted him to the army before Alexandria, where he and several of his attendants were basely and inhumanly murdered by the Turks, in the boats of the Capitan Pacha, on the Lake of Mareotis. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; he embarked and proceeded with his regiment in the expedition to the Scheldt, and was present at the taking of Walcheren and Flushing. The 4th of June, 1811, he was appointed Major-General, and served on the Staff in the Severn district. He attained the rank of General in 1838.

On the 18th June, 1817, he had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred on him in the University of Oxford.

General Clayton married in 1803 Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart. formerly Consul at Nantes, who died in 1828. He took the name and arms of Clayton, by royal sign manual, dated 6th April, 1832. He is succeeded in his estates by his only son, Richard Browne Clayton, esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL OGILVIE, C.B.

June 2. At Banff, Major-General James Ogilvie, C.B.

General Ogilvie entered the army as a cornet of dragoons in March 1800; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant five months afterwards; was appointed a Captain in 1802, a Major in 1805, a Lieut.-Colonel in 1813, Colonel in 1830, and Major-General in 1841.

He served in Hanover in 1805-6, in Upper Canada from March, 1813, to the peace. He commanded the 8th when the American troops were defeated at Gages, where he was severely wounded. He was also wounded in the affair at Black Rock, where the Americans were defeated with great loss. He was subsequently present at Lake Erie and several other affairs.

MAJOR-GEN. PYM, C.B.

June 8. In London, Major-General Robert Pym, C.B.

This officer had seen considerable service, having entered the Royal Artillery corps as Second Lieutenant on the 30th May, 1794. He was promoted to First Lieutenant 14th August in the same year; Captain, 3rd Dec., 1800; brevet Major, Jan. 1, 1812; regimental Major, 28th Oct., 1815; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 19th June, 1821; regimental Lieut.-Colonel, 12th June, 1823; Colonel, 22d July, 1830; and Major-General, 23d Nov., 1841. He served at Flanders in 1795 and 1796, in the expedition to Texel in 1797; in the expedition to Naples in 1805; at the battle of Maida and the sieges of Scylla and Reggio, in Calabria; and at the siege of Gaeta in 1806. He commanded the Royal Artillery in the expedition of Egypt in 1807; was present at the capture of Ischia and Procida, in 1809; and at the sieges and capture of Spezzia, Genoa, and Savona, in 1814. Up almost to the period of his death he was distinguished for great activity of body, being much attached to equestrian exercise. He lived retired in a beautifully secluded spot at Plumstead-common, known as Brook Hill; and had removed to London a few days only before his death in order to consult his physician.

COLONEL JOHN TOWNSEND.

April 22. At Castle Townsend, Cork, aged 56, Colonel John Townsend, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 14th Light Dragoons.

He served in that distinguished regiment uninterruptedly for more than 40 years, and only left the gallant corps in India a few months since to recruit his impaired health. He entered the army as a Cornet by purchase on the 24th Jan. 1805. He was promoted to a lieutenancy on the 8th March, 1806, and went in service to the Peninsula, where he commenced that glorious career which imprinted on the colours of his regiment "Douro," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Orthes," and "Peninsula." He was engaged in three successive actions on the 10th and 11th of May, 1809, leading to the passage of the Douro on the 12th; Talavera was the next affair of magnitude, and then in front Ciudad Rodrigo on the 11th July, 1810, where his commander, Colonel Talbot, was killed; and subsequently that year in the passage of the Coa, and the dashing skirmishes with the enemy when in the rear-guard from Almeida to the lines of Torres Vedras. In March of the following year, 1811, he was several times engaged with the retreating

enemy from Santarem to the Spanish frontiers. He was promoted to his troop in June, and fought in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and was engaged with the French Lancers on the 25th September. In the former action he was wounded. He was subsequently in most of the brilliant affairs in the Peninsula up to March 8, 1814, when he was taken prisoner in France, near the city of Pau. He was engaged at the siege of Badajoz, in front of Salamanca, and near Castillos with the enemy's cavalry, Salamanca, the rear-guard near Panerandos, the skirmishing from Madrid to Ciudad Roderigo, and again from the 26th of May, near to Salamanca, to the battle of Vittoria. He was at the capturing of a gun near Pampeluna, and in many other gallant exploits, from the entrance of the British into France to the battle of Orthes. His imprisonment was of short duration, and he embarked for America in the month of October, 1814; and concluded his chief war services in the attack on New Orleans on the 8th of January of the following year. He obtained his brevet promotion on the 21st January, 1819, and purchased his regimental majority on the 13th Sept. 1821. He became Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase on the 16th April, 1829, and full Colonel on the 23d November, 1841, by the general promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, the regiment having embarked for India on the 24th of May of that year.

It was not, however, only in the field that Colonel Townsend was distinguished. In that perhaps more difficult task—the management of his regiment, and the maintenance of its domestic economy, no man was ever more remarkable for his talent in conciliating, by sufficient discipline as well as by judicious liberality, the affections of the soldiers under his command; while his perfect tact and firm good nature secured among his officers a spirit of unity and friendliness. After nearly 40 years' constant service with the 14th Light Dragoons, Colonel Townsend might perhaps have been justified if he had declined to follow his regiment to India; but he preferred the risk of a tropical climate to a separation from the corps with which he had been so long honourably connected, and only for a few months survived his return.

COLONEL JOHN SHELTON.

May 13. At Dublin, in consequence of being thrown from his horse on Saturday the 10th, in the square of Richmond Barracks in that city, Colonel John Shelton, Lieut.-Colonel of the 44th regiment.

He received his commission of Ensign,

21st of Nov. 1805; Lieutenant, 26th Aug. 1807; Captain, 17th June, 1813; Major, 6th Feb. 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Sept. 1827; Colonel, 23rd Nov. 1841. He landed at Mondego Bay in the beginning of August, 1808, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. He served also in the Walcheren expedition and at the capture of Flushing in 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsula, including the siege and capture of Badajoz, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, retreat from Burgos, battle of Vittoria, and siege and capture of San Sebastian, where he was severely wounded and lost an arm. He served also in the campaign of 1814 in Canada, and subsequently for 21 years in the East Indies, and where he was employed in the campaign in Ava and taking of Arracan. He was second in command throughout the disastrous operations in Afghanistan, with the rank of Brigadier-General, under Major-General Elphinstone.

His remains were interred with unusual military pomp at St. Peter's Church, Dublin. The military cortège left Richmond barracks before two o'clock, and more than two hours elapsed before it reached its final destination. The whole garrison was in attendance.

A whole-length portrait of Colonel Shelton has been published since his death.

CAPTAIN J. R. SCOTT.

Jan. 29. At Singapore, aged 45, of brain fever, after 21 days' illness, J. R. Scott, esq. Commander of the Hon. Company's war steamer Phlegethon.

Captain Scott, in 1809, at the age of 11 years, entered the Royal Navy, and served successively in her Majesty's ships *Swiftsure*, *Scipion*, 74, and *Ocean*, 98, under Sir Robert Plamton; was wounded three times in one action; was taken and retained for three years as a prisoner of war; from whence he embarked for England, having obtained his release at the general peace in 1814. In the beginning of 1815, through the influence of Mr. J. Bebb, then chairman of the Court of Directors, and Capt. Agnew, he was appointed a midshipman to the Hon. Company's ship *Carnatic*, Capt. J. Blanchard, and came to India with letters to the local government of Bengal, by which he was transferred to the Hon. Company's cruiser *Antelope*, Captain J. Hall, in which vessel he served on the eastern coast as far as the Moluccas until the latter portion of 1818, when he embarked for England, in the hope of obtaining a commission in the army. Being cast away, however, on the passage, his purpose was frustrated, and he was persuaded to try his fortune in the

South American cause under Lord Cochrane, and afterwards in the Brazilian cause under Commodore Jewitt and Lord Cochrane, till after the capture of Bahia, when he retired from that service. In July, 1824, he again hastened to India, for the purpose of rejoining the Hon. Company's Marine Service, on the Burmese expedition, but arrived too late. In 1825, under the patronage of Commodore Hayes, he first joined the Country Merchant Service as chief officer of the Forbes steamer. In July, 1830, he joined a branch of the Harbour Master's department, which he left in April, 1831, on being appointed by Commodore Hayes as superintendent of Middleton Point Station. In the discharge of the duties of this office he displayed great intrepidity by his prompt assistance to vessels; as for instance in the May gale of 1831, when the lives of 46 natives were rescued by his activity and exertions. The insalubrity of the station however compelled Captain Scott to leave it, and he was subsequently appointed to the command of the Jumna inland steamer. Whilst in this department of the service, his surveys and various reports on the inland navigation, and particularly of the Bhangarutty river, rendered the government and the country much service.

In 1842, he assumed the command of the Irrawaddy steamer, and in 1844 resigned that vessel to take command of the war-steamer *Phlegethon*, to which he was specially appointed by Lord Ellenborough, who rightfully appreciated Captain Scott's character and talents.

The services lately rendered by the *Phlegethon* in the suppression of piracy and the destruction of numerous pirate proas in the Straits, have sufficiently testified the zeal, energy, and talent of her commander, whose professional skill and decision, firmness and integrity of character, have justly elicited the approbation of the government which he so long and so faithfully served. His remains were followed to the grave by the Governor of Singapore, and all the officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services on the station.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

June 28. At the house of Mr. Pennell, in Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, in his 47th year, Sir William Webb Follett, Knt. Attorney-general to her Majesty.

This distinguished ornament of the legal profession was the eldest surviving son of Benjamin Follett, esq. of Topsham, near Exeter, by his wife, the daughter of John Webb, esq. of Kinsale, in Ireland. In early life Mr. Follett was a Captain in the 13th Foot. On leaving the army he em-

barked in commercial pursuits at Topsham, near Exeter, where Sir William was born on the 2d Dec. 1798. Of his mere childhood no records have been preserved beyond the fact that his father viewed with much pain and regret the physical weakness of his son William; and was unable to discern in the feeble boy even the faintest glimmerings of that intellect which eventually placed him in the highest rank of the most learned profession. His early education was commenced under Dr. Lempriere, the well-known author of the *Classical Dictionary*, who was then at the head of the Exeter Grammar School. He had scarcely entered his sixteenth year when he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, where in 1818 he took an *agrotat* degree. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1836 he was appointed Standing Counsel to the University.

In Michaelmas term, 1818, he became a member of the Inner Temple, and imbibed the earlier part of his professional education under Mr. Robert Bayley and the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes. In 1821, being then in the twenty-third year of his age, he commenced practice as a special pleader. But the current of every portion of his life was broken by the checks and interruptions of a fatal malady. The sedentary occupations and intellectual labours of a pleader's desk, acting upon constitutional predisposition, brought on a severe attack of illness, which compelled him to leave London during the early portion of 1824. In the Trinity Term of that year, however, he was called to the bar, and in the summer of 1825 joined the Western Circuit. With no adventitious aid from birth, or wealth, or connection, he yet seemed to enter on his career as if at once marked out by nature itself for the certain attainment of the highest honours of his profession. The early promise never for a moment was clouded by disappointment. There never, except during a period of ill health, appeared to be a chance of failure.

The most singular and honourable feature of this great success was that it excited no animosities or jealousies, but appeared to be regarded, by those even whom it most affected, as rightful and even desirable. It can hardly be said that Sir William Follett had rivals in the early stages of his profession; for he really moved along to the head of the English bar almost without displacing any one from his previous position, and apparently without exciting a feeling of mortification in those before whom he stepped. This must not be attributed merely to the general perception of his superiority. The first great element of his unenvied and easy success was the eminent courtesy and kind-

ness of his nature. For his more intimate friends he gave unequivocal proofs of his steadiness of attachment. But none came professionally in contact with him without feeling attracted by his kindness. His superiority was never asserted so as to lower them; and there never wanted on his part the kind word and seasonable encouragement, which are, after all, the substantial kindness of the leader to the humbler member of the profession. In truth, he possessed a most rare and admirable temper; one just eager enough to make him always hopeful and active; and yet which never betrayed his sober judgment by an ill-timed impetuosity.

Sir William's politics were always decidedly Conservative, but his entrance upon political life did not take place until 1832, when he stood candidate for the representation of the city of Exeter, in opposition to Mr. Buller and Mr. Divett, and, though he did not succeed in his immediate object, he laid the foundation of success in 1835, when he was returned at the head of the poll, the respective numbers of the three candidates standing thus:—Follett, 1425, Divett, (Whig) 1176, Buller, (Whig) 1029.

With very few exceptions no instance has occurred of an English lawyer coming into Parliament after having established a great professional eminence, and acquiring a position in the House of Commons at all proportioned to that which he occupied at the bar. Sir William Follett's success in the House of Commons was the most remarkable ever achieved by any one of his profession, at least since Lord Mansfield. His first speech kept the uninterrupted attention of the House, and obtained the warmest applause from friends and opponents. The position which he thus obtained was never for a moment compromised. He was far too shrewd not to feel that in political affairs he laboured under the disadvantage of a great ignorance of that department of knowledge, which, in fact, he had never studied; and he was far too wise to think that he could speak well on subjects which he did not understand. He exhibited, therefore, a prudent indisposition to take a frequent part in discussions on questions of general politics; and though, when the interests of his party seemed to require his interposition, he occasionally spoke on such subjects as he had time to master, his habit was to confine himself to a question of legal nature, on which his great knowledge, decided views, and clearness of exposition gave him an almost absolute authority. His success in Parliament, though less brilliant than that which he had achieved at the bar, was not less se-

cure. He kept to the last that fixed attention to his words which his first speech had won; and he has left behind him the impression that it only needed that he should have made politics the first object of his attention, to have ensured him the very first station among political men.

In November, 1834, on Sir Robert Peel's first accession to place as Prime Minister, Sir William Follett was appointed Solicitor-General, and resigned that post in April, 1835, when Sir Robert Peel retired from office. In the same year he received the honour of knighthood from the hand of King William the Fourth.

At the general election of 1837, Sir W. Follett and Mr. Divett were re-chosen for Exeter, without opposition; but in 1841 there was another contest, Lord Lovaine being proposed on the Conservative interest. The former members, however, were re-elected, after the following poll:

Sir Wm. Follett	. . .	1302
Edward Divett, Esq.	. . .	1192
Lord Lovaine	. . .	1119

On Sir Robert Peel's resumption of the office of Prime Minister, in 1841, Sir William was again appointed Solicitor-General. On Sir F. Pollock's elevation as Chief Baron in April, 1844, he succeeded as Attorney-General. Having by this promotion vacated his seat for Exeter, Sir William's re-election was opposed by Major-General Briggs, who, however, was most signally defeated, he having polled only 529 votes to Sir William's 1293.

Sir William Webb Follett's eminence as already mentioned was achieved amidst almost continued ill health. His constitution was unequal to the heavy calls made upon it by his extensive practice. So early as 1824 his health gave way. He then left London awhile for relaxation, and recovered strength so as to be enabled to return to professional duties in the latter part of 1825. In subsequent years he had repeated attacks of illness, and took the advice of his medical attendants to abstain from his exhausting mental and bodily labours; but honourable ambition pointed to the road to fortune, and it was natural that one so young, so highly endowed, so eminently successful, should be desirous of pursuing it. At length, however, consumptive symptoms made their appearance, and he then proceeded, accompanied by Lady Follett, to the Continent. There he remained for some months, and was apparently somewhat restored. He then determined, contrary to the advice of his friends, to return to England, fondly hoping that his insidious disease would be but temporary; indeed, such was his anxiety

about business that he exclaimed, "Attached to my home and professional pursuits, a foreign air breathes no pleasure for me." To his native country he at length returned, certainly recruited, but a slight devotion to business once more brought forth his old complaint, and he sank by degrees until the fatal termination of his disorder.

In Oct. 1830, he married Jane Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, whom he now leaves a widow, with two daughters, and four sons, the youngest only 13 months old.

His funeral took place on the 4th of July. The procession was formed on the terrace of the Inner Temple in the following order:—

The Porters and Wardens of the Inner and Middle Temple, with their staffs of office, covered with black.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple, two-and-two.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple, viz. Lord Langdale, the Attorney-General, Dr. Lushington, Sir Charles Wetherall, Sir John Beckett, Sir George Rose, the Recorder, Mr. Spence, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Starkie, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Richards, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Whateley, Mr. Baines, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Russell Gurney.

The Mutes.

The Feathers.

The Sexton and Assistant Sexton.

The Boys of the Choir, two-and-two.

The Gentlemen of the Choir, three-and-three.

The Reader.

The Master.

The Body, the Pall, borne by William Burge, esq. Treasurer of the Middle Temple, R. B. Crowder, esq. Treasurer of the Inner Temple, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Vice-Chancellor of England.

The Mourners.

The brothers and other near relatives.

Then followed the distinguished persons who desired to attend: viz. the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Baron Alderson, Baron Platt, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Thomas Acland, Major-General Sir Robert Houston, Captain Houston, Sir William Horne, Masters Wingfield and Lynch, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, T. F. Simpkinson, esq. and Messrs. Stuart, Kindersley, Turner,

Lowndes, and almost all the Benchers of that Society, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, T. Greene, esq. M.P. Messrs. Romilly, Ted, Whitemarsh, &c. benchers.

Barristers and students were admitted into the church at 11 o'clock, and filled the seats appropriated for them. On the arrival of the porters at the west door of the church, the dead march in *Saul* was performed until the arrival of the choristers. On the arrival of the choir inside the gate, they commenced the beautiful service, "I am the Resurrection." Having arrived at the square church they branched off, and each took their sides. The Psalms were read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt, the Reader, and the lesson by the Master of the Temple. The body was then brought to the vault. After which there was sung the beautiful anthem, "Man that is born," &c. Then the collect and the remainder of the service were read by the Master, followed by the beautiful anthem of Handel, "His body is buried within the grave, but his name shall live for ever."

There is a large and excellent portrait of Sir W. Follett by Fred. R. Say, engraved in mezzotinto by G. R. Ward.

COLONEL STRUTT.

Feb. 18. At Bath, Joseph Holden Strutt, esq., of Terling Place, Essex, Colonel of the Essex Militia, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county; and father of Lord Rayleigh.

In early life, during the French war he rendered essential services to the Government, while commanding the Essex Militia in various parts of the kingdom.

He married Feb. 23, 1789, Lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude Fitzgerald; fifth daughter of James first Duke of Leinster. Her ladyship was created Baroness Rayleigh of Terling Place, by patent dated July 9, 1821, and died Sept. 12, 1826, when she was succeeded in the peerage by her only son, John James, now Lord Rayleigh, who married in 1842, Clara Elizabeth Latouche, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Vicars, R. Eng., and has issue two sons. Her ladyship left also two daughters, the Hon. Emily Anne Strutt, and the Hon. Charlotte Olivia Elizabeth, married in 1841 to the Rev. Robert Drummond, son of Vice-Adm. Sir Adam Drummond by the late Lady Charlotte Murray.

JAMES BALFOUR, ESQ.

April 19. At Whittingham House, co. Berwick, James Balfour, esq. of Whittingham and Balgonie, N. B., and of Grosvenor-square, Middlesex.

Mr. Balfour married Jan. 19, 1815, Lady Eleanor Maitland, third daughter of James eighth Earl of Lauderdale; and

by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue James Maitland Balfour, esq. now M.P. for Haddington; Charles Balfour, esq. and daughters.

Mr. Balfour's will has been proved. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 80,000*l.*; that in Scotland as exceeding 1,000,000*l.* The executors are the widow, the sons, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, E. Stanley, esq. and John Balfour, the nephew of the deceased. The testator has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Eleanor, an annuity of 3,760*l.*, charged upon the estates; also a legacy of 31,000*l.*, with full permission to reside at either of the mansions, Whittingham, Balgonie, or Grosvenor-square. To his eldest son, James Maitland Balfour, he has devised the lands and barony of Whittingham; and to his son Charles he has devised the Balgonie estate, and has bequeathed to him a legacy of 47,000*l.*, and the sum of 20,000*l.* to rebuild the mansion at Balgonie, and to refurnish the same. His daughters are provided for under their respective marriage settlements. He has left pecuniary bequests to his grandchildren, nephews, nieces, and others, and legacies and annuities to his servants; and has appointed his eldest son residuary legatee.

R. B. COOPER, Esq.

May 10. At the residence of his son near Gloucester, in his 84th year, Robert Bransby Cooper, esq. late M.P. for that city, and the senior magistrate of the county; uncle to Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.

He was born on the 21st Feb., 1762, the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D. Rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, by Maria-Susanna, daughter and coheirress of James Bransby, esq. of Shottesham in the same county, by Anna-Maria, daughter and coheirress of James Paston, of Harleston, M.D.

Mr. Cooper was formerly M.P. for Gloucester. He contested that city on the death of Robert Morris, esq. in 1816 on the Tory interest, but was defeated by Edward Webb, esq. who polled 849 votes, and Mr. Cooper 730.

At the next election in 1818 Mr. Cooper was successful, the poll terminating as follows:

Edward Webb, esq. . . . 894
Robert B. Cooper esq. . . 868
M. F. F. Berkeley, esq. . 841

In 1820 and 1826 the former members were rechosen without a contest; but in 1830 Mr. Cooper was successfully opposed

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by Mr. Phillpotts, the enthusiasm for Reform leaving him far in the rear:

Edward Webb, esq. . . . 830
John Phillpotts, esq. . . 814
Robert B. Cooper, esq. . 413

Mr. Cooper was much esteemed for the consistency of his political conduct, for his maintenance of the Protestant constitution, and for his extensive Christian benevolence. He was the author of some religious and political publications.

He married May 6, 1784, Anne, only daughter and heiress of William Purnell, of Dursley, co. Glouc., esq. and by that lady, who died Sept. 20, 1804, he had issue two sons and three daughters; 1. Charlotte-Maria-Janetta; 2. Henrietta-Maria; 3. Purnell Bransby Purnell, esq. who took the name and arms of Purnell only in 1805, and, having married in 1813 Charlotte-Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Clifford, of Frampton Court, co. Glouc., esq. has a numerous family; 4. Anna Magdalena, who died in 1806, aged fourteen; and 5. the Rev. Robert Jermyn Cooper, Vicar of Leigh, co. Glouc., who married in 1817 Arabella-Harriet, only daughter of Edward Wallington, of Dursley, esq.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

June 6. At his seat, Hallsteads, on the Cumberland shore of Ullswater Lake, John Marshall, esq. of Leeds, late M.P. for Yorkshire.

Mr. Marshall began life with very small means, but by his ingenuity and industry, exercised continuously for upwards of half a century, he succeeded in amassing landed and personal property, amounting, it is believed, to at least a million and a half sterling. Mr. Marshall's politics were of that shade termed Whig-Radical, and he nobly supported his party with his purse and personal influence in various parts of Yorkshire, and especially in Leeds. Though no orator, and not much inclined to public life, he engaged in the expensive canvass (there was no poll) for the county of York in 1826, and sat for it till 1830, in conjunction with Lord Milton (now Earl FitzWilliam), the Hon. William Duncombe (now Lord Feversham), and Mr. Fountayne Wilson. Though a decided partizan himself, he was liberal and tolerant with regard to others; he was, however, one of the most strenuous opponents of factory legislation, and took an active part at Leeds against the benevolent Michael Thomas Sadler, but in these respects he did but follow the general bent of the manufacturing interest at that period. In private life he was amiable and unassuming.

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His eldest surviving son, William Marshall, esq. is now M.P. for Carlisle, and formerly sat for Leominster and Petersfield. He married in 1828 Georgiana-Christiana, seventh daughter of George Hibbert, esq. of Munden, Herts.

His second son, John Marshall, junior, was M.P. for Leeds in the parliament of 1832-5.

The great firm at Leeds is conducted by the other two sons, James-Garth and Henry Cooper; the latter of whom married in 1837 the Hon. Catharine Anne Lucy Spring Rice, second daughter of Lord Monteagle; and the former in 1841 her elder sister, the Hon. Mary Alicia Pery Spring Rice.

Subsequently, in the latter year, Lord Monteagle took for his second wife Mary-Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Marshall. Another daughter, Cordelia, was married in Oct. 1841 to the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity college, Cambridge.

JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. M.P.

June 25. At his residence, Newgrove, Mile-end, after a very brief illness, Joseph Somes, esq. M.P. for Dartmouth.

He was the architect of his own fortune, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable wealth. His principal pursuit was that of a ship-builder, but he took a very active part in the affairs of the New Zealand Company, being Governor of that corporation. It was not, however, until within the last year that he aspired to a seat in Parliament. When Sir John Seale died he offered himself to the constituency of Dartmouth, where he was opposed by Mr. Moffatt, the numbers being, for Mr. Somes, 125; for Mr. Moffatt, 118. Mr. Moffatt petitioned, on the ground of his opponent being a contractor, but on investigation by a Parliamentary committee, it appeared that the contracts referred to by the petitioners had been for some time previously in the hands of Mr. Somes's partner, and he was therefore seated by the decision of the committee.

Mr. Somes occasionally spoke in the House of Commons, but not very frequently, nor in any manner to attract particular attention. In the city he was very highly esteemed, and naturally enjoyed the great influence which arose from high character and ample capital. His vessels are to be found in every part of the world; and a large number of the finest seamen that England has to boast, were trained in them. His father was a lighterman of industrious habits, and intended his son for his own occupation. He was actually bound at Watermen's Hall; but Mr. Somes's talents and energy soon lifted

him above the sphere in which he set out in life. He embarked in business, and prosecuted it for a series of years so successfully that he long ago realised an immense property. He was a kind and benevolent master, and hundreds owe their advance in life to his considerate bounty or appreciation of merit. He was a liberal patron of the various charitable institutions of the port of London, and particularly of those immediately connected with the navigation of the Thames, and with the shipping interest. In his politics Mr. Somes was a staunch Conservative. He leaves behind him, it is supposed, property of the value of between one and two millions sterling.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Esq. M.A.

May 4. At his house at Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, in his 62nd year, Thomas Mitchell, esq. M.A.

This distinguished scholar was born in London, on the 30th May, 1783. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a riding-master, in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, and afterwards in Grosvenor-place. At the age of seven years Thomas Mitchell was admitted into Christ's Hospital, on the presentation of Martyn Fonnereau, esq. Here he remained, under the tuition of the Rev. James Bowyer, and afterwards under that of the Rev. Dr. Trollope, till October 1802, when he was preferred to Pembroke College, Cambridge, on one of the exhibitions of the Hospital. In the year 1806 he took his degree of B.A., as a senior optime and the first classical medallist. In acknowledgment of this eminence the governors of his school presented him with a silver cup, of the value of thirty guineas. He now naturally looked forward to the obtainment of a fellowship from the college, on which he had conferred so much honour; but in this hope he was disappointed by a novel resolution of the master and fellows, that not more than two students, educated at the same school, should be fellows of the college at the same time; and Mr. Thornton, a member of the *corps diplomatique*, and the Rev. Mr. Wood, afterwards Master, both Christ's Hospital men, were at that time ranked among the fellows of Pembroke. We are not inclined to dispute the general justice of such regulations. Otherwise, the men of one school might in time exclude all competitors from other schools; at least they might become a majority, and thus always elect a schoolfellow to the mastership. But two in seventeen is a very small proportion, and if this rule had been promulgated before Mr. Mitchell had commenced his studies at this college he might have removed to some other,

where the prospects of their being rewarded by a fellowship were more certain. The unexpectedness of this regulation, which seemed to be made to shut the door against the first classical medallist Pembroke ever produced, was a severe mortification to the first victim of it. As Mr. Mitchell had determined to devote himself to a scholastic life, this disappointment seemed to upset all his future schemes, until in the year 1808 or 1809 he was enabled, by his literary acquirements, to obtain a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College; an acquisition the more honourable, inasmuch as the fellowship was what is termed *open*, or subject to the rivalry of any competitors. Had he entered in due time into holy orders this fellowship would have provided him with part of those resources which he afterwards lived to need, for Mr. Mitchell never married. But conscientious scruples prevented him from becoming a candidate for holy orders; although we can confidently state that this reluctance of Mr. Mitchell arose from an overwhelming fear of the responsibilities attached to the pastoral office, and not to any objection to the doctrines of the Established Church. After a limited term of years he was obliged, by the statutes of the college, to vacate his fellowship. Had he been a fellow of Pembroke his little provision would have continued for life, as the statutes of that college do not require the entrance into holy orders.

Under these untoward circumstances Mr. Mitchell devoted his learning to private tuition and to the public press. For the first ten years after taking his bachelor's degree he was tutor successively in the families of Sir George Henry Rose, Mr. Robert Smith, and Mr. Thomas Hope (author of *Anastasis*). In the second of these families he used to claim the honour of having had for his pupil the Right Hon. Vernon Smith.

In the year 1810 the writer of this brief memoir had the pleasure of introducing him to Mr. William Gifford; and in 1813 he commenced the series of essays in the *Quarterly Review*, on Aristophanes and Athenian manners, which led to his own translations in verse of the Old Comedian which appeared in two volumes, in the years 1820 and 1822. As it is now the fashion to affiliate the papers in the *Quarterly Review*, we have made out the following list of Mr. Mitchell's contributions to that journal: No. xvii. Article 9; xlii. 1; xliii. 9; xlv. 12; xlviii. 8; liv. 6; lviii. 2; lxvi. 3; lxxxviii. 3.

Some of these essays had impressed the patrons of a vacant Greek chair in one of the Scotch universities with so much respect for Mr. Mitchell's classical attain-

ments that they invited him, through a friend, to accept of the situation. It was a lucrative, as well as a most respectable, one, and he was a poor man; but he must have signed the Confession of the Scotch Kirk, and to him this was an insurmountable objection.

For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Mitchell resided with his relations, in the county of Oxford, and therefore found it not inconvenient to undertake the occasional task of superintending the publication of the Greek works which issued from time to time from the Clarendon press. During the years 1834-8 he edited, in separate volumes, for Mr. Murray, the publisher, five of the plays of Aristophanes, with English notes, for the use of schools and universities. This edition drew forth from the Rev. G. J. Kennedy, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, some strictures, to which Mr. Mitchell published a reply in 1841. He also published useful indices to the Greek orators and Plato. In 1839 he entered into an engagement with Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, to edit an edition of Sophocles; but, after the publication of the first three plays, it was discovered that the masters of our public schools objected to English notes, as seducing their writers into too great excursiveness and irrelevancy. Mr. Parker, therefore, in 1842, suspended his Sophocles, and Mr. Mitchell was left without any other employment than what the Clarendon press might casually offer. Under these circumstances not only did his health and spirits begin to fail, but he suffered serious pecuniary inconvenience from private losses, and the cessation of all literary income. His friends became alarmed for him, and, through the kind intervention of the late Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby, his condition was made known to Sir Robert Peel, who immediately placed at his disposal the sum of 150*l.*, from the Royal Bounty Fund, and (what to Mr. Mitchell's feelings was more gratifying than pecuniary aid,) conveyed to him, in a private letter, the expressions of his respect and sympathy. In 1843 Mr. Parker resumed his publication of Sophocles, and Mr. Mitchell edited the remaining four plays of that tragedian, with shorter notes than before; and in the year 1844 he devoted himself to the preparation of a minor edition of a *Pentalogia Aristophanica*, with brief Latin notes, for the use of schools.

He had nearly completed this task when death surprised him. He had been long in a weak state of health, but his end was sudden and unexpected. His health had improved with the present year, and he was indulging himself in

well-founded hopes that his governmental grant would be renewed in May, and be followed by a permanent pension. Alas! on the 4th day of that month, he had breakfasted as usual with his niece and housekeeper, and adjourned to his study in tolerable health. About four hours afterwards the niece, on entering the room, found some impediment to opening the door. It was caused by his dead body, which had fallen against it. The medical man who was summoned was of opinion that life had been extinct at least two hours, from a fit of apoplexy.—*Quarterly Review*.

THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A.

In 1844. At Magilligan glebe, co. Londonderry, the Rev. John Graham, M.A. Rector of Tamlaghtard.

Mr. Graham was descended from one of the numerous members of that border clan transported into Ireland by King James I. His great grandfather, James Graham of Mullinahinch, co. Fermanagh, was a cornet in one of the regiments raised for the defence of Enniskillen, temp. William III. His grandfather, James Graham of Clones, was Lieutenant of the Fermanagh militia, by commission dated Oct. 25, 1744.

The Rev. John Graham was one of the most active writers in support of the Orange party in Ireland, and steadily opposed the concession of the Roman Catholic claims. He received, in consequence, many testimonies of approbation for his exertions; among others, the Countess of Rosse made him a present of 300*l.* and Lord Kenyon one of 100*l.*

At this period Mr. Graham was curate of Lifford, co. Donegal, in the diocese of Derry.

The following is a list (probably imperfect), of Mr. Graham's publications:—

Annals of Ireland, Ecclesiastical, Civil; and Military, from March 19, 1535 to July 12, 1691. 1819. 8vo. This is dedicated to the Protestants of the United Empire, and is followed by a pamphlet of 80 pages, on the "Faith of Catholics," written soon after the publication in 1813 of a volume by Messrs. Berington and Kirk, two Roman Catholic priests, entitled "The Faith of Catholics confirmed and attested by the Fathers of the five first Centuries of the Church;" but not then published.

Derriana, consisting of a History of the Siege of Londonderry and Defence of Enniskillen in 1688 and 1689, with Historical Poetry and Biographical Notes. 1823. 8vo.

Sir Harcourt's Vision, an Historical Poem. Written at the request of the *Dublin Evening Herald*. 1823.

A History of Ireland from the Relief of Londonderry in 1689 to the Surrender of Limerick in 1691. 1839. 12mo.

Some communications of Mr. Graham were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which we are able to refer to some verses Nov. 1825, p. 456, and Sept. 1826, p. 260. About the same time he visited London, and shewed himself as good tempered and sociable as any of his countrymen.

MR. WILLIAM DAY.

Feb. 13. Aged 48, Mr. William Day, of the firm of Day and Haghe, lithographers.

There are few persons interested in the Fine Arts to whom the name of Mr. Day is unknown in connexion with the art of lithography; and few men in trade have been more successful in gaining the respect of all with whom circumstances brought him into contact.

Of Mr. Day's earlier career we have no particulars; but having some years back purchased a lithographic press, and being stimulated by the popularity which the art was attaining in England, he laboured with untiring energy to perfect the work he had taken in hand. Mr. Louis Haghe had about this period arrived in England from Belgium; and the subject of this memoir having secured his valuable co-operation, a series of beautiful and costly productions were from time to time brought before the public—which may justly claim the highest position amid the multiplicity of illustrated works that have appeared in this country during the last quarter of a century. Of the most celebrated of these we would mention Vivian's "Spanish Scenery;" Müller's "Age of Francis I.;" Lord Monson's "Views in the Valley of the Isere;" Gally Knight's "Views;" the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," by George Moore; "Sketches in Affghanistan;" and, foremost of all, Roberts's "Sketches in the Holy Land,"—the last Mr. Day lived to see completed. In many of these, as well as in the numerous other prints which issued from the establishment in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Messrs. Day and Haghe were ably assisted by Mr. Andrew Picken in the landscape department, and by Mr. George Hawkins in the architectural; and we feel assured, from the liberal disposition of the deceased and of his surviving partner in the business, that they would on all occasions be willing to share the honours of their undertakings with the gentlemen we have named.

Mr. Day's personal character may be told in a few words. Gifted with perception almost intuitive, ardent in the pursuit of his object, he saw no difficul-

ties in his path, and knew no rest; liberal to those he employed, charitable to the destitute with that charity that "vaunteth not itself." The loss of such a man must be extensively felt, for worth creates a multitude of friends. The intense cold to which he was exposed on the morning of February 12, while taking leave of his eldest son who was about to embark for the Continent, brought on an attack of apoplexy; and on the evening of the following day, after being engaged in his business, he sat down and suddenly expired. We understand that the conduct of the establishment devolves upon his eldest son, in conjunction with Mr. Haghe.—*Art Union*.

MR. LOUIS SCHWABE.

Lately. Aged 47, Mr. Louis Schwabe, one of the Council of the Royal Manchester Institution.

Mr. Schwabe was a manufacturer of silks of a high class, and might be said to have been the father of that branch of manufacture in Manchester, having had on his books at the time of his decease orders not only for the high of our own land, but for those of the French also, the name of the illustrious Louis Philippe appearing as one of his patrons.

Mr. Schwabe was one of the many instances of those who rise in the world by dint of probity, talent, and industry. A native of Dessau, in Germany, where he was born in 1793, he came a stranger to Manchester in the year 1817, and, after working his way through the elementary processes of the silk manufacture (then taking root in that town), he proceeded in his career until he attained the head of that important branch of manufacture, the palaces of Windsor and Buckingham having been, in more instances than one, supplied from his looms.

Mr. Schwabe possessed a high taste in art, and was, to some extent, practically an artist, applying the knowledge he possessed to the purposes of manufacture—hence the great superiority and perfection of his designs, and showing in his own case (if any proof were needed) how necessary is a practical knowledge of the "Art of Design" to the higher branches of manufacture. Mr. Schwabe, only a short time before his death, stated to a friend, "that he might consider his love and knowledge of drawing as one great cause of his success in life." His ardent pursuit of it, shortly after his arrival in Manchester (the importance of it being then foreseen by him), not only contributed, he observed, to the enjoyment of his leisure hours, but preserved him from the temptations which too often beguile

the young in large and populous towns. "Often, often," he said, speaking to the friend before alluded to, "do I wish that all young men could know the pleasure and advantage I have derived from it." Mr. Schwabe was one of the early supporters of the School of Design, and to the last took a lively interest in it.

Although a foreigner by birth Mr. Schwabe (having married into an old Manchester family) might be said to be almost an Englishman, having entered into all matters relating to the interests of the country with an ardour which evinced how completely his feelings were associated with those of the land which had fostered him.—*Art Union*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 7. Whilst pursuing a course of study at St. Bee's, the Rev. *G. W. Philp*, formerly minister of the Unitarian chapel at Rochdale. He published his "Reasons for renouncing Unitarianism," and a sermon preached at his baptism by the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Vicar of Rochdale, was also published. Dr. Molesworth had promoted a subscription for his maintenance at St. Bee's, where his conduct and progress gained the full approbation of the Principal. He has left a widow with four children, with whom he gave his dying injunction, that they should be brought up in the Established Church.

May 2. In London, the Rev. *Edward Covey*, M.A. of St. James's Ratcliffe, late of Trinity college, Oxford; only brother of the Rev. Charles Covey, of Alderton rectory, near Cheltenham.

May 3. At Itchingfield, Sussex, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Edward Elms*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1822.

May 5. Aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Lewis*, Rector of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth.

May 8. At Beyrout, on his way to Jerusalem, the Rev. *Henry Daniel Leves*, Chaplain to her Majesty's mission at Athens, and for upwards of 25 years agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society; formerly of Wroughton, Somerset.

May 9. At Exeter, in his 80th year, the Rev. *George Cutcliffe*.

May 11. At Bothal, Northumberland, in his 61st year, the Rev. *William Henry Parry*, B.D. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1837 by his Grace the Duke of Portland, to whose sons he had been formerly tutor, and to the present Earl of Burlington. His correct learning, amiable manners, and benevolent character gained him universal respect and esteem. Mr. Parry was educated at Shrewsbury school under Dr. Butler, and

proceeded to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1808, and obtained a Members' Prize in 1810, and the Norrisian prize (on the Literary Beauties of the New Testament) in 1813. He was elected Fellow in the same year, and presented by the college to the rectory of Holt in Norfolk, in 1829, in which year he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Dr. Cory, the late Master of Emmanuel College, by whom he has left a son and two daughters. On leaving Holt, in 1837, he received a piece of plate from the inhabitants of that parish. He was the son of Mr. Henry Parry, of Shrewsbury, and grandson of John Parry, esq. of Hinton, Salop. Few persons have died more regretted as a pastor and as a friend.

May 12. At the house of his son, Alpha-place, St. John's Wood, aged 73, the Rev. *George Moultrie*, Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, to which he was presented in 1800 by W. L. Childe, esq.

At Harpford, Devonshire, aged 89, the Rev. *Marwood Tucker*, Vicar of that parish. He was the second son of Benedictus Marwood Tucker, formerly of Coryton Park in that county. He was presented to Harpford in 1817 by Lord Rolle.

May 17. At Fownhope Court, Herefordshire, the Rev. *A. W. Lechmere*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Brockhampton, Herefordshire. He was the last surviving son of Capt. Thomas Allen Lechmere, of the 37th Foot. He was presented to Brockhampton in 1838 by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

At Ilfracombe, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Tordiffe*, Rector of St. Andrew's Holcombe, Somersetshire, to which he was presented in 1805, by J. T. Jolliffe, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Severn, co. Glouc. aged 34, the Rev. *Charles Wetherell*, M.A. Curate of Staunton, co. Worc. fourth son of the Rev. Richard Wetherell, of Pashley House, Sussex.

May 18. Aged 67, the Rev. *Robert Smith*, for forty-two years Perpetual Curate of Howley, Yorkshire.

May 19. At Doncaster, in his 37th year, the Rev. *William Monck*, M.A., Vicar of Owston, near that town. He was the second son of Sir Charles M. L. Monck, of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart. by Louisa-Lucia, fifth daughter of Sir George Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley, co. York. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832.

On his passage from Madeira, the Rev. *A. Mills*, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge.

May 23. At Lincoln, aged 83, the Rev. *John Nelson*, B.D. Provost of the college of Priests Vicars, and late Succentor of

Lincoln minster, Rector of Snarford, Vicar of Wellingore and Ruskington, and a magistrate for the division of Lindsey. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.D. 1797. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of St. Mark, Lincoln, by the Precentor of Lincoln in 1790, to the vicarage of Wellingore by the Dean and Chapter in 1804, to the second mediety of Ruskington by the Lord Chancellor in the same year, to the rectory of Searby with Owmbly in 1811 by the Dean and Chapter.

At Clapham Common, aged 35, the Rev. *William Nicholson*, M.A. Rector of St. Maurice, Winchester. His body was interred in a vault of his own church, and his funeral was attended by the Ven. Archdeacon Hoare, by more than thirty clergymen of the city and neighbourhood, six of whom bore the pall, and by about fifty of the principal inhabitants.

May 28. At Newington, Oxfordshire, aged 44, the Rev. *James Edwards*, Rector of that parish, to which he was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1830, Newington being a peculiar of that see.

At Himley, Staffordshire, aged 28, the Rev. *William Huntingdon Pillans*, Rector of that parish.

May 30. Aged 50, the Rev. *Charles Gower Boyles*, Rector of Buriton with Petersfield, Hampshire, to which he was collated in 1829 by the Bishop of Winchester. His funeral was attended by that prelate and by many of the neighbouring clergy, in testimony of their respect for his pious zeal and unostentatious beneficence.

At Madras, the Rev. *William James Burford*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Burford, of Chigwell.

Lately. At Laughton vicarage, near Gainsborough, aged 41, the Rev. *Richard Atkinson*, B.A. for eleven years Curate of that parish.

The Rev. *W. Boyes*, incumbent of Grange and Muckamore, co. Antrim.

The Rev. *M. Crowley*, Perpetual Curate of the union of Great Connel and Lady Town, co. Kildare.

In his 80th year, the Rev. *Charles Eger-ton*, of Kendal Lodge, Epping.

The Rev. *J. Pilkington*, Rector of Upper Langfield, co. Tyrone.

The Rev. *James Graham*, M.A. of Trinity college, Dublin, Senior Curate of Londonderry Cathedral, and Surrogate of the diocese.

June 14. At Ringwood, Hampshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Samuel Berney Vince*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804; M.A. 1807; and he was presented to Ringwood by that society in 1827.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 16. Aged 75, Mr. John Henderson Grieve, of Peckham, father of the late Mr. William Grieve (of whom a memoir was given in our Feb. number, p. 210), and of Mr. Thomas Grieve, the admirable scene-painters, and himself a veteran in the same art. He died of apoplexy when returning homewards from his son's at Stangate.

May 15. Aged 47, Robert Foley, M.D. late of the Bengal Establishment.

May 25. At Upper Montague-st. Russell-sq. aged 76, Edward Vaux, esq.

May 27. In London, aged 68, James Hepburn, esq. of Tovil-place, Kent.

May 31. At Carleton terrace, aged 72, Joseph Punderson, esq. many years an eminent merchant in the East India and China trade.

June 7. In Surrey st. Strand, aged 64, Richard Cowlishaw Sale, esq. for forty-two years solicitor to the Grand Junction Canal Company.

June 12. In Burton-crescent, aged 65, Peter Simon, esq. formerly of Cork.

June 13. In Portman-st. Oxford-st. aged 51, Capt. Charles R. Dickens, of the Royal Art. son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. T. Dickens, of Copdock House, near Ipswich.

June 15. In New-st. Spring Gardens, aged 16, the Hon. James Henry Lawrence Scarlett, youngest son of Lord Abinger.

At Chester-place, Kennington, aged 64, John Willis, esq. surgeon, after a residence of forty years in that neighbourhood.

Eleanor-Susan, wife of Arthur Kensington, esq. of Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens, and only dau. of the Rev. F. Belfield, jun. of Primley Hill, Devon.

June 16. Aged 50, Mr. William Cumming, of Printer's-pl. Bermondsey (nephew of the late Adm. Cumming).

Aged 59, Richard Ferdinand Cox, esq. late of Oxford.

At Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 30, George Meadon, esq.

June 17. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 52, James Alexander Attwood, esq. youngest son of the late James Attwood, esq. of Corngreaves, Staffordshire.

In Wilton-crescent, at the house of her son-in-law H. W. Bull, esq. aged 85, Mrs. Charlotte Swale.

Aged 47, Emma, wife of John Collett, esq. M.P.

June 18. At the Elms, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 18, Agnes-Herbertina-Maunoir, youngest dau. of the late John Herbert Harington, esq.

June 19. Mr. T. Smith, gunmaker, 268, High Holborn, from abscess, caused

by a wound received in his back from a pistol ball fired at him by the Hon. Mr. Touchet, July 6, 1844, who was tried for the act, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity.

In Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Spiller, widow of J. Spiller, esq. of the Legacy Department, Somerset House, and the last dau. of the late Mr. William Abbott, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk.

In Duke-st. Portland-pl. S. B. Morrison, esq.

At her brother's, Blandford-sq. aged 75, Sarah Richardson, late of Clapham Rise.

June 20. At Clapham Common, aged 68, Maria, second dau. of the late John Scott Whiting, esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

Aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Roger Potts, esq. of Nightingale-lane, Clapham Common.

June 21. At Norfolk-cresc. Hyde Park, aged 17, James-Lumsden, second son of Major H. B. Henderson.

Aged 54, William Waterman, esq. solicitor, of Essex-st. Strand.

Aged 44, Jane, wife of Lieut. Sir W. A. Hungate, Bart. R.N.

June 22. In Surrey-st. Strand, aged 38, Matilda-Frances, only dau. of the late Thomas Brace, esq. of Notting Hill, Kensington.

In Upper Berkeley-st. West, Hyde Park-sq. aged 78, Leah, widow of Thomas Boileau, esq., of Calcutta.

Mary, wife of Thomas Henry Cooper, esq. and dau. of the late John Lainsom, esq. Alderman.

In London, aged 66, Thomas George Bucke, esq. formerly of Worlington and Barton Mills.

In Brompton, Henry Gardner, esq. many years first Receiver of Customs in the Long-room, London.

At Blackheath, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Robert Leech, esq. Member in Council of the Island of St. Helena.

June 24. Aged 39, George Garnett, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 22, 1833.

June 26. By being thrown from his horse in Pimlico, Count Charles de Salis, Captain of the Scots Fusilier Guards. His body was interred in the family vault at Harlington, Middlesex.

Aged 49, Henry Campbell, esq. late of the 92d Highlanders, second son of the late Major Charles Colin Campbell.

June 28. In Baker-st. aged 84, Margaret, widow of John Fergusson, esq. of Doonholm, Ayr, and formerly of Calcutta.

At Clapton, aged 54, George Lermite, esq.

In North Audley-st. Margaret, wife of Wm. Parker Hamond, esq. of Pampisford

Hall, Cambridgeshire. She was the dau. of John Maling, esq. of the Grange, Durham, was married first to Robert Nicholson of Bradley, and secondly to Mr. Parker Hamond.

In Kynaston-st. Lambeth, aged 72, Mr. William Dryden, civil engineer.

At South Lambeth, aged 71, Mrs. Head, widow of William Head, esq. of Drayton, Northamptonshire, and Woughton, Bucks.

Lately. — Suddenly, Mr. Ambrose Humphrys, Deputy Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company. While at dinner, he complained of illness, retired to the sofa in the dining-room, and was a corpse in a few minutes.

In London, Capt. Richard Barrow, of Cheltenham, father of the Countess B. Metaxa.

July 1. Aged 55, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Col. Pereira, Bengal Artillery.

At the residence of her uncle, St. John's Wood, aged 16, Julia-Agnes-Mary, dau. of Thomas Nolan, esq.

At Springfield Lodge, Wandsworth-rd. aged 49, W. Roberts, of Lisbon.

July 2. At Brompton, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Payler, esq.

At Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, Charles-Wearg Clerk, esq. aged 45.

At Kensington Palace, aged 73, Jemima-Caroline, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard, Col. of the 20th Reg. of Foot.

At Kensington, aged 78, Mrs. Nasmyth.

July 3. In London, Captain Thomas Longworth Dames, late of the King's Dragoon Guards, of Greenhill, King's Co. James Bushnell, esq. of Gower-st. and Coley Villa, Reading.

July 4. In Chester-terr. Regent's Park, Delicia, widow of the Rev. Jas. Robinson Haywood, Rector of Harrietsham, Kent.

Aged 84, Stevens Dyneley Totton, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late Stephens Totton, esq. of Totton, in Hampshire. He was Prothonotary to the Court at Madras 20 years, highly esteemed there for his knowledge of the law, and Master of the Malabar and six other languages.

In Lyon-terr. Edgeware-road, aged 68, Thomas Protheroe, esq.

At Islington, aged 37, Mr. Henry Key, third son of the late Samuel Key, esq. of Water Fulford, near York.

In Regent-st. Jane-Susanna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Clowes, of Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire.

In Jermyn-st. St. James's, aged 54, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Ewart, esq. of Brampton, Cumberland.

July 5. At Kensington, aged 86, Thos. Beaumont, esq. late of Torrington-sq.

July 6. At Clapham-common, in his

3rd year, Henry Pelham Humphery, ninth son of John Humphery, esq. M.P.

At Church-st. Paddington-green, aged 56, George Piggott Howes, esq. 42 years of the Adj.-Gen's. office, Horse Guards.

At Sussex Gardens, aged 70, George Knight, esq. of Foster-lane.

July 7. Eliza, wife of John Hooper, esq. and dau. of Mrs. Galton, Crewkerne.

In South-st. Finsbury-sq. Olivia, wife of Jonah Nathan, esq. of the firm of Thomas De la Rue and Co.

At Myddleton-sq. Mary-Emma, widow of Peter Lee, esq. late British Consul at Alexandria.

At her son's house, Fleet-st. aged 92, Esther, widow of Robert Laurie, esq. of Broxbourne, Herts.

Aged 17, Reuben Penfold Chappel, youngest son of the late Richard Keene, esq. of Cambridge-st. Hyde Park-sq.

July 9. At Hampstead, aged 69, Richard Crookes, esq. late of Barnsley, Yorkshire.

July 11. At Putney, aged 66, Jane, wife of Henry Lang, esq. of Montagu-square.

July 13. At Stamford Hill, aged 20, Ernest-Adolphus, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Schwabe.

July 14. In Bernard-st. in his 71st year, William Morgan, esq. formerly of Colney Hatch.

July 15. At Putney, in his 20th year, Richard-Mattnew, son of Matthew Dallett, esq.

BERKS.—*June 23.* At Mackney, near Wallingford, aged 63, William Cozens, esq. late of East Hendred, Berks.

Lately. At Langford, aged 41, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. Lancelot Myers, and eldest dau. of the late John Tuckwell, esq. of Eastleach, co. Gloucester.

July 6. At Laurel Cottage, Sunninghill, Eliza, wife of Charles Clement Brooke, esq. late of 4th Dragoon Guards.

July 17. At the rectory, East Ilsley, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Loveday.

BUCKS.—*June 14.* At Coleshill House, near Amersham, aged 69, Major James Eyles, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service.

June 18. At Egham Green, Woburn, aged 67, William Pegg, esq.

July 2. Margaret-Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fry, Rector of Emberton.

CAMBRIDGE.—*June 25.* At Great Shelford, aged 63, Mr. Elliot Macro Smith, an eminent auctioneer in Cambridge.

Lately. At Newmarket, aged 81, William Weatherby, esq. for sixty years stakeholder at Newmarket. Although he neither gave nor took a receipt for stakes, and had frequently upwards of 20,000*l.* in his possession at one time, yet no error

ever marked his accounts, nor in all his extensive money transactions was an item ever disputed.

July 1. At Sutton, Isle of Ely, Ann, relict of Joshua Vipan, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*June 15.* Henry Hill, esq. late of St. Petersburg, and Ashfield Hall.

June 23. In Hamilton-sq. Woodside, aged 69, Lewis Franklin, esq.

CORNWALL.—*June 9.* At the vicarage, Bodmin, aged 13, Wellington-O'Reilly-Scott, youngest son of the late Lieut. Charles Church, R.N.

June 23. At Bodmin, aged 37, Lydia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilton, esq. of Edington, Wilts.

DERBY.—*July 16.* At Ashbourne, aged 72, Thomas Arnett, esq.

DEVON.—*June 13.* At Exminster, aged 79, Samuel Arthur, esq. late of Exeter.

June 15. At Bowdon, Totnes, aged 58, William Adams Welsford, esq. of Exeter.

June 16. At Torquay, aged 81, Mary-Anne, wife of Wm. Turner Hayward, esq.

June 22. At Lymstone, aged 27, Maria-Anne, wife of the Rev. James Hardwicke Dyer, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex.

At Plympton, aged 45, Anne Duke, wife of Thomas Pode, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, Vicar of Cornwood.

June 23. At Mntley, Mary-Dickson, dau. of John Dickson Loch, esq. Aide-de-camp to the late King of Oude, and grand-dau. of the late James Loch, esq. of Portland-square, Plymouth.

June 24. At the residence of her daughter, Croyde, aged 95, Rebecca, relict of the late and mother of the present William Watson, esq. of Burnhead, co. of Roxburgh, N.B. and of Bristol.

June 26. At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 33, Ann-Caroline, wife of John Stevenson, esq.

June 29. At Torquay, aged 17, Ferguson-Toup, youngest son of T. Rowe, esq. R.N.

At Exeter, Phoebe, relict of the late Rev. J. S. Tozer.

Lately. At Telgnmouth, aged 94, Gilbert Mitchell, esq. For more than half a century he was actively employed afloat in the E. I. Company's service.

At Plymouth, aged 74, Robt. Fortescu, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 57, John Guille, esq. a chief magistrate of the island of Guernsey.

July 2. At Plymouth, at the residence of her uncle, Dr. Cookworthy, aged 19, Miss Janet Philip.

July 4. At Haslar Hospital, aged 18, Arthur Raven, Assistant Master of H. GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV,

M. S. Rodney, and eldest son of the Rev. John Raven, Rector of Mumford, Norf.

July 5. At Torquay, aged 56, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of the Rev. George Ford Clarke, late Rector of Thornton Watlass.

July 6. At Stonehouse, aged 19, Henry, only son of the late Rev. Henry Trimmer, Rector of Chapelizod, near Dublin, and great-grandson of Mrs. Trimmer the authoress.

July 8. Aged 36, Arundel-Philip, eldest son of the late Thomas Hugo, esq. of Crediton.

July 15. At Stonehouse, Samuel Mallock, late Capt. R. M.

DORSET.—*June 18.* At Poole, aged 89, George Kemp, esq. for many years one of the principal merchants in the Newfoundland trade in that port.

July 6. At Dorchester, aged 69, Charles Strickland, esq. late Lieut.-Colonel of the 59th Reg. of Foot, and senior magistrate and alderman of the borough.

July 7. At Ilminster, aged 29, John White, esq. of Up Cerne House, Dorset.

DURHAM.—*June 24.* At Seaham, Lieut. Dangerfield, of the Coast Guard. He went to bathe, and was unfortunately drowned.

ESSEX.—*June 17.* At Romford, Robert, second son of Lieut.-Col. Fead, C.B. late of the 1st Guards.

June 23. At Tyne Hall, Ilford, aged 67, Sarah, wife of Rees Price, M.D. and dau. of the late John Jacob, esq. of Eye.

June 24. At Maryland Point, West Ham, aged 45, Mary-Ann, widow of Thomas Rumball, esq.

July 1. At her father's house, Leyton, aged 17, Maria, third dau. of Stephen Wildman Cattley, esq.

July 2. Aged 75, Frederick Nassau, esq. of St. Osyth Priory, Colchester.

July 4. At Whips-cross, Walthamstow, aged 53, George Augustus Brown, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

July 7. At Wix Lodge, in his 74th year, Isaac Everett, esq.

July 9. At East Ham House, aged 69, Henry King, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*June 24.* At Corderies House, Chalford, aged 57, Miss Rebecca Bath, sister of the late Jacob Bath, esq. of Chalford, formerly surgeon in the 66th Regt. and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

July 3. At the Imperial Hotel, Cheltenham, aged 42, Major Charles Johnson, 3d Regt. Bombay Nat. Inf.

July 8. At Newent, aged 70, Louisa, relict of Robert Shepard, esq.

July 9. At Kingscote, aged 68, Harriet, relict of Thomas Kingscote, esq. of Ran-

dalls, co. Surrey. She was the 4th dau. of Sir Henry Peyton, of Doddington, Bart. by Frances, eldest daughter of Sir John Rous, Bart. and sister to John 1st Earl of Stradbroke. She was married to Mr. Kingscote in Oct. 1794, and left his widow in 1811, having had issue the present Thomas Henry Kingscote, esq. of Kingscote, who succeeded his uncle in 1840, three other sons and three daughters, one of whom is Lady Kennaway.

Lately. Selina, wife of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Vicar of Chipping Sodbury, leaving a numerous family.

At Latimer House, Yate, aged 73, John Godwin, esq.

At Cheltenham, Edw. Humphrey Brown, esq. formerly an inhabitant of Tewkesbury.

At Cheltenham, aged 63, George Jesty, esq.

Thomas Gardner, esq. solicitor, of Gloucester.

HANTS.—*June 5.* At Itchen Abbat's, near Winchester, Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. George Jarvis, Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk.

June 20. At Hamble, near Southampton, aged 36, Alexander Ritchie, esq. late of Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

June 21. At Abbat's-Ann, near Andover, aged 74, Sarah, widow of George Thompson, esq.

June 22. At West Cowes, aged 83, Caroline, wife of the Rev. S. Kilderbee, and dau. of the late Samuel Horsey, esq.

At Henry Dayman's, esq. Milbrook, near Southampton, aged 20, Selina-Emma, only dau. of Capt. Cunliffe Owen, R.N.

June 23. At Sherborne Priory, near Basingstoke, aged 30, Francis-Russell, eldest and only surviving son of William Apletree, esq. of Goldings.

June 30. At Martyr's Worthy, Winchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hayles, the mother of Lady Rivers.

Lately. At St. Cross, near Winchester, Wm. Churcher, esq.

July 3. At Crofton House, aged 23, Frederick Naghten, esq. B.A. Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; fifth son of the late Thomas Naghten, esq. He was elected on the foundation for the county of Hants, and was placed in the second class in *Literis Humanioribus* at the examination, Michaelmas, 1842.

July 10. At Southsea, aged 63, William Ashford, esq.

July 15. At Titchfield, aged 76, the widow of Richard William Missing, esq.

July 20. At Hayling Island, Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L. Prebendary of Wells, and sister of the Very Rev. the Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

HEREFORD.—*June 27.* At Brampton Abbat's, aged 74, Sophia-Margaretta, wife of the Rev. Robert Strong. She was great-niece and coheir of Governor Drake, of Madras, and was related to the noble houses of Heathfield and Paulett. Her father, the late Mr. Secretary Bean, was descended from the ancient family of Grant, of Grant Castle, now Earl of Seafield.

Lately. At Hereford, Mary, relict of John King, esq. of Stroud, Gloucestersh.

HERTS.—*June 25.* At Harpenden, the wife of William Henry Whitbread, esq. of Southill, Beds.

At Willian, aged 56, John Swarder, esq.

June 29. At Barkway, aged 68, Anthony Jackson, esq.

July 2. Aged 21, Edward, third son of the Rev. J. W. Butt, Vicar of King's Langley.

July 4. At Barnet, Louisa, wife of Thomas G. Bunt, esq. of Bristol.

July 10. Sophia, wife of R. B. Wilkins, esq. of Amwell-end, Ware.

July 14. At Stevenage, Geo. Cooper, esq.

KENT.—*April 1.* At Walmer, Daniel Sparshott, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N. (1808).

April 21. At the house of his mother, on Woolwich Common, Ralph William Spearman, esq. sixth son of the late Brigade-Major Spearman, of the R. Art.

June 19. At the vicarage, Chart Sutton, the residence of her son, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Walter Vaughan, M.D. late of Rochester.

June 24. At the house of his father, Malling, aged 43, Frederick Leick, esq. late of Blackheath.

June 25. At Hythe, aged 69, Hannah, wife of James Watts, esq.

June 29. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 12, Charlotte-Harriet, eldest dau. of Col. Walton, of the Coldstream Guards.

July 4. At Hythe, aged 67, James Watts, esq. He commenced his business career without the pecuniary advantages many around him enjoyed, but, blest by an acute discernment, and unceasing assiduity, success attended his efforts; he acquired a handsome property, and a name of inestimable value, that of "an honest man." He has been for three consecutive years elected chief magistrate of his native town.

July 5. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 42, Charles Hill Wallace, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

July 7. At Dartford, Mr. Clements, late a partner in the extensive firm of Messrs. G. Bousfield and Co., woollen warehousemen, Gracechurch-st. He committed suicide by cutting his throat.

July 8. At Margate, aged 32, Andrew James Frazer, esq. youngest son of the late Col. Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B., Royal Horse Art.

At Ramsgate, aged 64, Sarah, relict of Peter Dixon, esq. late of Kennington.

July 12. At Canterbury, J. Legrand, esq. at an advanced age.

May 24. At Liverpool, aged 22, George Edmund Smith, B.A. (1845) of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

LANCASTER.—*June 24.* At Laurel Mount, Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged 22, Francis, eldest surviving son of the late Archibald Maxwell, esq. of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Lately. At New Brighton, near Liverpool, aged 52, Castel William Clay, esq.

July 2. At his residence, Kensington House, near Liverpool, aged 67, J. Todd Naylor, esq.

July 21. At Manchester, aged 40, Mr. Butler, tragedian. He was engaged in delivering at Manchester a course of lectures on the plays of Shakspeare.

LEICESTER.—*June 17.* At Leicester, aged 84, John Lawton, esq.

LINCOLN.—*June 28.* Ann, widow of George Winn, esq. of Normanby.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 17.* At Great Ealing, aged 70, Mary-Ann, relict of James Lawson, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

June 21. Thomas Whieldon, esq. of the Lymes, near Stanmore.

NORFOLK.—*June 13.* At the rectory, Little Ellingham, aged 44, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Dover Colby, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

June 24. At Kimberley, the Right Hon. Charlotte-Laura Lady Wodehouse. She was the only dau. and heiress of John Norris, esq. of Witton Park, by Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edw. Townshend, Dean of Norwich; was married in 1796 and has left a numerous family.

June 27. At Gorleston, aged 70, Henry Coote, gent., for upwards of thirty years a resident of the Island of Jamaica.

Lately. Near Norwich, aged 24, Maria, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Harvey.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June 27.* At Northampton, aged 20, Annie, eldest dau. of the late William Maginn, esq. LL.D.

NOTTS.—*June 28.* At Nottingham, aged 86, Rose, relict of Antoine Trochet, esq. of Nottingham.

OXFORD.—*June 17.* At Tackley rectory, near Woodstock, aged nine months, Ellen-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. L. A. Sharpe.

Lately. At Oxford, Mr. Thos. Sheard, a highly respectable tradesman. He committed suicide by throwing himself from a

window three stories high. He had served the office of sheriff of the town, and was highly esteemed, but his affairs had become embarrassed and affected his mind.

SALOP.—*July 1.* At Ludlow, aged 45, William Downes, esq. for many years coroner of the county.

SOMERSET.—*June 14.* At Bath, aged 81, Robert Berkeley, esq. of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire. He was the son of John Berkeley, esq. by his first wife Catharine, dau. of Charles Bodenham, of Rotherwas, co. Hereford, esq. He succeeded his uncle Robert in 1804; and married, in 1792, Appollonia, third dau. of Richard Lee, esq. of Llanfoist, co. Monmouth, by whom he has left an only son, of his own name. Mrs. Berkeley died in 1806.

At Bath, aged 73, Eleanor, relict of Charles Thomas Sharpe, esq. late of Melton.

June 18. At Staplegrove, Maria, relict of John Whitmash, esq.

At Bath, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, of Queen's Parade.

June 22. Fanny, dau. of Peter Fry, esq. of Compton House, Axbridge.

Lately. At Bath, at an advanced age, Martha Frazer, relict of Richard Litchfield, esq. late of Great Torrington, Devon.

At Bath, Ellen, wife of Capt. Peter La Touche, of the H. C. S. and Brigade Major at Nuzzerabad.

At Edward's College, South Cerney, Jane, relict of Rev. Thos. Bowman, formerly curate of Quedgley.

Near Taunton, J. K. Boven, esq. a descendant of the great Dr. Sydenham.

July 2. At Clayhanger, Combe St. Nicholas, the residence of her son-in-law, W. B. Cox, esq. aged 80, Ann, relict of John Deane, esq. South Chard.

July 3. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Thomas Hooper, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Haynes, Rector of Siston, Gloucestershire.

July 9. At Kelston Knoll, near Bath, aged 77, William Tudor, esq.

STAFFORD.—*July 8.* Accidentally drowned whilst bathing, John Hyatt Harvey, esq. mayor of Walsall. He had recently published a volume, entitled "Civil Liberty and Expansion of Intellect, as connected with Human Happiness," four lectures delivered at the Philosophical Institution of Walsall. He was a pupil of the late Bishop Butler, at Shrewsbury. His funeral was attended by the magistrates and body corporate, together with his two sons, two of his brothers, and J. Harvey, esq. of Blurton, his uncle.

SUFFOLK.—*May 30.* At Earl Stonham, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of John Matthew, esq. of Stonham,

June 2. At Ipswich, aged 81, Sarah, relict of B. Smith, esq. formerly an eminent medical practitioner at Wivenhoe, Essex.

June 16. At Creting, near Needham Market, aged 85, Digsby E. Beck, esq. for many years an eminent surgeon of the latter place.

June 20. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 77, Anne, relict of Joseph Maulkin, esq.

June 27. Aged 61, Stephen Tym Shillito, esq. of Barrow Hall, an eminent agriculturist.

July 2. At her residence, St. Matthew's, Ipswich, aged 75, Sarah-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Innes, Bart. of Belveny, Scotland.

July 10. Aged 14, Louisa-Blanche, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Sandby, Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk.

SURREY.—*June 24.* At the Manor House, Little Rookham, aged 74, John Charles Girardot, esq.

June 29. Mary, wife of Isaac Lawrence, esq. Mitcham-green.

July 7. At Epsom, aged 53, Mr. John Ray. It appeared upon an inquest that some years ago deceased came into possession of upwards of 60,000*l.* which he lost on the Stock Exchange, and was latterly compelled to earn a scanty subsistence by keeping a small school at Epsom. He died in miserable distress, having lost his employment by drunkenness. His death was attributed to disease of the heart.

July 15. At Hersham, William-Edgar, son of W. D. Burnaby, esq.

SUSSEX.—*June 17.* At Brighton, the Right Hon. Margaret Countess of Airlie. Her ladyship was confined with twins on Monday, and died on the following day. She was the only child of the late William Bruce, esq. of Cowden; became the second wife of the Earl of Airlie in 1838, and has left four children.

At Hastings, aged 80, Mary, widow of the Rev. Gainsford Smith, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

June 19. At Brighton, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Joseph Gaillard, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.

At Clapham, near Worthing, aged 84, Charles Stanhope, esq.

June 24. At Rustington, Sarah, wife of George Drummond, esq. of Regency-sq. Brighton.

June 26. Aged 88, Henry Hubert, esq. of West Hill Lodge, Hastings, late of Abingdon-st. Westminster.

At Shere, aged 68, Sarah, wife of Richard Hunt, esq.

June 29. At Hastings, aged 34, James Piper, esq. solicitor, third son of Thomas Piper, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 85, J. George

Brett, esq. of Grove-house, Old Brompton.

July 1. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lucy-Maria, second dau. of J. W. Sherer, esq. of Leamington.

At Brighton, aged 83, Thomas-Owen Powis, fruit meter of the city of London.

July 4. At Brighton, aged 78, Martha, widow of John Graham, esq. late of Highgate.

At Littlehampton, aged 70, Owen Evans, esq.

At Newick, aged 78, Col. Charles Newhouse, late Royal Artillery. He entered that corps in 1791, served in 1793 at Toulon, and in 1794 at Elba and Corsica; afterwards as Captain in Egypt; and in 1807 at Copenhagen.

At Ovingworth, Thakeham, aged 72, Charlotte, widow of Luke Upperton, esq.

July 6. At Lindfield, Augusta-Sarah, dau. of R. B. Walker, esq. late of Curzon-st. Mayfair.

July 11. At Worthing, aged 20, Eleanor-Mary, daughter of Arthur Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece to Lady Brougham. She was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in the view of her mother, who saw the accident from the beach. Miss Baring, another dau. of Mrs. Eden, by a former husband, was in the boat, but was rescued. It is remarkable that Mr. Baring, the former husband of Mrs. Eden, was also drowned.

July 12. At Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead, aged 63, Edward Wardroper, esq.

July 13. At Ashdown-park, Anne Elizabeth Adelaide Henniker, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Major Jacob Henniker.

WARWICK.—*June 16.* Aged 30, Thomas Cooper Lakin, esq. of the Crescent, Birmingham.

June 22. At Baraset, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged 79, Harriet, relict of W. Harding, esq.

June 24. At Rugby, aged 89, Mr. Joseph Guy, author of several school works.

June 30. At Leamington, aged 79, John Turnor, esq.

July 9. At Bickenhill vicarage, Sophia, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Carew Elers.

July 9. At Birmingham, aged 60, Charles Bradley, esq. son of the late Josh. Bradley, esq. of Ashborne.

July 13. Aged 88, Thomas Hutton, esq. of Bennett's Hill Cottage, near Birmingham, only son of the late William Hutton, author of the History of Birmingham and various other works.

WILTS.—*June 25.* At Spye Park, Louisa-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, of Cholderton Lodge, Hants. She was the third dau. of William Wynd-

ham, esq. of Dinton, was married in 1825, and has left issue.

June 27. At Pewsey, aged 70, George Barnes, esq.

Lately. Aged 65, Margaret, wife of the Rev. H. Wightwick, Rector of Somerford Parva.

At the parsonage, Aldbourne, aged 73, Stephen Neate, esq.

July 6. At Pusey rectory, aged 70, Mary, widow of John Poore, late of Redbridge and the island of Guernsey.

WORCESTER.—*June 20.* Aged 69, at the residence of her youngest son, the Rev. Octavius Fox, College Green, Worcester, Harriet, relict of Mr. William Fox, formerly of London.

YORK.—*June 28.* At Harrowgate, Margaret-Agnes, wife of R. C. Lippincott, esq. of Over Court, Gloucestershire, and dau. of Mr. Sergeant Ludlow.

July 1. Aged 58, James Brown, esq. of Harehills Grove, near Leeds.

July 4. At York, George Boyd, esq. eldest son of the late William Boyd, esq. of Bridlehill, Lane.

July 8. At Brotherton House, aged 35, George Altass Staniland, esq.

July 9. At Badsworth Hall, aged 70, Joseph Scott, esq.

July 15. At Holtby, near York, aged 70, Robert Smithson, esq.

WALES.—*June 15.* Anne, wife of the Rev. R. Jackson, Vicar of Abergele, North Wales.

June 20. At Cottrell, Glamorganshire, aged 18, Alfred, third son of Capt. Sir George Tyler, R.N.

July 8. At the Fryth, near Wrexham, Mrs. Topping, widow of James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft Hall, Cheshire, King's Counsel.

Lately. Aged 74, Bell Lloyd, esq. brother to Lord Mostyn. He was the second son of Bell Lloyd, esq. by Anne, dau. and heir of Edward Pryce, of Bodfach, co. Montgomery. He married in 1792 the Hon. Anne Anson, aunt to the present Earl of Lichfield, and by that lady, who died in 1822, he had a numerous issue.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 22.* At Dumfries, Elizabeth Harley, widow of Mr. Cunningham, overseer at Dalswinton to the late P. Miller, esq. and mother of the late Allan Cunningham, the poet and biographer.

May 18. At Contin, co. Ross, William Laidlaw, esq. author of the exquisitely simple and pathetic Scottish ballad, "Lucy's Flittin," and various contributions to natural history and general literature, besides being peculiarly distinguished for his long and confidential intercourse with Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford.

May 24. At Trees, near Glasgow, William, youngest son of Andrew McCulloch, esq.

June 19. At Porto-Bello, near Edinburgh, aged 45, Eleanor-Mackay-Cunningham, relict of Thomas Fitzgibbon, esq. of Fuller's Court, Baltinglass, co. Wicklow.

At Pittadrie House, Aberdeenshire, Margaret, infant dau. of Thomas Horlock Bastard, jun. esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset.

July 3. At Dalblair House, Ayr, aged 13, Charles Hope (of Rugby School), eldest son of the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

July 20. At Banchory, aged 88, the Rev. Dr. Morison, for 56 years Minister of that parish, and previously of the parish of Oyne. Some years ago he built, at his own expense, a bridge across the Dee, at Banchory, which cost more than 1,400*l.* At Portlethen, in his own parish, he built a school and school-house, and gave 200*l.* towards the teacher's salary.

IRELAND.—*March 23.* At Carewswood, co. Cork, aged 81, Miss Juliana Cuthbertson.

April 19. James Penrose, esq. of Woodhill, co. Cork.

June 21. At Parsonstown, the wife of the Hon. Henry Powys, Capt. in the 60th Royal Rifle Corps.

June 22. Murdered, in his gig, between Kilmore and Crossdoney, co. Cavan, George Bell Booth, esq. of Drumcarbin, a magistrate of the county. He has left a widow and six children, the eldest not twelve years old. Two of his children were in the gig with him; one of them had its arm broken on being thrown out, and is since dead.

June 23. At Headfort House, co. Meath, Mrs. G. Tuite Dalton, wife of G. T. Tuite Dalton, esq.

June 24. At Strokestown, Roscommon, Catharine-Wilhelmina, second dau. of the late Charles Fearn, esq. of Fearnbrook, Longford.

June 25. At Temple House, Dublin, the residence of her father, Col. Perceval, aged 29, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. N. Guinness, Rector of Colloony, Sligo.

June 29. At Woodville, near Dublin, Mary-Anna, eldest dau. of Lieut.-General Sir Hopton Stratford Scott, K.C.B., and grand-dau. of Joseph Davis Bassett, esq. of Watermouth.

Lately. At Moneydear, Catharine, relict of the Rev. Newell Hutber, of Moyne, Rector of Ballinakill, and eldest dau. of the late Colonel Flood, of Roundwood, Queen's co.

Lately. At his lodgings in Dublin, in his

99th year, Sir Henry French Barrington, elder brother of the late Sir Jonah Barrington. He was burnt to death, from his clothes having accidentally taken light from a candle.

At Dublin, aged 84, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lane, of Lanesville, co. Dublin.

July 1. Mrs. Smythe, of Newpark, Roscommon, relict of Ralph Smythe, esq. of Barbavilla, Westmeath.

July 14. At Dublin, aged 27, the Hon. Edward Arnold Lambart, son of the late Earl of Cavan.

JERSEY.—*Lately.* In Jersey, Captain Charles Robert Dickens, Royal Art. This gallant officer served in Holland, in 1813 and 1814, including the attack on Merxem and the cannonade against the enemy's ships of war in the basin at Antwerp. He attained the rank of Captain in 1833.

GUERNSEY.—*July 4.* At the rectory, St. Martin's, Guernsey, aged 28, Sophia-Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Potenger, M.A.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 31.* Killed in action, near Sassendroog, aged 22, Lieut. Alexander P. Campbell, 2d Bombay Light Inf. only son of Capt. Archibald Campbell, Staff-Officer Perth district, and great-grandson of Col. Robertson, who commanded the Clan Robertson in Prince Charles's army at Culloden. Lieut. C. had greatly distinguished himself at the storming of Samanghur and Punalla.

Feb. 3. On his passage from Calcutta to Bombay, Capt. John Buncombe, of the 2d Reg. of European Light Inf.

Feb. 12. On board the Jellinghee flat, near Culna, Lieut. William Maitland Roberts, 30th Reg. Bengal Nat. Inf., son of Col. Roberts, R.A.

Feb. 21. At Bombay, Capt. Wm. Alex. Sinclair, 13th Light Inf. He served throughout the four years' campaign of that corps in Afghanistan.

March 19. At Ongole, Madras, Lieut. Joseph Isaac Jackman, eldest son of the late Rev. Isaac Jackman, one of the Preachers at the Philanthropic Chapel.

April 14. At Calcutta, Alexander Fraser, esq. of the firm of Fraser, M'Donald, and Co.

April 17. At Ferozepore, aged 26, Anne, wife of J. P. Harrison, M.D. assistant surgeon 15th Regt. N. I.

April 19. At Muckful, Lieut. W. M. Berkeley, 37th Grenadiers, and attached to the 2d Reg. "Russell's" Nizam's Inf. second son of his Excellency Major-Gen. Berkeley, Commander in Chief in the West Indies.

April 20. At Calcutta, aged 28, James Larkin Smith, esq. youngest son of the late Major Hadden Smith, Ceylon Rifles.

April 22. At Calcutta, Frederick, eldest son of the late Rev. W. H. Holworthy, Rector of Blickling, Norfolk.

April 24. At Calcutta, aged 51, Alex. Garden, M.D. Presidency Surgeon.

April 25. At sea, Capt. T. M. Dicey, of the Hon. Company's steamer Enterprise. He commanded a transport in the Burmese war, and the Madagascar steamer in the Chinese war, which was burnt in a typhoon, and he suffered a long imprisonment in China. He was for some time Naval Storekeeper at Calcutta.

May 4. At Meerut, aged 38, James-Wigg, only son of Charles Sparkes, esq. of Aberdeen-place.

May 5. At Malabar Hill, Jessie-Hadow, dau. of the late Dr. Hunter, Professor of Logic at St. Andrew's, and wife of Dr. G. Buist, Bombay.

May 9. At Balasore, aged 35, Frederick John Morris, esq. youngest son of the late John Morris, esq. East India Director.

WEST INDIES.—*May 21.* In Jamaica, aged 28, Henry, second son of Henry Gooch, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 23.* At Sierra Leone, Mr. F. R. Frankland, a midshipman of H.M.S. Penelope, eldest son of Capt. F. W. Frankland, late of Muntham-park, Sussex, and Annandale, in the Island of Grenada, barrack-master at Gibraltar.

Feb. 7. At Batavia, aged 42, Henry Stuteville Hugh Isaacson, esq. late of the Hon. Company's Service, Commander of the "Inglis," of Java fever brought on by extreme fatigue and anxiety, consequent on the wreck of the ship at Anjer.

May 12. At Lisbon, aged 93, Margaret, widow of Francis Morrogh, esq.

At Winterbach, in Germany, Mary, wife of Justinian Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, and dau. of the late Gen. Kerr, of Northampton.

May 19. Aged 79, Richard Caton, esq. of Maryland. Mr. Caton was the father of three English Peeresses—the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford.

May 21. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Ellen-Margaret, the wife of Capt. Fitz-Herbert, of the Rifle Brigade.

May 24. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Joseph Baker, esq. of Fenchurch-st., and New-road, East.

May 31. At Belgrade, near Constantinople, the wife of T. N. Black, esq. agent for Lloyd's at that place.

June 9. At Copenhagen, Isabella, youngest dau. of James Carnegie, esq. Athol-crescent, Edinburgh.

June 11. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Deborah, wife of Alf. Smithers, esq.

June 17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 71, Commander Edward Nathaniel Greensword, R.N. (retired 1842).

June 18. At Tours, aged 30, Mrs. Louis Montenuis, only dau. of John King, esq. of Lower Edmonton.

June 20. At Calais, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Lewis, esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer, late of Hampstead.

June 23. At Venice, aged 28, John Audus, son of Sir William Stephenson Clark, of York.

June 25. At Blandecques, near St. Omer, Robert Croft, esq. formerly of London.

At Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, aged 80, James Lardner, esq. late of Exminster, Devon.

June 28. At Paris, aged 14, Georgiana-Amelia, youngest dau. of Sir Alexander Woodford.

June 30. At Paris, aged 111, Madame Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated aeronaut of that name.

At Kerch, in the Crimea, aged 120, Jessand Iwan Saporochsky, a Russian soldier.

At Caen, John Spencer Smith, esq. a learned antiquary, brother of the late Sir Sidney Smith.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from JUNE 28, to JULY 19, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	1664	}	3277	}	Under 15.....	1602	}	3277
Females	1613				15 to 60.....	1117		
					60 and upwards	554		
					Age not specified	4		

Births for the above period.....4868

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, July 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 0	27 1	22 3	31 6	41 8	38 0

PRICE OF HOPS, June 20.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 3*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 21.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2375 Calves 177
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 26,100 Pigs 315
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, July 25.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 81.—Ellesmere and Chester, 59.—Grand Junction, 140
— Kennet and Avon, 8. — Leeds and Liverpool, 560.—Regent's, 24½
— Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118½.—St. Katharine's, 109.—East
and West India, 140. — London and Birmingham Railway, 243. — Great
Western, 141.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 91. — West Middlesex, 130. — Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix
Gas, 40½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27½.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, 1845, to July 27, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	61	66	57	29, 82	cloudy, fair	12	57	63	54	, 93	fair, cloudy
27	60	60	57	, 72	ditto, rain	13	55	65	58	, 92	rain, fair
28	61	64	50	, 32	do. hvy. shrs.	14	57	66	56	, 92	fair, showers
29	54	67	54	, 92	ditto, fair	15	55	60	53	30, 04	cldy. fair, do.
30	60	69	56	, 88	do. do.	16	58	67	58	, 06	do. do.
Ju. 1	61	68	57	, 62	heavy shwrs.	17	60	68	59	, 03	rain, fair
2	60	66	57	, 80	fair, cldy. do.	18	63	70	60	, 05	do.
3	70	77	56	, 68	rn. thndr. fine	19	60	66	55	, 08	fine
4	63	69	57	30, 305	fair, cloudy	20	55	60	57	29, 99	do. cly. hy. shs.
5	62	72	52	, 21	fine	21	62	70	64	, 94	fine
6	66	74	68	, 09	do. cdy. lghtg.	22	64	71	68	, 94	cloudy
7	72	79	65	, 0	do. do. do.	23	57	58	54	, 94	rain, cloudy
8	64	74	57	29, 99	slt. shrs. fair	24	57	60	56	, 96	cloudy
9	64	67	58	30, 04	do. do. cly. do.	25	60	66	61	, 95	ditto
10	61	63	57	29, 79	rain, ditto	26	61	65	57	, 95	fair
11	63	66	52	, 58	fr. cl. sh. th. lg.	27	64	64	55	, 80	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30	211½	99½		102½	11½				73 70 pm.	59 66 pm.
1	—	99½		102½	11½					56 52 pm.
2	211½	99½		102½	11½				71 pm.	53 56 pm.
3	—	99½		102½	11½				69 pm.	55 57 pm.
4	211½	99½		102½	11½				69 71 pm.	55 57 pm.
5	211½	93½		102½	11½					57 55 pm.
7	—	99½	99½	102½	11½	99½		276		55 57 pm.
8	211½	99½	99½	102½	11½	98½		276	72 70 pm.	55 57 pm.
9	211	99½	99½	102½	11½	99½			70 72 pm.	57 pm.
10	—	99½	99½	102½	11½				72 pm.	56 58 pm.
11	211½	99½	99½	102½			112½	275	72 71 pm.	58 56 pm.
12	—	99½	99½	102½						56 58 pm.
14	211½	99½	99½	102½	11½					56 54 pm.
15	211½	99½	98½	102½	11½			275½	71 68 pm.	56 53 pm.
16	211½	99½	98½	102½				275½	71 pm.	53 56 pm.
17	211½	99½	98½	102½						54 56 pm.
18	—	99½	99	102½	11½		113½		71 pm.	56 54 pm.
19	211½	99½	99½	102½					71 pm.	54 56 pm.
21	—	99½	99½	102½				275	71 69 pm.	57 55 pm.
22	211½	99½	99½	102½	11½			275	71 pm.	56 53 pm.
23	211	99½	99½	102½	11½	98½				54 56 pm.
24	211½	99½	99½	102½				274½	72 pm.	56 54 pm.
25	210½	99½	99½	102½					72 pm.	54 56 pm.
26	—	99½	99½	102½			113			54 56 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. N. NICMOLLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



Ancient Inn at the Corner of Spicer Street, St. Albans.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.—We learn with much satisfaction, that Messrs. **BRITTON** and **GODWIN** have instructions and authority from the churchwardens and vestry to commence the long projected restoration of this once splendid edifice. They are preparing drawings and specifications for builders to send tenders, and we hope to be able to furnish our readers with particulars, and an account of a beginning, in the ensuing number. Mr. Godwin is appointed to succeed Mr. Hosking, in consequence of the latter gentleman's engagement and full employ as Official Referee under the New Building Act.

VERAX will find much information about the family of *Woodward* in the Harleian MSS. A family of that name was settled in the parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, at Grimsbury; a late Bishop of Cloyne was one of them. The Rev. Mr. Ellacombe, the vicar, has collected many notices about the family, and no doubt would be willing to answer any questions if written to.

Lt.-Colonel Hyde Seymour.—A Genealogist is desirous of finding out the relatives of this member of the Seymour family; he was living circa 1720. Or any information bearing on his will, will be acceptable?

INDAGATOR asks for information respecting the place or time of the death of Robert Burdett, second son of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart. of Bramcote. Robert Burdett was elected Alderman of Candlewick Ward in 1656, but was discharged from serving that office on payment of a fine; he married Mary, daughter of Nathan Wrighte, of Cranham Hall, Essex, Esq. and is believed to have had a numerous issue. Any particulars as to his children, and especially as to his daughters, he would be very glad to obtain.

J. H. remarks, In the Obituary of Sir Philip Durham, R.N. it is stated (at bottom of note, p. 192) that, when the Royal George was lost, there were only

two officers saved, viz. Mr. Durham and the captain. This is not correct, *Mr. Charles Wemyss*, uncle of the present M.P. for Fifeshire, was saved, and also a *Mr. Ogilvie*. I remember well that it was thought a singular fact at the time, that three officers, all natives of the same county of Fife, were saved upon that melancholy occasion, viz. Durham, Wemyss, and Ogilvie. The two former I knew well.

To A. who submits the legend on the corporation seal of Nottingham,

SIGILLN CVM MVNE WILLE NOTINGHAMIE

with an inquiry whether the letters V and W are marks of a particular period, we may reply that they certainly are not. The V has been at all periods used for U, in imitation of Roman inscriptions. The W we consider only one of those blunders, which have also prevailed in all ages: and the two first words sufficiently show that the engraver of the Nottingham seal was no perfect orthographer.

T. D. N. communicates the following copy of a curious anagram and elegy, very much in the style of old Herrick, which he deciphered with some difficulty from a stone much worn, in the parish church at Bridestowe, in Devonshire. It is to the memory of *Jone Norworthye*, of Billacombe, who died January 1st, 1665.

AN ANAGRAM.

"O none is worthye."

Approche yee mourners of the sable traine,
Unsluce your sorrows—oh let run amaine—
Hartes swelling fluids of grieffe command
each eye

To melte into dropping Elegye;—
And in doleful language and sad stile
Let's carve our Sister's monumen'al pile—
Then pollishe it with kisses—that being
done,

With an amazed silence let each one
Court Fate like Niobe—he may become
Companion as in life so in the Tombe.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Gray's Poetical Works, English and Latin. Illustrated and Edited, with Introductory Stanzas, by the Rev. John Moultrie, A.M. 1845.

[*With Extracts from Gray's unpublished Diary.*]

WE must confess our gratification in having the name of Gray once more brought to our notice, in an edition of his poetry at once so correct and elegant as the present; and not less so, that this the latest monument to his fame, has been erected in that spot which he always delighted to honour, and which is connected by so many early associations with his respected name. This volume contains all his English poems, with the exception of one or two satyrical pieces, and the whole of his Latin compositions: and it is illustrated by views of those neighbouring scenes and places which have been connected with his history, or alluded to in his poetry.* To the volume are prefixed some stanzas by the Rev. John Moultrie, containing an affectionate remembrance of those scenes of his boyhood, so dear to recollection, the antique towers and elmy meads of Eton; and commemorating the names of some who, in after-life, delighted to honour the place where their youthful genius was nurtured, and their minds disciplined; where a correct and well-grounded system of education was the basis on which the future prosperity of their lives was built; where they gained that wisdom which enabled them in manhood to engage with success in the arduous and various business of life; and that taste which, in the tranquillity of age, contributed to amuse and dignify their leisure by a recurrence to the studies of their youth, and by preserving the ardour for knowledge unextinguished to the last.† Among those to whom these remarks apply in their full extent of meaning, and who Mr. Moultrie has selected as a happy example of the attachment which is retained by the feeling and intelligent to a place endeared by the recollection of former friendships, and united in memory with those associations which throw such freshness and splendour over the morning of life; among those, and many others could probably have advanced a claim to equal praise, the late Marquess of Wellesley is distinguished in a few lines which, though only connected incidentally with our subject, we find ourselves unwilling to

* The Editor has, we think, with judgment refrained from giving any particular church as the one possessing the "ivy-mantled tower" of the Elegy, on which so many vague conjectures and positive assertions have been made. The truth is, that in parts of Buckinghamshire many churches have towers mantled with ivy, in beautiful and luxuriant profusion, and Gray therefore considered the plant as a general attribute of the venerable tower, e. g. Upton, Horton, Iver, &c.

† "It was a favourite remark of Adam Smith, that of all the amusements of old age the most grateful and soothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favourite studies and favourite authors of our youth; a remark which, in his own case, seemed to be more particularly exemplified while he was re-perusing, with the enthusiasm of a student, the tragic poets of ancient Greece. I heard him, at least, repeat the observation more than once while Sophocles and Euripides lay open on his table."—*D. Stewart's Life of Reid*, p. cxxvii.

omit.* As regards Mr. Gray we have no information to impart that has not been previously known; and, indeed, we doubt if, with the exception of Pembroke College, from the manuscripts of which library Mr. Mathias's selection of papers was made, any writings remain, either in poetry or prose, which have not been made public.† Mr. Mason, Gray's executor and biographer, probably intended that the volume which he published should contain all that could be made public consistently with a careful respect to Mr. Gray's memory; though "that a critic so fastidious should have communicated to his executors a vast mass of indigested memoranda, never intended for publication by himself, *vel cremanda vel in publicum emittenda*, more especially when his will was written in a state of perfect recollection, must be regarded as one of the anomalies of the human mind, for which it is in vain to seek any solution, but in the general inconsistency of human nature."

It has been said that Mason repaid Gray's long friendship and faithful services in an edition of his works so judiciously selected and elegantly arranged as to put to shame every subsequent attempt of the same nature.‡

* Stanzas on Lord Wellesley.

VI.

"Ah! well, I ween, knew HE what worth is thine,
How deep a debt to thee his genius owed,—
The Statesman, who of late, in life's decline,
Of public care threw off the oppressive load,
While yet his unquench'd spirit gleam'd and glow'd
With the pure light of Greek and Roman song,—
That gift, in boyish years by thee bestow'd,
And cherish'd, lov'd, and unforgotten long,
While cares of state press'd round in close continuous throng.

VII.

"Not unprepared was that majestic mind,
By food and nurture one derived from thee,
To shape and sway the fortunes of mankind;
And by sagacious counsel and decree
Direct and guide Britannia's destiny—
Her mightiest ruler o'er the subject East:
Yet in his heart of hearts no joy had he
So pure, as when, from empire's yoke released,
To thee once more he turned with love that never ceased.

VIII.

"Fain would he cast life's fleshy burden down
Where its best hours were spent, and sink to rest,
Weary of greatness, sated with renown,
Like a tired child upon his mother's breast:
Proud may'st thou be of that his fond bequest,
Proud that, within thy consecrated ground,
He sleeps amidst the haunts he lov'd the best;
Where many a well known, once-familiar sound
Of water, earth, and air for ever breathes around."

† The MSS. possessed by the Chute family at the Vine were printed in the Aldine edition, and are very valuable: they were kindly presented by the late Mrs. Chute. Mr. Rogers possesses, we believe, some notes on Aristophanes, and a transcript by Gray of the *Relazione de Venezia*, from the original MS. See the Sale Catalogue of Mr. Mathias's MSS. No. 959, 961.

‡ See *Quarterley Review*, No. XXX. p. 377; also XXII. p. 304. "The taste, the zeal, the congenial spirit of Mr. Mason certainly produced, though *with some faults*,

He who delivered this opinion had every reason to be confident of its justness; and, as relates to the elegance with which the biographical narrative is conducted, and the judiciousness with which the outline is drawn, we are quite willing to allow the largest praise; but elegance must not be purchased at the expense of the more valuable material of truth; and we naturally expect that the sacred deposit of the remains of deceased genius in the hands of a friend, should be treated with a conscientious delicacy proportioned to its worth. It was once our fortune, through the kindness of a friend, to have the greater part of the correspondence of Gray placed in our hands, which had been previously lent to Mr. Mason for the use of his volume, and we found, certainly to our great surprise, that he had scarcely printed a single letter as it stood in the original; that he had not only changed the formation of sentences and made small corrections and substitutions of one word for another, but had given unreal dates to the letters, sometimes omitting sentences, sometimes longer portions, sometimes forming one letter by the junction of two mutilated ones, and sometimes uniting the end of a later letter to the commencement of a former. Such was his treatment of the large and valuable correspondence with Dr. Wharton of Durham; and besides this great abuse of his duty, before he returned the MS. he entirely obliterated the names of some persons mentioned in the correspondence, and cut out others. So much "for the *frank* and *ingenuous* manner in which he favoured us with the letters of Gray."*. What alterations he made may be seen by comparing Mr. Mason's volume with the text as it is given in the Aldine edition, the only one in which the authentic correspondence of Gray is to be found. An entirely new and interesting series of letters, between Mr. Gray and his friend Mr. Nicolls of Blundeston, has also lately been published from manuscripts very liberally and handsomely entrusted to the editor by Mr. Dawson Turner; and a few fragments were added to the volume which had been collected from the library at Strawberry Hill; among which will be found the singularly curious and clever verses on the letters of the alphabet.† Whether any correspondence between Mr. Gray and his friend Dr. Clerk of Epsom exists in the hands of the family we do not know; but probably there will be no disposition to bring to light any more of the manuscripts remaining at Pembroke College.

The period of seventy-six years which has elapsed since Mr. Gray's death has also, we believe, closed upon all living memory of him, except perhaps in one instance, that of the learned and venerable Mr. Oldershaw, Archdeacon of Norfolk, to whom we have been more than once obliged by the information which his faithful and unimpaired memory has still preserved of Mr. Gray and his college friends.

We are all born with natural dispositions, affected also by outward

arising principally from want of erudition, one of the most elegant and classical volumes in the English language." This want of erudition appeared once in the following extraordinary remark of the biographer:—"Et modo nata mala vellere poma manu." Mr. Mason's note is—"So the original. There is a peculiar blemish in the line, arising from the *synonymes mala* and *poma*!!"

* See Quarterly Review, No. XXII. p. 312.

† At the sale of Strawberry Hill was a copy of Bentley's Gray, containing the original drawings, and in it was inserted in a loose paper a pencil drawing of the "old house at Stoke," under which was written by Mr. Walpole—"This is a drawing by Gray the poet." What became of the volume we do not know; it was bought by Mr. Thorpe.

~~circumstances, to look at things either in sunshine or in shade, and~~ no one can read the memoir of Gray without feeling the very pensive and reserved character of his mind. Though affectionate and attached to a few, he was very fastidious in the choice of his society; and his declining years, as will be too plainly seen in his diary, were accompanied with such painful and debilitating disorders, as to confine him in a great measure to the solitude of his own apartments, or to the occasional visits of a few intimate friends. The following description of him in the later period of his life, during his residence at Cambridge, has been given from personal recollection. "From his earliest almost to his latest residence at Cambridge, the University, its usages, its studies, its principal members, were the theme of his piercing raillery; neither could all the pride they felt in the presence of such an inmate prevent, on every occasion, a spirit of retaliation. Among the older and more dignified members of that body, out of the narrow circle (and very narrow that circle was) of his resident academical friends, he was not, if the truth must be spoken, regarded with great personal respect. The primness and precision of his deportment, the nice adjustment of every part of his dress when he came abroad,

Candentesque comæ, et splendentis gratia vestis,

excited many a smile and produced many a witticism; nay, even a stanza in Beattie's *Minstrel*, as it stood in the first edition, has been supposed to have undergone a revision prompted by the tenderness of friendship, in consequence of the strong though undesigned resemblance which it struck out of the Cambridge Bard.

Fret not thyself, thou man of modern song,
Nor violate the plaster of thine hair,
Nor to that dainty coat do aught of wrong,
Else, how mayst thou to Cæsar's hall repair?
For sure no damaged coat may enter there, &c.

"In his later days, however, and when he seldom appeared in public, an homage was paid to the author of the Bard by the younger members of the university which deserves to be commemorated. Whenever Mr. Gray appeared upon the walks intelligence ran from college to college, and the tables in the different halls, if it happened to be the hour of dinner, were thinned by the desertion of young men thronging to behold him,"* &c. The truth is, though Mr. Gray resided constantly at Cambridge, he appeared so little in public that Mr. Mathias was there for a period of twelve months without ever having had an opportunity of seeing him. His most intimate friend resident there was Dr. Brown, of the same college. With Mr. Chute, whom he had known abroad in his early travels, he maintained a friendly acquaintance, and often visited him. His greatest intimacy appears to have been maintained with Dr. Wharton, of Durham, but Horace Walpole, "though he kissed him on both cheeks," had become little more than a common acquaintance. He had still, however, sufficient remnant of interest left to induce Gray to write a poetical epitaph on the death of his cat, and to assist him with his advice in some of his antiquarian publications. But in the latter years of Mr. Gray's life an unexpected addition was made to his list of friends, in the person of a young foreigner who came to reside at Cambridge. Charles Victor de Bonstetten was educated at Berne in Switzerland, and when he was very young, probably not more than twenty, he

* From the recollections of Dr. Whitaker of Craven.

came to reside some months at Cambridge, and formed an acquaintance with Gray which soon ripened into a warm and affectionate friendship, at least on the poet's side. Bonstetten says he was at that time thirty years younger than Gray, and the kind of paternal interest which Gray felt for him may be seen in parts of the correspondence with Mr. Nicolls. Bonstetten had been acquainted with Mathison the German poet at Heidelberg, and when he was elected bailly of Nyon Matthison came to reside with him. The poet's apartment was in a tower at the end of a long gallery in the old chateau, commanding a splendid view of the lake, the towers of the distant city, and an horizon only terminated by the gigantic barrier of the Alpine mountains. There Bonstetten describes his friend and poet as leading a delicious life; spending the morning hours in producing some elegant and beautiful poem; and, after dinner, passing the soft decline of the day in that fascinating intercourse which lends its highest inspirations to the muse,—“Après diner il s'évadait furtivement pour faire de la poésie d'amour avec quelque aimable et jeune personne.” With Matthison it was *love* that at once rendered him happy and poetic. What a contrast between his serenity and cheerfulness and the melancholy of Gray!

“Eighteen years,” he writes, “before my abode at Nyon I had passed some months at Cambridge with the celebrated poet Gray, almost in the same degree of intimacy which I had with Matthison, but with this difference, that Gray was thirty years older than myself, and Matthison about sixteen. My gaiety, my love of English poetry, which I read with Gray, had, as it were, such a hold on him (*l'avaient subjugué*), that the great difference of our respective ages was not felt by us. I lodged at Cambridge, at a coffee-house near Pembroke College. Gray lived there, buried in a kind of cloister, from whence the fifteenth century had not yet dislodged. The town of Cambridge, with its solitary colleges, was only a *reunion* of convents, where mathematics and some sciences took the form and dress of the theology of the middle ages. These noble conventual buildings, the long and silent corridors, the solitary students in their black robes, and young noblemen travestied into monks with square caps,—everywhere the remembrance of monkish seclusion accompanying the glory of Newton. No female society ever enlivened the life of these bookworms in human form.* Yet knowledge sometimes grew and prospered in this desert of the heart. Such was Cambridge when I saw it in 1769. What a contrast between the life of Gray at Cambridge, and that of Mathison at Nyon! Gray, in condemning himself to live at Cambridge, forgot that the poetic genius languishes when the heart is dried up. The poetic genius of Gray was so extinguished in the dark and sombre abode at Cambridge, that the very remembrance of his poetry was hateful to him. He never permitted me to speak to him on the subject. When I repeated some of the verses written by him, he maintained a silence like an obstinate child. Sometimes I said to him, ‘Will you give me an answer?’ but not a word passed his lips. I was with him every evening from five o'clock till twelve. We read Shakspeare, whom he adored, Dryden, Pope, Milton, &c. and our conversations, like our friendship, never languished into a closing thought,—*n'arrivaient jamais à la dernière pensée*. I gave Gray the story of my life, and told him of my country; but his life was a sealed book to me,—he never spoke to me about himself. *With Gray, between the present and*

* The original is—“Aucune femme honnête ne venait égayer la vie de ces rats de livres en forme humain.”

the past there was an impassable gulf. When I wished a nearer approach dark clouds came and overshadowed him. I think Gray had never felt the passion of love, and thus resulted the misery of his heart, which contrasted so strongly with his bright and rich imagination, that, instead of making the happiness of his life, it was only his torment. Gray had at once gaiety in his mind and melancholy in his character, but this melancholy was merely the craving of unsatisfied sensibility, which was inseparable from the kind of life he led when his brilliant and burning genius was banished to the frozen pole of an existence at Cambridge.*

Singular as this friendship was between two persons so different in age, character, temper, situation, and habits of life, Mr. Bonstetten's account of it, in all its intimacy, is fully supported in passages of Mr. Gray's correspondence.

Mr. Mathias has spoken of Mr. Gray's love for natural history, and has given specimens of the attention which he paid to the works of Linnæus, and the alterations he made in the Latinity of the Swedish professor.† Indeed, whatever subject formed a branch of Mr. Gray's

* See *Souvenirs de C. V. de Bonstetten*, p. 116. M. Bonstetten died at Geneva, Feb. 1832, aged 87. Three of Gray's letters to him were first printed in Miss Plumtree's translation of *Matthison's Letters*, p. 533. In *Matthison's poem on the Leman Lake* is the following stanza:—

“ When *Agathon*, the Muses', Graces' pride,
The palace's delight, the peasant's stay,
E'en hence to distant Jura's shaggy side,
In warmest friendship clasped me as his Gray.”

We possess two works by Bonstetten—“*L'Homme du Midi et l'Homme du Nord*,” and his “*Voyage en Latium*,” of which a later author speaks as a “charming but deeply melancholy journey, the perusal of which exalted our imagination almost to the pitch of delirium!” The late Lord Dudley informed us that he had often conversed with Bonstetten on Gray, and that he used to recur with pleasure to those studious evenings in Gray's rooms. See also Sir Egerton Brydges's *Autobiography*, vol. i. pp. 117 and 330. In the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, by Mr. Cole, is the following note:—“Mr. Miller was a very ingenious young man, had made himself master of the learned and modern languages since his establishment at Cambridge, and gave *lectures on botany and Linnæus* to a M. Bonstetten, who studied at Cambridge some months in a house opposite Pembroke Hall, where he lodged, chiefly on account of its vicinity to Mr. Gray, of Pembroke, who had brought him from London to Cambridge. He was a most studious young gentleman, of a most amiable disposition, and was son to the treasurer of Berne, in Switzerland, whither he returned in March 1770, on his leaving Cambridge, through Paris, not staying in London above a day or two. Mr. Miller read lectures to him to the very last day of his being at Cambridge.” See *Restituta*, vol. iii. p. 542. Gray once pointed out Dr. Johnson to Bonstetten, as they were walking in a crowded street. “Look! look, Bonstetten! the great bear!—there goes *Ursa Major*!” This he told to Sir Egerton Brydges, and with this we must close our account of him.

† The following technical verses by Mr. Gray are intended to express the genuine character of the fifth order of insects, and formed chiefly from the descriptions of Linnæus:

HYMENOPTERA.

“ At vitreas alas, jaculumque Hymenoptera caudæ
Fœmineo data tela grege. maribusque negata
Telum abdit spirale *Cynips*, morsuque minatur.
Maxillas *Tenthredo* movet, serramque bivalvem;
Ichneumon gracili triplex abdomine telum.
Haurit *Apis* linguâ incurvâ quod vindicat ense.
Sphex alam expandit lævem, gladiumque recondit.
Alæ ruga notat *Vespa*, caudæque venenum,
Squamula *Formica* tergi, telumque pedestrem
Dum minor alata volitat cum conjuge conjux.
Mutilla inpennis, sed caudâ spicula vibrat.”

In the same manner he has versified the description of the genera of the first six orders.

various and learned studies, he pursued it, with indefatigable attention and scrupulous accuracy, into those minute details which can alone lay the foundation of comprehensive knowledge, and, by establishing general principles, enable more enlarged views to be formed, and the boundaries of science to be extended. For this reason, and to confirm in one branch of natural history what has been justly said of him in another, we are induced to make some extracts from one of his journals regarding the annual progress of floral vegetation, which he watched with the most patient attention, and of which he made a daily record. The subject indeed is partial; but it formed a favourite portion of the unremitted labour, the pertinacious industry, of his studious life. In his later years it is said that he had always a copy of Linnæus lying on his table. Those who like ourselves equally admire the books of nature and those of men, and who, as an old author has it, "never sit without a weather-glass in our study," will be interested in these remarks for the sake of the subject; others as associated with the name of Gray, and as exhibiting in a pleasing manner the connection of studies under the same controlling mind; to some they will make a pleasing companion to the interesting Antiquities of Selborne; while the remainder of the journal exhibits, in characters infinitely too plain and full to be mistaken, the unsettled state of Mr. Gray's health for some years previous to his death; a subject which is occasionally alluded to in his correspondence.

As regards the illustration of Gray's poems in the coincidence of similar expressions in other poets, or in that of more direct imitation and allusion, we have little or nothing to add to what the diligence of his last editor has pointed out. His language has been called a beautiful mosaic work of verbal elegance, a delicate enamelling of words and phrases, bringing together from the most various sources expressions of rare and curious combination, and then melting them into the general mass of his own thoughts and invention. Such, we take it, has been and ever will be the system among the *later* poets of every country; nor is it peculiar to Gray in our own. It has been observed by the critics that there is scarcely a bold original expression, a fine archaic word, a happy combination, or a harmonious cadence in Ennius that Virgil has not made his own;* and certainly Pope in the same manner followed the footsteps of Dryden with the most watchful eye, and adapted his fine expressions and the resounding march of his harmonious lines with inimitable grace and success to his own inventions. We have long been convinced that Milton, when he composed his earlier poems, had Sylvester's *Du Bartas* always at his elbow;† a

* Horace has transplanted in his odes all the delicate foreign idioms and "*callida verborum junctura*" of the Grecian lyre.

† Our old friend, the Rev. Charles Dunster, rector of Petworth, printed a little volume, which he called "*Considerations on Milton's Early Reading, and the Prima Stamina of Paradise Lost,*" and which consisted of extracts from Sylvester's volume. Perhaps Gray had also read Sylvester's *Du Bartas*. He has "*crested pride,*" "*sceptered care,*" and "*sceptered hand;*" and Sylvester uses the expression of

"*The sceptered pride of many an infidel.*"

Again:—

—————"What terrors round him wait!
Amazement in his van, with *Flight* combined,
And Sorrow's faded form, and Solitude behind."

Now compare the older poet, who, after a personification of War, adds—

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volume rich in choice combination of phrases and luxuriance of poetical diction. It is also our opinion that lyric poetry requires all the assistance which select language and harmonious numbers can bestow to support its bold and lofty flights, while the dramatic and epic muse can rely on the interest of the story, the progress of the plot, the agitation of passion, and the disclosure of character. Lyric poetry must depend almost alone on justness of sentiment, adorned with beauty of language, and heightened by metaphorical imagery, and the graces of figurative allusion. Dryden's celebrated poem on Alexander's Feast is to our mind a spirited and animated ballad, but cannot claim the honours which are reserved for the loftier conceptions and more elaborate structure of the legitimate ode. Collins, who had a true poetical genius, was scarcely less curious in his researches in language than Gray, and was an indefatigable reader of our old poets. So also was the laureated Warton; and we venture to say, so will be every successful writer of lyric poetry. The chief defect in the workmanship or technical part of Gray's odes is in the final words of the lines which are intended to rhyme, and which often are anything but *idem sonantes*. The beauty of the *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* * is in the feeling and spirit in

" Fear and Despair, *Flight* and Disorder coast
With hasty march before her murderous host;
And *Sorrow*, Poverty, and Desolation
Follow her army's bloody transmigration."

We can also trace Pope to this volume, who knew well where to "cull his hoarded sweets," and who for the same purpose was also acquainted with Beaumont's *Psyche*, from which he said a poet might pillage with success, and which, indeed, is a neglected poem of great merit.

* How the judicious Mason should think of writing an *Elegy* in a churchyard after his friend Gray's is a surprising instance of the occasional want of judgment in the most careful writers, and those who, we should suppose, would correctly estimate their own strength: yet so it is. See his *Works*, vol. i. p. 112. We quote that part in which Gray is mentioned.

" Take then, poor peasants, from the friend of Gray,
His humbler praise; for Gray or failed to see,
Or saw unnoticed, what had waked a lay
Rich in the pathos of true poesy.

" Yes! had he paced this churchway path along,
Or leaned, like me, against this ivied wall,
How sadly sweet had flowed his Dorian song,
Then sweetest when it flowed at Nature's call!

" Like *Tadmor's King*, his comprehensive mind
Each plant's peculiar character could seize;
And hence his moralizing muse had joined
To all these flowers a thousand similes.

" But he, alas! in distant village grave
Has mixed with dear maternal dust his own.
E'en now the pang which parting friendship gave
Thrills at my heart, and tells me he is gone," &c.

This is very bad. Gray is compared in the text to Solomon, and in the notes to Jaques!! But Mason always wrote best when in a passion; as our old acquaintance, Mr. Graham, the author of the *Sabbath*, used, when he sat down to compose, to put on his *spurs*, as if he knew his Pegasus wanted incitement of the steel. Archbishop Markham, in one of his charges to his clergy, appeared to allude to Mason as a "factious parson." His hatred to Johnson was intense: see the conclusion of his *Life of Whitehead*. His epigrammatic character of Dr. Parr was more just—we mean the one beginning "To half of Bentley's skill in mood and tense," &c.; but certainly faction never appeared in a more attractive dress than in the *Heroic Epistle*, the cleverest satire since the days of Pope.

which it is written ; in correctness of expression and composition it is very deficient, and in some places is not grammatical. No doubt some difficulty was occasionally felt in dovetailing and adjusting his imported treasures, and his muse was as often encumbered as enriched by the spoils she had so profusely collected in the Parnassian fields. Generally speaking, however, Gray added to the splendour of his natural genius and fine imagination great knowledge of the art of composition, and command of proper expression.

We have said that in the way of notes we have long exhausted our store, and have little to add : we venture, however, to let fall a few drops from the inkstand. We may express some degree of surprise that none of the editors or commentators on Gray have pointed out the following passage from Sir Henry Wotton, as not without probability having suggested the leading thought in Gray's Ode on Eton College ; and when we recollect that the writer was the *provost* of the college, Gray might have been led by a double curiosity to an acquaintance with his writings. Now take the following beautiful and affecting passage, and does it not appear to contain the leading thought, almost the expression, of those lines so familiar to every feeling mind and poetical ear, beginning—

“ I feel the gales that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,” &c.

“ Going yearly to Boston for the connaturalness of that air, and to Winchester and Oxford for recreation, he would say to his friends—‘ How useful was that advice of a holy monk, who persuaded his friend to perform his customary devotion in a constant place where his former thoughts might meet him, for, said he, at my being at that school seeing the place where I sate when I was a boy occasioned me to remember my youthful thoughts ; sweet thoughts, indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures, without mixture of cares, and those to be enjoyed when time, which I thought slow-paced, changed my youth to manhood ; and now there are a succession of boys using the same recreation, and, questionless, possessed with the same thoughts. Thus one generation succeeds another both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and deaths.’ ”

In the Ode to Spring, “ Thy sun is set,” p. 49, may be compared with Massinger's *Maid of Honour*, p. 16, 4to, “ How soon my sun is set.” The spirited words with which the bard commences, “ Ruin seize thee, ruthless king,” might have been suggested by Rowe's *Jane Shore*, “ Ruin seize thee ;” as also—

“ Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart,”

from the same poet.—

“ From that rich stream that warms *her heart*, and numbered
For every falling tear a drop of blood.”

In the Epitaph on Mrs. Clarke—

“ Affection warm and faith sincere,
And soft humanity were there.”

The expression, though used by Dryden and Pope, (see note in the Aldine edition, p. 92,) originally came from Cicero, v. *Orat. pro Cælio*, xi. “ *suavitate humanitatis.*”

In the Elegy,

“ Nor cast one longing lingering look behind.”

Compare—

“ Nor casts one pitying look behind,”

in Rowe's Fair Penitent.

In the Fragment on Education, in the poetical description of the Gothic invasion—

“ With grim delight the brood of winter view
A brighter day, and heavens of azure hue,
Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose,
And quaff the pendant vintage as it grows.”

The poet appears to have had the picturesque language of the great Roman historian in his mind, “ Eam gentem traditur fama, *dulcedine frugum* maximeque vini novâ tum voluptate captam, Alpes transiisse.” Lib. v. c. 33. And here we may remark in passing that the historian was perhaps more correct than the poet, for Livy mentions the attractions of the *fruits*, including both the gifts of Ceres and Pomona, Gray that of the *flowers*; but the rose certainly is not the *peculiar* growth of the southern climes, nor would its delicacy of odour be regarded by a nation of savages; the “golden harvest” would have been more attractive than the “breathing rose” to them.

In the Latin poems (Hymeneal, v. 12,) is a line which is not metrical as printed in Mr. Williams's edition, but which we cannot set right:

“ Irasque, insidiasque, et tacitum sub pectore vulnus.”

Mr. Canon Tate, in his Observations on the metres of Horace, p. 200, observes that Gray, “though exquisite in his observance of the nicest beauty in the hexameters of Virgil, showed himself strangely unacquainted with the rules of Horace's lyric verse. What a pity it is that the noble imagery and pathetic interest of his ode on the Grande Chartreuse should be interrupted by a line so jarring and bad as the second of those below, in a stanza otherwise of such first-rate excellence, and then begins

“ Per invias rupes, fera per juga ;”

but this fault had been previously pointed out by the editor of the Aldine edition, who mentions “the absence of the cæsura in its right place,” v. p. 199, and the breaking of the rule of the “divisio versus post quintam syllabam,” p. 191.

We shall conclude these remarks with the mention of a poem that bears a close resemblance to Gray's Ode on Eton College, we mean the “Juvenum Curas” of the accomplished and lamented Tweddell. It ends with a translation of Gray's last stanza.

———“ σὺ τ' ἴσθ' ὅς ἀκμᾶς
Κυδεῖι γαίεις,
Θνατὸς ὦν μὴ δ' ἴσθι. τεὰν τί μοίραν
“ Ἀν σκόποις ; μείον σκοπεόντι κέρδος
“ Ὀλβος ὡς λέλογχεν ἄνου, τίς ἔυφρων,
“ Ἀν φρον' εἶν λῆ ;”

“ But, ah ! why should they know their fate ?
Since sorrow never comes too late ;
And happiness too swiftly flies.
Thought would destroy their paradise
No more ; where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise.”

We now commence our extracts from the Diary.

1755. January 1. WEDNESDAY. Wind N. E. Gloomy and cold afternoon. Some sleet. *Insomnia crebra atque expergescenti surdus quidem doloris sensus circa renes, frequens etiam in regione sterni oppressio, et cardialgia gravis fere sempiterna, quæ magnesiæ haustu levata est, sed reducta.* N. B. Overwyner Hyacinth 2 inches high. Blew double near one inch. Red Vanhat does not yet push out from the root, but 3 offsets are an inch high. Luna Narcissus, 5½ inches high. Soleil, 5 inches. Jonquils in water, 6 inches, in moss, 4. Anemone, 4 inches. Ranunculus, 5 inches.

SATURDAY. Wind N. E. Sunshine. Night clear and frosty. Snow towards morning.

TUESDAY 7. Wind N.N.E. Cloudy, dark, and mizzling all day. Great cold at Avignon. The Rhine frozen over and passable.

THURSDAY. Exanthemata pone auriculam, et prurigo molestissima circa quartam vigiliam noctis ingravescere.

FRIDAY. Severe cold in Germany, at Prague, Dresden, Vienna, in France and Italy. Sea frozen over from the terra firma to Venice.

SATURDAY. Double Anemones now above ground. Auricula discovers its flower stem. Soleil Narcissus all discover the top of their flower stem, as do all the Hyacinths but the red.

WEDNESDAY 15. Wind N.N.E. Thick snow lying, and more falling by fits all day. Freezes very hard at night. In moss, Jonquils, 4 inches. Anemone, 4½. Ranunculus, 5½.

FRIDAY. Wind E. or N.W. Snow lying. Great cold in France; more severe than in 1740. Snow lies at Marseilles. High winds and much rain at Lisbon. Deep snow in the Isle of Wight. In water, White Hyacinth, near 1 inch. Rose, 1½; Blew near 1½. Narcissus Soleil, 6½. Luna, 7½. Auricula grows apace. Cyclamen ready to blow but not yet opened. Spider spinning.

MONDAY 27. Wind N.E. Still gloomy and a hard frost. Night clear and a light moon. Centinels frozen to death at Berlin and Vienna. Elbe frozen over at Dresden. In moss, Anemone puts out its first flowering head, the 29th. Jonquils, 5 inches.

Ranunculus, 5½.

In water:—

White Hyacinths, near 2 inches.

Rose, near 2.

Blew 1½

Overwyner, 3½.

Vanhat, none.

Jonquils, 8 inches.

Bozzlem. near 3.

Soleil, 10 inches.

Luna. near 10.

Auricula, has put out a stem 2½ long.

SATURDAY, February 1. Wind N.N.W. Faint sunshine. Open weather afternoon. Wind N.E. Foggy. Flies creep abroad.

Jalapam sumpsi (gr. 20) quæ purgatio et lenis visa est et cita atque efficax; postea urina nocturna albidis quasi villis referta et turbida apparuit.

MONDAY 3. Crocus and Snow Drops appear out of the ground, as do some Hyacinths, Jonquils, and Ranunculus. Single red Hepaticas flower. Redbreasts sing and Wagtails couple. White-flowering Hellebore bloom.

TUESDAY. Wind N.N.W. Brisk, bright, freezing day; very cold. Multum fluxit atque amplius factum est pone auriculam ulcusculum.

SATURDAY. Wind E. Bright and excessive cold. Snow lying and hard; bitter cold clear night. Anemone and Ranunculus in moss frozen and hanging their heads. Cyclamen ready to blow. Blew the 5th.

THURSDAY. Saw the first Snowdrop. Wind N.E. Snow at 11. Cloudy. Night clear and frosty. Vervecinam cum Nasturtiis in prandio; coenâ, avenæ cum lacte ptissanarium nunc et beri. In melius mutari, et minus fluere ulcus visum est.

FRIDAY. Wind N.W. Bright, Spring-like day. Soft air. Horæ spatium deambulavi uti etiam beri. Clear night. Robins in full song. More Hyacinths and Jonquils appear above ground.

SATURDAY. Wind S.W. Cloudy and warm. At night showery. Jalapam iterum sumpsi, quæ nimium paulo drastica stomachum ad vomitum ciet.

MONDAY 17. Wind W. Bright open day. Several Snowdrops and Hepaticas now bloom. First Crocus blows. The Overwyner Hyacinth ready to break. Soleil Narcissus near 18 inches high, bursts its sheath, and discovers its flower-buds. Vanhat puts out another offset, in which a flower-stem appears formed.

TUESDAY. Snow a part of the day. Night overcast and frosty. Iterum fluere Parotis cæpit.

WEDNESDAY. Wind S.E. Brisk, gloomy, but not frosty.

Soleil Narcissus blows, being (in flower) 19 inches high.

1st Luna Narcissus opens its sheath for flowering, though the stem is but 5 inches high.

2nd Luna Narcissus, stem 14 inches, leaves 17.

Bozzleman stem 5½, 12 flowers, 10 blown.

Jonquils in water, leaves $11\frac{1}{2}$; no sign of flowers.

Overwynner, stem, $5\frac{1}{2}$; 12 flowers, 10 blown.

Vanbat, offset 2 inches, 3 flowers.

First Blew (proves white), 3 inches; ready to blow.

First White, 2; 1 above 2 inches.

2nd ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Rose, both $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Auricula, 5 inches.

In Moss:—

Jonquils, 7 inches.

Anemone, stem four inches.

FRIDAY. *Parotis fere sanata est et tumor evanuit.*

SUNDAY. Wind N.W. Brisk clear morning and sunshine all day, with some clouds, at night a little rain. Chaffinches singing.

March 3. Wind E.N.E. Wet and gloomy, at night dark and warm. One Jonquil in water and three in moss have put out heads for flowering. Great flight of birds, like Gulls, going towards the east.

WEDNESDAY. Wind S. Cloudy and damp with small rain by fits, all day warm air. Flies creep abroad, and Moths fly in the evening. Rooks building.

SUNDAY. Wind N.E. Still snowing. Polyanthus blown. Hyacinth now in full bloom, with 12 flowers open, near 8 inches high.

MONDAY 10. Single red Hepatica in full bloom, with single and double Snowdrops; double red Hepatica flowers, and Crocus's are opening. Mezerion ready to bloom.

THURSDAY. Wind N.E. Cold, foggy, and cloudy. Afternoon sunshine. Night clear and frosty. Almond and Apricot show no sign of blossoming yet. Some Honeysuckles have put out their leaves. Crown Imperials appear above ground. Anemones abroad seem perished and withering. Sparrows building.

SATURDAY. Took out two Anemones (planted Oct. 15 last) from moss, in which one of them had rotted, and put them into a water-glass, with a little moss round them. Great White Hyacinth now decayed.

TUESDAY 18. Gloomy and cold. *Circa hæc tempora somnus inquires, in pede sinistro articuli debilitas atque in suris gravior sensus, quasi post defatigationem imminuta est ubi orexis.*

FRIDAY. Wind S.E. Overcast, heavy, cloudy, and cold. Pectoris redit oppressio sed levior. In the evening rain. Crocus's, Snow Drops, Hepaticas, and Polyanthus in full bloom. Double Anemones and Single now show their flower-buds. *Alaternoides*, Double Stocks, Double White Wallflowers, and Round-leaved Cyclamen flowering under glasses.

TUESDAY. Wind S.W. Small rain, heavy clouds, and gleams of sun; mild air. Bright moon at night. Tulips are above ground and bees feeding. Single Hyacinths discover their flower stems.

THURSDAY. Wind S.W. Brisk, sunshine warm. Warm, hazy air all day till sunset. Mezerions bloom. Gooseberry and Elder put out their leaves. Apricots just shew their blossom buds. Lesser Tortoise-shell Butterfly appears. Single Hepaticas in full bloom. First Violets blow, and Single Daffodils and Persian Iris.

MONDAY 31. Damask Roses put out their leaves. Anemones in the ground have formed their flowers. Large single Daffodils blow.

THURSDAY, April 3. Lilac, Sweet Briar, and Dwarf Almond put out leaves. Snowdrops gone off and Crocus's going.

SUNDAY. Wind very high. Currant puts out leaves.

TUESDAY 8th. Violets in full bloom. Crown Imperial ready to blow. Pears on walls put out their heads. Almond and dark purple Hyacinth begin to blow. Hepaticas continue double. Blue Hyacinths blow. Peach blows. Crocus's gone off.

THURSDAY. Clouds and Sun. Afternoon perfectly bright, and warm clear night. *Tacamahac* (Poplar) opens its leaves, and Lilac discovers its clusters. Hawthorn opens its leaves, as some Horse Chesnuts do. Single White Hyacinths in bloom. Single Jonquil flowers.

FRIDAY. Apple on espalier, Wall-Pears, and Plums begin to open their leaves. Currants blossom. Cherries ready to open. Sallows in bloom. Mezerion goes off and opens its leaves. Skylarks and Thrushes sing aloud. Auriculas blow. Daisies, Butterflowers, and Dandelion blown. Primroses and Cowslips.

SATURDAY. Sycamore puts out its leaves. Polyanthus in full bloom. Hepaticas going off. *Mignonette* recovers its smell. *Soleil Narcissus* blows in the ground. Crown Imperials in bloom.

SUNDAY. Dutch Elm in hedges puts out. Almonds in full bloom. Standard Plums put out leaves. Wood Anemones in flower.

MONDAY 14. Wind increases at noon as yesterday, and abates at sunset. Purple *Pulsatella*, *Fumitory*, Early Tulips, Great Daffodils, Early Plums in bloom. Cockspur Hawthorn puts out leaves. Common and Double Wallflowers blow. Scorpion Senna flowering. Raspberry and Barberry put out leaves. Wall Pears blow and Auriculas. Some Willows put out. Blackthorn ready to blow. Barley green everywhere. Rye high and rank.

WEDNESDAY. March Marygolds blow.

Limes have opened their buds, and many Elms begin to put out.

THURSDAY 17. Standard cherries blow. Dog violets and wood anemones in full bloom. Horse chesnuts now look green. Golden rose puts out. Apricots in flower go off, and the leaves come out. Sulphur-butterfly, flies, and crowds of gnats. Furze in bloom.

SATURDAY. Vines put out. Cytisus Maranthæ in bloom.

TUESDAY. Sycamores in bloom. Oak puts out. Cherries in full bloom. All the country looks green.

THURSDAY 24th. Go to town. Figs have put out here, and white lilacs in flower. Swallows fly. Saxifrage blows. [Here Mr. Gray gives an account of the rents and dividends he is to receive when in town, amounting to about £117, of which about one half, containing the dividends, was for the whole year. His money was in the Old and New Annuities, and in Bank Stock. It would appear that he had at this time about £200 a-year in rents of houses and Bank Stock.]

TUESDAY. Purple lilacs blew. Fruit trees in full bloom. Nightingale in full song, and cuckoo.

April 4.	£	s.	d.
Journey to town	0	9	4
Hat	0	16	0
Coffee-house	0	3	2
Hackney-coach	0	4	0
Tea, sugar, &c.	0	2	2
Opera, &c.	0	6	0
Ditto	0	5	6
Breakfast	0	0	9
Play, &c.	0	2	10
Clerke's servant	0	2	0
Insurance	0	12	0
Play	0	5	0
Ditto	0	2	2
Chair	0	4	0
Servant	0	2	0
Pamphlet	0	2	6
Coffee-house	0	1	6
Ditto	0	3	0
Eating	0	4	10
Opera	0	5	6
Given to servants	0	5	0
Stockings	1	13	0
Breeches	1	11	6
Subscription to Attica	2	2	0
Play	0	3	0
Journey to Cobham	1	4	0
Toothpick-case	0	8	0
Periwig	1	5	0
Worsted stuff	0	10	0
Vauxhall	0	8	6
Journey to Richmond	0	11	6
Books	0	8	6
Mrs. O.	4	4	0
Maps	0	8	0
Opera	0	5	0

Snuff	0	3	6
Perfumer's bill	1	9	6
Breakfast, 8 weeks	1	8	0
Dinner, at least	1	1	0
Lodging	5	15	6
Coach and chaise to Stoke	0	11	0
Given to servants	0	10	6
Hackney-coach	0	1	0
Porter	0	1	2

MONDAY 12. Wind S.E. Fine. but cool. Ash, walnut, and oak have but just put out their leaves. Plane, acacia, and mulberry begin to unfold, as does the henbane. Horse chesnuts in full bloom. Hawthorn begins to blow.

TUESDAY. Haymaking near London. Beans blowing.

FRIDAY. Horse chesnuts and lilacs going off. Furze and broom in full bloom. Scotch firs, pines, &c. in bloom. Apple bloom withered by the cold nights. Double stocks, walls, narcissus, ranunculus, single lichnis, scorpion and bloody senna, hyacinths, and some roses. Cytisus, pulmonaria.

WEDNESDAY. Lilac over. Judas tree flowering and scarlet horse chesnut.

THURSDAY. Golden roses, double hawthorn, cytisus, laburnum, honeysuckle, harebells, senna, cinnamon, and rose of Austria, wall-flowers, stocks, iris common and chalcedonia, Portugal broom, syringa, spinea, spiderwort, catchfly, yellow asphodel, peonies, cyanus, yellow flag, mountain ash, double daisies, London pride, blue pulmonia.

June.—SATURDAY. Come to Stoke. Haymaking continues. Medlar and pyracantha in full bloom, and white rocket. Wild roses, fox-gloves, broom.

SUNDAY. Somnus inquietior et calores nocturni, ructus etiam aliquando summæ aciditatis. Successit diarrhoea. Frequens in femoribus et suris torporis sensus, et spasmi, in plantis pedum calor atque ariditas.

MONDAY 9. Austrian, single yellow, and damask rose, and Scotch rose, and monthly. Double stocks, Whitewall flower in full bloom. Fairchild's mule and Provence rose blew, and elder, golden rose, and peonies go off. Some clover cut. Horseshoe geranium blows.

SATURDAY. Wind S.E. Bright and very hot; afternoon rainy. At night great thunder and heavy showers,—a terrible storm.

MONDAY 16. Scarlet strawberries ripe, and some hautboys.

WEDNESDAY. Red rose blows, and red honeysuckle. Heartsease still blowing. Midsummer pink, yellow flag, and broom still in flower. Dogwood blows. Haymaking here. Balm of Gilead blows. Single larkspur blows.

TUESDAY. Venter per tres aut quatuor dies constipatus, levis etiam stomachi nausea aliquando. Peachhead campanula and moss Provence rose blow. White musk rose blows, and some jasmine. Hautboys, strawberry, and wall duke cherries in plenty. White hearts and small melons ripe. First round apricots.

THURSDAY. Noctes inquietæ et quasi febriculosæ, quas nunc primum excepit podagra sub articulo pollicis dextri pedis.

SATURDAY. Haymaking continues. Rye and wheat in ear, and full grown. Podagra hactenus levior nocte nunc diluculum versus increbescit dolor parum molestus, nisi pars male affecta comprimatur, quæ intumuit sed sine rubore.

SUNDAY. Nocte cum lecto incalescerem, acrior fit morbus et pes magis intumescit, stragulorum ponderis impatiens.

TUESDAY. Nox inquieta et fere insomnis.

WEDNESDAY. Cloudy and chilly. Hay two guineas a load here, in London 4*l.* or 3*l.* 10*s.* Blackheart cherries ripe. Nox melior. Somnus usque ad diluculum. Minuitur aliquantum pedis dolor. Vagus sed et brevis et lenis in genu et humero dextro doloris sensus. His septem diebus cibi quantitatem dimidio minueram, nec tamen a carne et jusculis omnino abstineram, sed prandio tantum. Coena enim ex pane biscoito cum tantillo butyri vel hordei ptisanâ fuit; vinum nunquam degustavi, potus aqua pura.

THURSDAY. Dolor nunc levis. Sed pes multum intumuit nec calceum patitur. Venter magis solutus, quod hordei ptisanæ tribuendum videtur.

FRIDAY. Dolor fere nullus, et tumor diminuitur; ambulavi sine baculo, sed claudicando. White lilies blow. Raspberries and currants ripe. Lesser convolvulus blows.

SATURDAY. Nox diluculum versus insomniis turbata, tumor pedis fere evanuit. Sed in pollice dolor aliquando (sed levissimus) sentitur, &c.

TUESDAY. Mane serum lactis sumpsi. Hay harvest in the meadows not yet over.

SATURDAY. Damask rose goes off. Long-podded carnation and double rose campion blow. Foxgloves go off. Yarrow, scabious, blue bells, Moth Mullein, archangel blow. Lotus, cornbottle, and poppy still continue. Larkspurs, lupins, and scarlet lychnis in full bloom.

SUNDAY. Primum deambulavi. Coenâ carnem furno coctum comedi. Mane febriculum et lassitudinem sensi.

July 15. Went into Hampshire to the Vine [Mr. Chute's, near Basingstoke]. Saturday go to Portsmouth. Wheat grown quite yellow near the coast. Limes in full bloom.

21st. Return to the Vine.

WEDNESDAY 29th. Per hoc tempus [i. e. from the 21st to the 30th, during his stay at the Vine, when no entry is made in the journal] nimis libere cibo indulseram et vini aliquantulum quotidie sumpsi. Insomnia turbida, et febricula matutina. Per artus levis dolor et torporis sensus. Alvus bene constans, nunc etiam parum carnis, et nihil vini sumo. Meadow hay yet making and carrying near Basingstoke and the Vine. First black figs.

THURSDAY. Returned to Stoke. N. wind brisk and cool, cloudy, with fits of sunshine. Pectoris oppressio, et dolor, sed levis.

SUNDAY. Melius habere cæpi, desinere febricula, et insomniis inquietis, dolore vanuit.

THURSDAY. Gleam of sunshine. Glass rising apace. Butyro et fructibus acidis, ut opinor, nimium usus eram.

FRIDAY. Redit febricula, non belle habet stomachus, ponderis semper in femoribus et lenis interdum dolor in pedum amborum articulis. Nox insomniis turbata. Iterum abstemius fio.

SUNDAY. Sanguinis 10 unc. traxi. Nox inquieta et turbida.

MONDAY 11. Haustum ex tinct. Guaiaci, sale absinthii cum limoniarum succo, aqua menthæ piperitis, et magnesia alba, sumpsi mane qui et sudorem movit, et leniter alvum solvit; melius me habeo, hæc nocte haustus rursus sumo, nox quietior. Very hot afternoon, buck wheat in full bloom.

THURSDAY. Dolor levis sed continuus in articulo pollicis ut antehac, etiam in capite doloris et aliquando vertiginis sensus, somnus non turbatus, sed interruptus.

FRIDAY. Melius. Double lychnis gone off.

MONDAY 18. First mussel, orleans, and greengage plums, apricots and filberts. Vini aliquantulum prandio sumsi, fructus comedi.

TUESDAY. Nox inquieta, mane semper dolorem in pedibus expertus sum. Monthly rose blowing, honeysuckle, larkspurs, lupins, and campanulas go off.

SATURDAY. Nox turbida, capitis manè gravedo.

TUESDAY. Nox turbida, et versus mane stomachi levis offensio eum pedum, ut solet, dolore.

September 11. Go to Twickenham [i. e. to H. Walpole's at Strawberry Hill.] Nectarines, peaches, and figs ripe. Barley cutting. Greengage plums and apricots going off. Morilla cherries full ripe. Walnuts, horse chesnuts, plane and acacia have changed colour.

TUESDAY. Returned to Stoke.

MONDAY 15. Warm and fine, but hazy air. Oats cutting. Barley almost

carried in in some places. Beans. Wheat now reaping at Fullmere. Beautiful evening.

WEDNESDAY. Deambulavi 12 M.P. Woodlarks in full song. Wasps come out, which were very scarce, as the flies had been.

THURSDAY. Vinum ex pomis, et vinum Hispanicum album nimium debito ut videtur sumpsit. Mora nigra et ficus comedi. Mala nox, stomachus et caput turbantur.

THURSDAY. Mulberries, figs, melons, walnuts, burgamot pears, &c. filberts, black grapes, peaches ripe. Nectarines go off. Hazle and vine begin to change. Swallows gone. Burgamot pear in perfection. Yellow peaches. Black muscadine grapes ripe.

THURSDAY. Redit post 4 aut 5 menses intermissos cardialgia. Beech and ash now change, and all fruit trees. Walnut and horse chesnut have dropped most of their leaves.

October, SATURDAY 11. Tobacco, asters, marigolds, stocks, geraniums, mignonette, India pink, single wallflowers, monthly rose, white wall, myrtle, jasmine, honeysuckles still in bloom, and convolvulus. White grapes pretty ripe, not fine or plentiful.

THURSDAY 13. Noctes insomniis frequentes. Some larkspurs still blowing.

FRIDAY. Laurustinus in full bloom. Honeysuckles and jasmine go off.

SATURDAY 25. A few honeysuckles and some jasmines remain, lesser convolvulus. Stocks. Single yellow and white wallflower. China aster, geraniums, marigolds, scorpion senna, monthly rose, mignonette, still blown.

THURSDAY 30. Came to town, Saturday, November 1. Some small rain, day of the great earthquake at Lisbon, felt also all over Spain, as at Cadiz, Seville, Granada, Malaga, Madrid, &c. in France, at Bordeaux, in Ireland at Kinsale, Cork, in England at Whitehaven, Portsmouth, Poole, and many inland towns also. In Africa, at Mequinez, Fez, Morocco, Tetuan, Salla.

November 9. Earthquake in Switzerland, the Valais, Grisons, north of Italy, &c.

TUESDAY 11. Another earthquake, [only two slight entries in the journal till Mr. Gray returned to Cambridge, 26th.]

December 2. Limetrees, polyanthus, wallflowers, single, plain, and bloody scarlet geraniums still in bloom. Cytisus and marantha rose trees have put out their leaves.

THURSDAY. A sprinkling of snow, hard frost and clear night.

SATURDAY 20. Open weather, often bright and fine. Wind sometimes very high. Thunder and lightning towards the southern coast. Waters much out in England, great inundations of the Rhine, Loire, &c.

The Diary is after this kept in a very abridged form to March 1756. At the end is written in pencil that description of eloquence (a fragment) which Mr. Mason published:—"The province of eloquence is to reign over minds of slow perception and little imagination, to set things in lights they never saw them in, to engage their attention by details and circumstances gradually unfolded, to adorn and heighten them with images and colours unknown to them, to raise and engage their rude passions," &c. It also contains some lists of books which show the variety and extent of Mr. Gray's studies, *e.g.* Père Simon, Malebranche, Descartes on the Passions, Æmilia's Marriage in Modern Greek, Class of Poets and Arts of Poetry, Holstenius ad Stephanum, Naudæus' Life of Cardan, Ctesias, Dempster, Poggio's Works, Ship of Fools, Hentzner's (Paulus) Itiner. Germ. Gall. Angl. Italiæ, 1617, 4to. Bulaw,—Complete Hist. of England, vol. ii. 697, Du Plessis, Ogilby's Coronation of Charles II. 1661, Nic. Antonio. Amad. de Gaul.

We cannot find a more appropriate manner of closing these scattered notices than by exhibiting the finished portrait of Gray as it is drawn by the skilful hand of his present editor in those elegant stanzas which form the introduction to the volume.

Such tribute paid thee once, in pensive strains,
One mighty in the realm of lyric song,—
A ceaseless wanderer through the wide domains
Of thought, which to the studious soul belong ;—
One far withdrawn from this world's busy throng,
And seeking still, in academic bowers,

A safe retreat from tumult, strife, and wrong;
Where, solacing with verse his lonely hours,
He wove these fragrant wreaths of amaranthine flowers.

To him, from boyhood to life's latest hour,
The passion, kindled first beside the shore
Of thine own Thames, retained its early power;
'Twas his with restless footsteps to explore
All depths of ancient, and of modern lore;
With unabated love to feed the eye
Of silent thought on the exhaustless store
Of beauty, which the gifted may descry
In all the teeming land of fruitful phantasy.

To him the Grecian muse, devoutly woo'd,
Unveil'd her beauty, and entranced his ear,
In many a wrapt imaginative mood,
With harmony which only Poets hear
Even in that old enchanted atmosphere:
To him the painter's and the sculptor's art
Disclosed those hidden glories, which appear
To the clear vision of the initiate heart
In contemplation calm, from worldly care apart.

Nor lacked he the profounder, purer sense
Of beauty, in the face of Nature seen;
But loved the mountain's rude magnificence,
The valley's glittering brooks, and pastures green,
Moonlight, and morn, and sunset's golden sheen,
The stillness and the storm of lake and sea,
The hedge-row elms, with grass-grown lanes between,
The winding footpath, the broad, bowery tree,
The deep, clear river's course, majestically free.

Such were his haunts in recreative hours,
To such he fondly turn'd, from time to time,
From Granta's cloister'd courts, and gloomy towers,
And stagnant Camus' circumambient slime;
Well pleas'd o'er Cambria's mountain-peaks to climb,
Or, with a larger, more adventurous range,
Plant his bold steps on Alpine heights sublime,
And gaze on Nature's wonders vast and strange;
Then roam through the rich South with swift and ceaseless change.

Yet with his settled and habitual mood
Accorded better the green English vale,
The pastoral mead, the cool sequester'd wood,
The spacious park, fenc'd in with rustic pale,
The pleasant interchange of hill and dale,
The church-yard darken'd by the yew-tree's shade,
And rich with many a rudely-sculptured tale
Of friends beneath its turf sepulchral laid,
Of human tears that flow, of earthly hopes that fade.

Such were the daily scenes with which he fed
The pensive spirit first awoke by Thee;
And blest and blameless was the life he led,
Sooth'd by the gentle spells of poesy.
Nor yet averse to stricter thought was he,
Nor uninstructed in abstruser lore;
But now, with draughts of pure philosophy
Quench'd his soul's thirst,—now ventured to explore
The fields by science own'd, and taste the fruits they bore.

With many a graceful fold of learned thought
He wrapp'd himself around, well pleased to shroud
His spirit, in the web itself had wrought,
From the rude pressure of the boisterous crowd;
Nor loftier purpose cherish'd or avow'd,
Nor claim'd the prophet's or the teacher's praise;

Content in studious ease to be allow'd
With nice artistic craft to weave his lays,
And lose himself at will in song's melodious maze.

Slow to create, fastidious to refine,
He wrought and wrought with labour long and sore,
Adjusting word by word, and line by line,
Each thought, each phrase remoulding o'er and o'er,
Till art could polish and adorn no more,
And stifled fancy sank beneath the load
Of gorgeous words and decorative lore,
In rich profusion on each verse bestow'd,
To grace the shrine wherein the poet's soul abode.

We may add, that the commencement of the Fragment on Education and Government,

As sickly plants betray a niggard earth, &c.

may have been suggested by a passage in Cicero's *Tusculan Disp.* xi. 5 :

"Nam ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, falsumque illud Accii,

Probæ etsi in segetem sunt deteriore datæ
Fruges, tamen ipsæ suapte natura enitent,

sic animi non omnes cultum ferunt. Atque est in eodem simili verser, ut ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, sic sine doctrinâ animus ; ita est utraque res sine alterâ debilis."

We also give, as a *curiosity in criticism*, the notice of Gray's *Elegy* as it appeared in the *leading* review of the day—the *Monthly Review* :

"*An Elegy wrote in a Country Churchyard.* 4to. Dodsley.—Seven pages.

"The excellence of this little piece amply compensates for its want of quantity ! !"

MR. URBAN,

July 30.

THE term *Comb* (pronounced *Coom*) in, or as, the names of places, seems not to have been well understood. It is obviously the British word *Cwm* ; and even in the dictionaries of that language this word is explained in a manner, in my opinion, that shows an ignorance of its original import. It is therein said to signify "a dingle, a hollow between hills, a deep valley, a glen." In English dictionaries *Comb* is defined as "a valley between hills, or a valley with trees on both sides." Camden explains this term in the following manner : "Now *Combe*, that I may once for all observe it, which is commonly added to the names of places in these parts [Devonshire,] signifies a *low situation*, or a *vale*, and perhaps may come from the British word *kum* which has the same meaning, and the French retain it in the same sense." This great antiquary has thus misapplied the British *kum* or *cwm*, and has thereby misled many topographical

writers ; for that word had no reference to a low situation, nor to a valley, in the usual acceptation of the term. From many observations (with a view to ascertain the precise meaning of *comb*) I have invariably found that the places in question are, or are situated near, considerable and steep hills which have a large concavity or indentation from top to bottom (or in that direction), as it were hollowed out on the side of the hill, *q. d.* a hanging or steep valley. I have no doubt, therefore, that such places were distinguished by the Britons and the Celtic nations by the word *cwm*, which has been adopted by their successors, as I know of no word in our language or in any other that is expressive of such a locality. The only author that I know of who adverts to this subject is Aubrey,* who in speaking of a somewhat similar situation, calls it (from Virgil, as he

* Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iv. p. 164.

says) *deductus vallis*. A certain part of the country where there are several of these sloping or hanging concavities in contiguity is called *The Combs*.

One striking and obvious instance

of what I have above advanced may be seen at *Comb Farm* at Westcot, a hamlet in Dorking.

Yours, &c. J. P.

NOTES ON THE TABLE CALLED ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE, PRESERVED AT WINCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,

THE learning of Greece and Rome still flourishes as the medium through which the refinements of literature and the truths of religion have been preserved to civilize and enlighten the world, but it may be remarked that the institutions and customs of the barbarous nations which overwhelmed the declining empire of Rome have prevailed over those of the classic ages and maintain their ground in Europe to this day. Among these institutions may be reckoned that of knighthood.

All writers on the transition period of history, by which term I would express the change from the classic to the feudal times, have observed that the elements of knighthood were to be found in the customs of Germany as described by Tacitus.

A German, we are told by that writer, transacts no business, public or private, without being completely armed. The right of carrying arms is assumed, however, by no person whatever till the state has declared him duly qualified. The young candidate is introduced before the assembly, where one of the chiefs, or his father, or some near relation, provides him *with a shield and a javelin*; this with them is as it were the investment with the manly gown, "*hoc apud illos toga, hic primus juventutis honos*." The same custom prevailed among the Scandinavians, and it has descended to the monarchs of the English realm, for down to the reign of James I. we read of *aid* being levied for making the King's eldest son a knight. Among the same people we trace the use of that poetry which went hand in hand with chivalry, encouraging its daring and recording its achievements. The Germans, the same authority informs us, abound with rude strains of verse, the reciters of which, in the language of the country, are called *bards*; with this barbarous

poetry they inflame their minds with ardour in the day of action, &c. The species of idolatry paid to the fair sex, which forms so marked and humanizing an article in the code of chivalry, was not unobserved by the Germans. "There was in their opinion something sacred in the female sex, their advice was considered oracular, and they were held in estimation as earthly divinities."† It is easy in this to mark the rise of the devotion paid to women in the more advanced periods of the knightly system. The bardic and the knightly orders prevailed among the Celtic and Teutonic nations. The most ancient Greek writers apply the term *Celtæ* indifferently to Gauls or Germans.

Athenæus, a writer of the second century, expressly tells us that the Gauls feasted at *round tables*, their shield-bearers standing behind them with their shields.

Here then we gain the first glimpse of a very remarkable custom, and, however the actions of the heroic British prince Arthur may have been exaggerated by the legends of the British bards, there is little room to doubt his existence in the sixth century, nor is it at all improbable that he instituted an order of knighthood, and entertained his most favoured and distinguished warriors at a *round table*. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, we are told by Cassiodorus, founded an order of knighthood in Italy in the same century.

The deeds of Arthur and his knights became the favourite theme of the British bards; their fame spread into Armorica, and was re-echoed by contemporary poets of other climes. How influential the bardic legends were on the minds of their hearers is attested by the tradition that Edward I. thought the surest mode of confirming his

† Tacit. de Moribus Germanorum,

conquest of the Welsh was by putting their bards to death.

"Cold is Cadwallo's tongue,
That hushed the stormy main;
Brave Urien sleeps upon his craggy bed;
Mountains, ye mourn in vain,
Modred, whose magic song
Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-topped
head.

Ye died amidst your dying country's cries!"

In addition to the above it may be observed that the irruption of the Normans into France at the beginning of the tenth century introduced into that country the romantic style of their minstrels. The feats of Charlemagne, Roland, and Oliver were adorned by them with fictions of enchanters, dwarfs, and giants. The song of Roland was sung by Taillefer, who led the van at the battle of Hastings.

It was probably the popularity of King Arthur among the Britons or Welsh, kept alive by the songs of their bards, and the tradition that he would appear again among them and lead them as of old to victory, that gave occasion to a political forgery of the reign of Henry II. which gave out that the bones of Arthur of gigantic size, and those of his Queen Guinever, were found between two pillars in the churchyard of Glastonbury Abbey, and that on the coffin of Arthur was a cross of lead bearing the inscription—

"*Hic jacet sepultus Rex Arturius in insula Avalonia.*"*

The cross was preserved in the revestry of Glastonbury until the suppression of monasteries.

On the diffusion of Christianity, as much of its humanizing principle as was practicable was, with great wisdom and benevolence, mingled with civil and military institutions, and the assuming the order of knighthood was coupled with ecclesiastical ceremonies and rites; prayer and the use of the bath denoted that devotion and purity which were required of a Christian knight.

The poet Spenser has given us a lively picture of a Christian champion in the opening of his poem, the Faery Queen.

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plain,
Ycladd in mighty arms and silver shield.

His angry steede did chide the foaming bit,
As much disdainig to the curb to yield,
Full jolly knight he seemed, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly jousts and fierce encounters
fit.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he
wore,
And dead as living ever him adored," &c.

The prevalence of these exercises of knightly prowess, tournaments, had become so great in the 12th century that Pope Alexander III. thought fit to restrain them by an edict which denounced them as unlawful, and those who were slain in such encounters excommunicate and deprived of Christian burial.†

The custom of the knights assembled at those martial sports to take their repast together at a *round table*, without regard to rank or precedence, became so confirmed, that, to hold a *round table*, or *appoint a tournament*, were synonymous words of expression often indiscriminately used by our early writers.

It appears, however, by a passage of Matthew Paris that there was a distinction between a *round table* and a *tournament*, for that in the year 1252, the 36th of Henry III. certain knights agreed to display their military prowess, "*non ut in hastiludio illo quod communiter et vulgariter torneamentum dicitur sed potius in illo ludo militari qui mensa rotunda dicitur.*" The difference, I conceive, was, that the tournament was performed in enclosed lists, with barriers which confined the combatants and their horses in one prescribed course. The *round table*, the more ancient military diversion, had the open field for its arena, and bore more resemblance to a real battle from being fought in unconfined space. Virgil has beautifully described the feats of arms displayed by Ascanius and the Trojan youth in the open plain at the funeral games of Anchises, and tournaments have from this circumstance been somewhat affectedly denominated the Trojan Game.

Olli discurrere pares at que agmina terni,
Deductis colvere choris rursus que vocati

* Speed, p. 272. Girald. Camb.

† Matt. Paris.

Convertere vias infesta que tela tulere,
Inde alios ineunt cursus, alios que recursus,
Adversis spatiis, alternos que orbibus orbes,
Impediunt pugne que cient simulacra sub
armis.

Æneid, lib. v. lin. 380.

The use of these exercises was too important to be laid aside in obedience to an ecclesiastical anathema; they were ever encouraged by warlike princes as the best method of training expert warriors for the field of real action. Thus Richard I. in the year 1195 appointed tournaments to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

Numerous instances are recorded by our chroniclers of the dangerous character of these rencontres. Matthew Paris relates that in the year 1216, the last of King John, a tournament was held at London in which the barons of that city and knights contended with certain Frenchmen, and that in one of the courses Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex was slain by the stroke of a spear.

I quote another passage from the numerous details of the same writer relative to tournaments or round tables held in the 13th century, in which the death of Gilbert Mareschal Earl of Pembroke is described in A.D. 1241. He with other nobles of the land had engaged to perform certain feats of strength at a tournament held at a short distance from Hertford. The meeting was called the *Fortune*, but should rather have been named *Misfortune*. The Earl appeared in the field mounted on a noble Italian war-horse, decked in costly arms, and surrounded by a dense crowd of knights, who, eager for *largesse*, scoured the plain in all directions, uttering that well-known cry. *Largesse* is still collected by the Eton scholars at their Montem, dressed in military habits, a relic of the ancient custom of chivalry. As the Earl was reining in his horse from his speed, and then spurring him again to urge him forward, both the reins suddenly broke close to the chain which connected them with the bit. The horse, set at liberty, threw back his head, struck the Earl on the breast with great violence, threw him out of his seat, and drew him, hanging by the stirrup, at full speed over the plain: the horse was at length stopped, and the bleeding and bruised champion conveyed to a monastery, where

he expired on the evening of the same day.*

A most minute and interesting description of a tournament of the 14th century has been given us by Froissart, describing that held near Calais at St. Inglevere, to defend the lists for 30 days against all comers, from England or elsewhere. "The place of the tournament was smooth and green with grass. Three rich vermillion-coloured pavilions were pitched near the appointed place for the lists, and before each were suspended two targets for peace or war, emblazoned with the arms of each lord. It was ordered that such as were desirous of performing any deeds of arms should touch or send to have touched one or both of these targets, according to their pleasure, and they would be tilted with," &c. The running at tilt between the Lord de Sainpi and Sir John Holland is thus described—"They couched their lances and pointed them at each other. At the onset the horses crossed—the Earl was unhelmed; he returned to his people who soon rehelmed him, and having resumed their lances they met full gallop, and hit each other with such force in the middle of their shields that they would have been unhorsed had they not kept tight seats by the pressure of their legs against the horses' sides. They went to the proper places, where they refreshed themselves and took breath." Other particulars of this tournament are given with the most amusing attention to circumstances by Froissart;† but the length of the narrative obliges me to refer your readers to the original history.

The *hastiludes* at festivals called Round Tables in imitation of the practice of King Arthur, recorded by the British bards and the minstrels of a later age, were celebrated in the reigns of Stephen, Richard Cœur de Lion, Edward I. and especially of that martial and victorious monarch Edward III. From the narratives of Froissart and the descriptions of the poet Chaucer, we may acquire a perfect idea of the splendid character of these chivalrous diversions.

King Edward III. in the year 1344 caused a festival of the Round Table

* Matt. Paris.

† Johnes' Froissart, vol. x. p. 82.

to be proclaimed throughout his own dominions, Scotland, France, Burgundy, and Flanders, as to be held at Windsor in January of that year. The magnificent scale on which this solemnity was projected may be gathered from the fact that the building in which the round table was placed was 600 feet in circumference: it is on record that fifty-two oaks were felled in the woods of the Prior of Merton, near Reading, for constructing the round table at Windsor.

It is unnecessary for me with much minutiae of detail to shew that from the assembling of knights at the round tables appointed by Edward III. the order of the garter took its rise about the year 1348. The subject has been amply treated by Ashmole, Barnes, and others, and lately in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Harris Nicolas.

As to the adoption of the emblem of the garter with its remarkable motto, we are at liberty to follow the popular story, first, we believe, put on record by Polydore Vergil, that the beautiful and virtuous Countess of Salisbury, who was proof against the overtures of love made to her by the chivalrous monarch, dropped her garter at one of these round table festivals, and that the king picking it up exclaimed *Hony soit qui mal y pense*, or shame to him who attaches any slander to this badge, which he bound at the same time round his own knee, and caused to be emblazoned with the saying in letters of gold as the cognizance of the order which he shortly after instituted. The assumption of distinctive badges from very trifling circumstances and capricious allusions was a part of the system of chivalry. A MS. seen by Camden on the institution attributes the use of the garter as an emblem to the time of Richard I. However that point may be settled by the future critical researches of Antiquaries, it is certain the order of the garter, as establishing a select and honourable institution of knighthood, grew out of the round tables or tournaments held by Edward III.

I now proceed to notice that tangible memorial of round table hastiludes still preserved in the building, once the chapel of St. Stephen, within the castle of Winchester, now the only remain of that ancient fortress.

Milner, in his *History of Winchester*, informs us that this chapel was erected in the reign of King Stephen, and thinks its dedication to the saint of that name was a compliment to the monarch above mentioned.

He doubts that King Arthur was ever at Winchester, but considers that the traditions of his having held his court at that city and Silchester have arisen from confounding Caerwent in Monmouthshire and Caer Segont in Caernarvonshire with the Venta Belgarum and the capital of the Segontiaci. If it could be proved that Arthur had really been at Winchester, although the appropriation of the round table to his times might be, strictly speaking, an error, yet, considering the more modern table as a renewal of one really used for his chivalrous festivals, it could not be without some admixture of truth.

Milner appears, however, to allow an antiquity for the table as high as the twelfth century, the reign of King Stephen; but this proposition is only tenable if it can be shown that the table was repainted in the fifteenth century, to which period its present decorations must be referred.

Arthur's round table at Winchester is composed, it is said, of stout oak plank. It is about fifteen feet in diameter, and presented, therefore, ample space for the sovereign and twenty-four knights.

In one compartment of the table a monarch is represented, attired in royal robes, a sword in one hand and the orb, surmounted by a cross, in the other. The crown which he wears is the form of that which was used by Henry VII. More assuredly to fix the period, the centre of the table is adorned with the white and red rose, the badges of York and Lancaster, which became united by the marriage of Henry with Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV.

Round the double rose runs the inscription, in black letter—"THIS IS THE ROWNDE TABLE OF KING ARTHUR, WITH 24 OF HIS NAMYD KNIGHTS." Round the margin of the table are twenty-four names of knights in the same character, drawn from the old romances, as Sir Kay, Sir Launcelot du Lake, Sir Lionel, &c. These names are to be found in the *Legends of King Arthur*, printed by Caxton in the reign of Henry VII.

The King's own pedigree, deduced from the Princes of Wales, and his reputed descent, consequently, from King Arthur, rendered the tales respecting the British hero popular, in compliment to the King.

It will be recollected that his eldest son received the baptismal name of Arthur.

The round table, according to Milner's statement, received very rough treatment from the ruffianly soldiers of Cromwell, who, on the surrender of Winchester, perforated it with musket shots. Their fanatic rage spared neither the monuments of history nor the temples of Christian worship. They well performed, like demons unchained, for a time, their commission as a public scourge, brought the King to the block, put the laws and constitution in abeyance, and suspended the regular ministrations of the church.

Their day, however fearful, was not, perhaps, without effects beneficial in their ultimate consequences to the common weal.

Arthur's round table, notwithstanding the assaults which it endured as a relic of royalty, still remains to attract, in a peaceful and enquiring age, the notice of the lovers of history.

I had almost forgotten to mention that this table was shown to Charles V., when he visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., as the real round table of King Arthur. That it was of high antiquity I think this circumstance may tend to prove, for it is difficult to suppose that such a tale should have been forged relative to an object which must have been known to bear no higher date than the time of the reigning monarch's father. The ascertaining that the old table had been fresh painted in the time of Henry VII. would reconcile an apparent anachronism.

One suggestion might possibly be made relative to the round table at Winchester which must not be entirely disregarded, namely, that it might have been carried in those pageants or processions of archers popularly denominated "*Arthur's show*," in one of which Justice Shallow informs us he represented Sir Dagonet. This hint may be illustrated by the authorities cited in the margin.*

The city which preserves this curious remain of ancient chivalry will have been visited in the months of August and September of the present year by two bodies of competent archæological professors, who, whatever the rise of their divisions, can in their researches have but one common object in view. I am confident the opportunity will not be lost by them of ascertaining with some degree of certainty the real age of the remarkable relic which I have imperfectly illustrated by these notes, a result which will be very gratifying to your old correspondent A. J. K.

MR. URBAN,

DR. MILNER has given a curious account of the *ancient* rivalry of the cities of London and Winchester. He appears not to have known that, since the opening of the last century, metropolitcal privileges have been claimed by the latter body.

"Queen's Bench, Easter Term, in the 4th of Queen Anne, Mayor of Winton *versus* Wilks.

"An action on the case was brought by the Corporation of the City, wherein they declared *quod cum* Winton *est antiqua civitas*, that there was a custom there *quod non liceat alicui præter homines liberos de gild: mercatoria civitatis prædict: to exercise a trade in the City, unless being brought up an apprentice to it within the said City; that the defendant nevertheless did exercise,*" &c.

It was determined that there was no such custom in any City but London. Besides there was a fault in the declaration.—"For," said Chief Justice Holt, "the action ought to be brought by the *Gilda Mercatoria*. How is the City prejudiced? Anciently the King's grant to have *Gildam Mercatoriam* made the whole town to have a corporation. But *non constat* to us whether the guild here be the whole town, or part of the town, or what part of the town, nor by what right there is any *Gilda Mercatoria* in this place." [Salkeld's Reports, i. 203, Edit. 1731.] Lord Raymond, who argued the defence, has reported the case at greater length.

Yours, &c. T. F. M.

of shooting by the Duke of Shoreditch, A.D. 1583. Collier's Shakspeare, vol. iv. p. 406. Henry IV. part 2nd, in text and note.

* A remembrance of the worthy show

SOME REMARKS ON A NEGLECTED FACT IN BRITISH HISTORY.

IT is surprising how monstrous a misconception generally prevails respecting the true descent of the mass of what is now called the English people, and still more so that it is owing to the misapplication of learning and speculative ingenuity that the error has continued to preserve its deplorable vitality to the present time. But even the most plausible inferences will not protect premises which have no foundation in fact, and on this subject, if we acquiesce in the rejection of all historical testimony, yet the false theory to which I allude can afford no satisfactory explanation of any of the appearances either on the surface or in the interior of the Anglo-Saxon political or social structure, both of which, under such a view, present nothing but unintelligible anomalies. For not only does it post-date the English *origines* and dry up the springs of our early history, the merits and interest of which have been assigned to a race of strangers, but it leaves facts otherwise admitting of the clearest elucidation totally inexplicable. It disentitles the Britons of Imperial Rome to the sympathies of the present race of Englishmen; it asserts that the arts and civilisation which the dominion of the mistress of the world imposed upon its subject and pupil, have conferred no derivative benefit upon ourselves, between whom and the immortal city it leaves a blank without connexion or transition. Provincial Britain thus becomes a lost nation, and five centuries of historical association and its consequences are divorced from our annals.

But the great fact of the source of our nation, if accurately and correctly evolved, has (independently of the more obvious interest attached to any section of the physical history of man) the higher value of supplying a just and complete theory of the causes of all those incidents of the Anglo-Saxon organisation to which I have before alluded.

The incidents which I mean have no parallel in the primitive states of Germany, but are eminent peculiarities by which Ante-Norman England

(considered as a Germanic colony) is distinguished from the continental fatherland. These I will shortly enumerate, and in referring them to their real derivation, I shall at the same time, I think, exhibit the general origin of our nation in its true light and colours.

The leading peculiarity is comprised in the circumstance that, under the Anglo-Saxon dynasties there was found a subject population which was not, at the same time, servile,—men possessing a freedom of person and property, but unprivileged to participate in the political dominion of the country, which was the exclusive privilege of another class. I refer to the distinction of the *thegn* and the *ceorl*.

The other striking incidents which have demanded an explanation without obtaining it consist in the separation of the burgh from the shire,—the remarkable *servitutes* which the Anglo-Saxon law attached to the possession of land, under the name of the *trinoda necessitas*, the approximation of the royal claims to the *jura imperialia*, and lastly, the civilisation which existed in England in the early period of the Heptarchy; and these I will, with the reader's permission, discuss separately.

The fact which I first mentioned, viz. the separation of freemen into two distinct orders, one of which enjoyed political and social privileges, while the other was devoid of them, was not to be found amongst the native Germans*

* We know from Tacitus that the old German society was divided into nobles and freemen (*De M. G.*); but he also shows that its nobility was entirely a personal distinction, giving no preponderance in the government, or in the administration of justice, for the nobles take their part in both by their title of freemen alone. (*Savigny, Geschichte des Römischen rechts*, vol. i. c. 4, § 53.) I refer to Tacitus in proof of German institutions long subsequent to his age; for in that profound writer we find all the principles which have formed the peculiarity of German life. His work "*de moribus*," is the key to all their laws and actions. M. Guizot unhesitatingly expresses his con-

of the fifth and sixth centuries, who are commonly assumed to be *directly* our progenitors. It could not, therefore, have been introduced into Britain by the invaders, in those epochs, as a familiar principle of their own governments; and we are thus compelled to seek for other circumstances if we propose to account for the existence of such an incident during the Anglo-Saxon period; and for this, as well as for the others before enumerated, the commonly-received opinions contain no *rationale* whatever, and must therefore be altogether at fault. But it is the perversion, or rather falsification, to which the primitive facts of our history have been subjected, that has placed this incident in its present position of an inexplicable riddle; for these facts, if fairly represented, or left unencumbered by the crude theorizing under which they have laboured, are fully capable, by an easy induction and the analogy of other nations, of supplying their own solution; and the solution of this phase of Anglo-Saxon polity and society is contained in the fact of a conquest of the Belgic Britons, and an occupation of their soil by a foreign race whose descendants continued to preserve a distinction of caste between themselves and the subject and industrial population of the original natives, and to retain the transmitted privileges which the violence of their ancestors had wrested from their vanquished foes.

These are the acknowledged conditions upon which normally depend the creation and existence of a privileged minority, and without them it is mere trifling to attempt an explanation of

fidence in Tacitus, as an indubitable authority on the subject of the Germans of a later period. He says (*Histoire de la Civilization en France*, Paris, 1829, p. 259, 7^e leçon), "Le fond du livre de Tacite était encore vrai à la fin du IV^e comme à la fin du I^{er} siècle. Rien ne prouve mieux que les récits d'Ammien Marcellin, pur soldat, sans imagination, sans instruction, qui avait fait la guerre contre les Germains, et dont les descriptions simples et brèves coïncident presque partout avec les vives et savantes couleurs de Tacite. Nous pouvons donc même pour l'époque qui nous occupe accorder au tableau des mœurs des Germains une confiance presque entière."

the phenomena either of Anglo-Saxon or any other society. Moreover, finding as we do in the Saxon polity a free class, retaining only the social rights of liberty of person and property, but in all other respects unprivileged, we should be justified at once, upon antecedent grounds, and without entering into the minutiae of particular facts, in taking it for granted that a conquest of the class which I have described was effected at some preceding period; and as it has never been known in the history of mankind that one portion of a tribe, descended from exactly the same stock, inhabiting the same soil, and identical in all other respects, has mastered and controlled its remaining brethren, we should be justified in the further *à priori* conclusion that such conquest was the work of foreign invaders.

If this be a true (as I entertain no doubt it is), British history assumes a position even more interesting than before. For if the *fons et origo* of our present race are to be discovered in an earlier population than the Anglo-Saxon colonies, its antiquity is remitted to an epoch untraceable in the dimness of the past.

I will now proceed to examine the various historical facts which substantiate my assertion.

At the epoch of the original Roman invasion of this island * the Britons of the coast and of a considerable part of

* Cæsar, de B. G. lib. 2, c. 4; Tacit. in vit. Agricola. Pinkerton's "Enquiry," part 2, c. 1. When Cæsar prepared to attack this island he previously sent over Comius, an Atrebatian, i. e. a Belgic Gaul, on a commission to visit the various British states (*civitates*), for the purpose of inducing them to submit peaceably to the Roman power (de B. G. lib. 4, c. 19, 25.) We are not specially told by the great Roman that this Atrebas understood the Belgic British tongue, or that he had acquired that knowledge as a learned accomplishment; and the reason of this silence is that he was dispatched as a commissioner to a kindred race of men who naturally spoke the same language as himself. If the Britons whom Cæsar affected to gain over to his dominion had been Celts, he might as judiciously have commissioned an Arab of the desert to interpret his proposals and negotiate his objects amongst our barbarian ancestors.

the interior were Belgæ, and consequently of the Teutonic, not of the Celtic race.

Tacitus concurs with Cæsar in this averment, and attributes the Britanni, from personal knowledge, to the general Germanic people. They describe the Celtic tribes of the island as an aboriginal and savage race, which had been compelled by the Belgæ to retire into the far interior. To evidence so clear and irrefragable as this, which is afforded by these two great historians, it is worse than childish or impotent to offer an objection; and we must therefore, in obedience to the dictates of reason, believe that the Teutonic race inhabited Britain at the æra of the first Roman invasion. This is certain. The date of the original Belgic settlement here it is useless to discuss, and, after all, would be irrelevant to the present subject.

The extent of territory occupied by the Belgic natives is thus described by one of the shrewdest and most accurate antiquaries which this country has produced. "Towards the north, if I mistake not, the Belgæ extended to the Humber, as to the Severn on the west. Mr. Whitaker opposes this, and almost confines them to the south of the Thames, because, says he, Cæsar places them in the maritime parts. Strange that Mr. W. forgot that England has maritime parts on the east, as well as on the south, and that the east parts were more opposite to the Belgic coast of the continent than the south! As all allow the country south of the Thames and west to the mouth of the Severn, and Devonshire, to have been in the hands of the Belgæ, I shall not examine Mr. Whitaker's revelations as to their progress in this quarter, &c.

* * * Upon the whole, the Cumri were apparently confined to the west of Britain, and that part between the walls. The south and east were held by Belgæ, and perhaps other Germans, long before Cæsar's time. Nay, even in the parts still inhabited by Celts, the Germans had no doubt many settlements," &c.*

The facts of the Roman conquest are well known.† When Britain became a

province of the empire the petty distinction of tribes died away amongst the Belgic inhabitants, who had been the first to experience the heavy hand of Rome, and the population merged into one socialized mass.

Their conquerors covered the land with cities and municipia, most of which, in the succession of ages, have survived, in different degrees of vitality, and under varied aspects, to the present time; and, under these auspices, civilization made gigantic strides through the island.‡ Up to the year 407 the Britons had been carefully guarded by a foreign army of occupation, but in that year occurred the rebellion of Constantine, who, having assumed the purple as the emperor of Britain and the West, drew over with him into Spain the troops which had been quartered in Britain.§

The nations thus found themselves virtually without masters, and availing themselves of the opportunity,|| they expelled the Roman magistrates. This act was accomplished by the cities, and two years afterwards the independence of the country under their government was formally recognized by the emperor Honorius.

The Belgic Britons again became the rulers of their country.

These burghal republics shortly afterwards gave way to petty monarchies, and, according to the testimony

† Ibid. p. 35.

§ Zozimus, lib. 6.

|| Zozimus, *ibid.*; Lingard, vol. i. p. 56, 57. M. Thierry says (*Histoire de la Conquête d'Angleterre*), "After the retreat of the legions recalled for the defence of Rome against the invasion of the Goths, the Britons ceased to acknowledge the authority of the foreign governors who ruled their provinces and towns. The form, and even the name of those administrations perished, and the authority of the ancient chiefs of tribes, formerly abolished by the Romans, arose again in their stead." This is so improbable that we might fairly hesitate in believing such to have been the fact, even if there did exist any historical authority tending to that presumption; but when we turn to M. Thierry's note and find the reference to Zozimus only, we know then that there has been, if not a wilful deception, yet undoubtedly a gross carelessness in an historian asserting as a fact that which his own authority expressly contradicts.

* Pinkerton's *Enquiry*, *ibid.*

† Lingard, vol. i. pp. 33, 34, edit. 1844.

of Procopius and Saint Jerome, the land swarmed with *Tupavvoi*, or *reguli*, who had usurped over the municipal authorities the dominion of the cities.

This possession of relative freedom under her own magistrates or kings, civilised Britain was fated to enjoy for less than half a century. The raids of the northern savages who invaded the island, coupled with the treachery (as tradition said) of the German allies, eventually crushed the Belgic nation in Britain; but our forefathers continued the struggle against their ferocious opponents until the year 547,* when Ida landed between the Tees and the Tyne, and the whole of Britain (with the exception of the Celtic parts) fell under a new yoke.

At this point commences the important consideration of the fate of the Romanised Britons. On the back of the Celtic theory, which we have referred to before, there grew another error of even greater magnitude. The reader well knows the vulgar opinion which maintains that the German tribes, by the expulsion or extermination of the Belgic natives, made Britain a *tabula rasa* for the impression of their language, their laws, their institutions, and (shall I say it?) their civilisation. The basis of this opinion (and upon the truth or falsehood of which it really stands or falls) is the hypothesis of the Celtic descent of *all* the Britons. This unwarranted assumption or rather contradiction of history has been already disposed of, and the theory, therefore, has been refuted along with it; but the general reception which it has obtained, demands at our hands a more particular and scrutinizing examination than its claim to plausibility would deserve. The last mentioned error originated thus. The ignorance or idleness of our early antiquaries led them to overlook, and afterwards to deny, the existence of the Roman vestiges which have survived in our municipal constitution. They then asserted (and justly so,) that if the original inhabitants had been suffered by the Germanic victors to exist, or remain in their old seats, some of the usages and formulæ which they had derived from their Roman masters must have descended to ourselves, but no such

Romanisms have we ever found; and it therefore follows that the original inhabitants were not suffered to remain, but were either exterminated or expelled. Reasoning in a circle next came to their assistance, and they explained their theory of destruction by the absence of Romanisms, and accounted for the supposed absence of the latter by the theory of destruction, thus illustrating the axiom that the absurd can only be proved by the false.

But were the conquerors either able or willing to wipe from the face of the earth the surviving inhabitants of the country which they had subdued?

Let us first consider whether they could have so done if the *animus* had prompted them to such an act. I must, however, premise that as a fact, the extermination of a popular and civilized race (as the Belgic Britons undoubtedly were,) by a few hordes of marauders, would stand alone in history, and the proof required to establish it should be of the most stringent and conclusive kind.

The proportion of numbers between the invaded nation and its foes is most important in affording an inference which will help us in the attainment of truth. The long protracted struggle of the Britons speaks decisively for the existence of a teeming population which could support so constant a draft of its strongest and most youthful members without exhaustion. The general scene of battle was the tableland of Britain, (for I leave the Celts out of the question,) and there small bands of natives dependant solely on their strength and prowess, with no advantage of mountain or crag, could not have endured the shock of their enemies for more than a fractional period of time.

In the opinion of Pinkerton the Belgæ in Britain, at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasions, amounted to three millions, but the conquerors do not appear to have exceeded a hundred thousand.† The latter, I think, is even too exorbitant a calculation; for the band of Clovis‡ which founded a greater

* Chron. Sax.

† Pinkerton's Enquiry, part 2, c. i.

‡ Guizot's Histoire de la Civilization, huitième leçon. "L'invasion ou pour mieux dire les invasions étaient des événements essentiellement partiels, locaux,

kingdom than any of the heptarchy, mustered at its maximum not more than six thousand, and allowing a much larger proportion for the army of each invader, Jute, Saxon, or Angle, the amount would fall far below the reckoning of Pinkerton. At all events it is manifest that the numerical strength of the invaders was sufficient to provide masters only to the conquered race, not colonizers and exclusive inhabitants. So much for the theory of extermination which Gibbon pronounced "an unnatural supposition," at the same time that he actually adopted the tenets of its supporters.*

When the utter impracticability of such a massacre has been shewn, it may appear superfluous to discuss whether the supposed perpetrators could have had any wish or motive which might have led them to such an act. But a few words, perhaps, even upon this may not be out of place. The arts and civilization of Rome, with which the barbarians found the natives of Britain imbued, by an easy appeal to their sensual wants and desires, created a guarantee for the safety of the conquered, to which the mere feelings of pity or humanity might never have prompted the conquerors. The natives were spared that their industrial and artistic habits might minister to the comfort and luxury of their masters.

The circumstances of the Germanic occupation may be further and, perhaps, more clearly illustrated by the ascertained facts of the Danish conquest of Anglo-Saxon Britain, and particularly in the instance of those countries which formed and received the name of the Denalage. To take Northumberland for an example. The Danes partitioned the land amongst themselves, and usurped the whole political government; but they left the bulk of the English population, although impoverished and oppressed, still personally free.† The Danes were

momentaires. Une bande arrivait en general très peu nombreux, les plus puissantes, celles qui ont fondé des royaumes, les bandes de Clovis, par exemple, n'étaient guère que de 5 à 6000 hommes, la nation entière des Bourguignons ne dépassait pas 60,000 hommes."

* Gibbon's Hist. vol. VI. c. 396.

† Chron. Sax. A.D. 886, (Ingram's

a victorious army which, after the conquest of the fair counties of England, became proprietors and cultivators of the soil, and abandoned the toils of war for the securer labours of agriculture. They did not re-people the country which they had seized, nor has any one been bold or absurd enough to say so. But the assertion or the supposition would not be more preposterous in this case than in that of the Belgic Britons. Reason and facts can justify the one as little as the other. The Danes became the aristocracy and political masters of the Denalage, and their case and that of the original Angles or Saxons are analogous.

I will now consider what were the general formation and conduct of the warlike expeditions of Germany, whether their end was the inducement of temporary plunder or permanent conquest; for as we have no really historical record of the Anglo-Saxon invasions, our only means of obtaining a knowledge or correct conception of them will be by a reference to some general principle. And here a passage in the truthful annals of Cæsar steps in, and answers our question in a manner which not merely depicts the warlike spirit which possessed the Germans, but also shews the leading and settled principle upon which an invading army was organized and conducted.

"Ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit se ducem fore, qui sequi velint profiteantur; consurgunt ii, qui et causam et honorem probant, secumque auxilium pollicentur; atque ab multitudine conlaudantur; qui ex eis secuti non sunt in desertorum ac proditorum numero ducuntur, omniumque eis rerum postea fides derogatur."‡

We have here the preliminary scene of every accredited invasion of Britain by the Anglo-Saxon bands. If for the common term "*princeps*" we substitute the name of Hengest or Ælla, of Cerdic or Ida, we have instead of general formula, as at first, a particular

edit.) "And thy ylcan geare Healfdane Northanhymbra lond gedælde that hie siththan ergende and heora tilgende wæron."

‡ Cæsar de B. G. lit. 6, c. 23.

description of an individual fact. Deep, in the words of Cæsar, lie the motives and means by which all the Germanic conquests were actuated and effected. I now allude to that principle which we first see described in the pages of Cæsar and Tacitus, and afterwards find in all its surprising action and development in the history of Europe, the primitive German vassalage,* the *comitatus* of Tacitus, such a service as the German esteemed more honourable than an isolated freedom, and probably for the following reasons. The friendship which the close association of men in a warlike and unsettled state of society engendered, liberalized or softened those elements of servitude which in another age and under other conditions would have by necessity brought with them a greater or less approach to degradation. This service, therefore, containing a profound and honourable feeling as its principal ingredient, presented naught irreconcilable to the German mind, though so great a devotee of freedom and its privileges.†

The attachment of the chieftain was paralleled by the gratitude of the follower, and both feelings exalted the service in the estimation of their countrymen.‡ In return for the

pleasures of the meadhall of his patron, the thegn (or *comes*) pledged the aid of his right arm in war. Even in peace his domestic services were required or accepted, for the Teutonic genius saw no disparagement in personal attendance or companionship on other and less exacting occasions, besides those of war.

This institution § astonished the most philosophic historian of Rome, who did not consider the benefits which its system of mutual assistance and protection provided in a semi-barbarous state of society, nor with his warped southern feelings could understand the sentiment of personal devotion which swayed the heart of a German vassal. But what more especially concerns our present subject is, that it was an institution peculiarly adapted to conquest and personal aggrandizement in war. We find its marks indelibly impressed in the constitution of every portion of the empire to which the Germanic conquests extended.

We may securely assume, (unless this country be the only exception), that the invasions of Britain, like all other Germanic invasions, were not the corporate act of a nation warring agreeably to the practice of civilization, but the voluntary and isolated expeditions of chieftains and their *comites* or thegns, such as the quotation from Cæsar describes.

When society was re-organized in Britain under the Anglo-Saxon kings, we find it divided into the ranks (I speak of freemen,) of the *thegn* or gentleman, and the *ceorl* or the ignoble man.

But whence arose this peculiar employment of the former term in this

* Vide the article on the Anglo-Saxon feodality in the number for October last.

† The word "*thegn*," which was applied to the vassal, expressed to the Anglo-Saxon mind an *eminent* service. (See the use of the word amongst the poets, Cædmon particularly.) It also expressed a warlike service. (See the poem on the endowments and pursuits of men, Thorpe, Cod. Exon. p. 297—8.)

Sum bith at thearfe,
thryst hydigra
thegn mid his theodne.

‡ The institution of vassalage is a frequent subject of reference in Anglo-Saxon poems, and always in terms of partiality or reverence. (Vide the Wanderer, Thorpe's Cod. Exon. p. 288, the Legend of St. Guthlac, *ibid.* p. 182, 183, 184, the Exile's Complaint, *ibid.* p. 41, 42, 43, 44; the allusions in Beowulf, and the historical illustrations in the poem of Byrthnoth.) The mutual attachment which the poets commemorate, would appear to a modern too extravagant for credence if it were not supported by the best testi-

mony. Extremes met in an age of discord and enmity; the loves of these men were as firm as their ire, and the adherence of friends formed the strength of a chief, and the safeguard of the thegn. This was also the age of the romantic friendship of the sworn brotherhood, which, in its tie as binding as that of vassalage, surpassed the natural obligation of kindred. (See a remarkable and beautiful passage in the Fragment, in the Cod. Exon. p. 473, 479.)

§ "*Nec rubor inter comites aspici*," says Tacitus, (*de M. G. c.* 13.)

country? The philologist knows that thegn and minister are equivalent words, and thus finds by an apparent inconsistency that the distinctive appellation of the dominant race was one which unequivocally denoted service, and not aristocratic power as he might more readily expect. But in reality the victorious German adhering to his name of vassal, transmitted it to his descendants, that they might bear it in perpetual remembrance of the conditions on which their rank reposed, and under which it was obtained.

All the members of the original invading hordes were thegns; each humble member of an expedition had become the *comes* of an *eorl*, or perhaps a freeman, whose bravery was his distinction; and they in turn had embraced the same relative obligation* and ministry towards the *dux* of the general army. We can no longer be astonished that the name of thegn, in other respects so endeared and elevating to the German mind, became in the estimation of an Anglo-Saxon the more ennobled, as it designated his own triumphant race; for the Britons, though speaking the language of their origin, had become so wholly Romanized, that the primitive habit or institution to which the word refers, was as repugnant to their own as to the purely Roman modes of thinking.

The invaders were composed of nobles and ordinary freemen; the former in their descendants retained their old nobility under the vernacular name of *eorls*, and the latter, though ignoble in the land of their fathers, became the gentlemen of the country, which their swords had won. This is not a rash and improbable assertion; a conquest recent or remote has ever been the condition of gentility. The ignoble foreigner who has set his foot on the necks of a vanquished nation, bequeaths to his offspring the same rights which his own strong arm enabled him to acquire and exert.

Thierry observes on the conquest of Neustria by the Normans. "In Normandy, the mere appellation of Norman was at first a title of nobility;

it was the sign of liberty and power—of the right to levy imposts on the townspeople and the serfs of the country."

The same circumstances attend the conquest of England by the same Norman race. Along with the barons of Scandinavian descent came men without family or transmitted honours. To some of these their personal peculiarities or reckless courage, and to others their former humble occupation, had supplied the deficient name.† It was not the Maundeville, the Omfreville, the Bagot, the Talbot, and the Lacy that came alone, but the low adventurers, *Æil de bœuf*, *Front de bœuf*, *Longue espée*, *Guillaume le charretier*, and *Hugues le Tailleur*, also lorded it over the discomfited English with the arrogance of Norman chevaliers. The privileges of conquest had ennobled the *canaille* of Normandy and Flanders.

At a period succeeding the Anglo-Saxon conquest we find Britain converted into Engaland—the land of the Angles, the predominating tribe of the invaders. The ancient name of the island had fallen with its old inhabitants, and its new possessors had given it a designation derived from themselves, and justly so, as the disposal and the property of the country were held fast in their hands. So Gaul became the land of the Franks or the Burgundians, northern Italy of the Lombards, and Neustria of the Normans. In all these and other instances which might be related, the new appellation arose not from the depopulation or banishment of the old inhabitants, but because the dominion of the country had passed away to another race of men, who had become the political nation; whilst the former, taking the station of subjects, appeared thenceforward as the agricultural labourers of the country, or the inferior burghers of the towns and cities. The word *Bret*, or *Briton*, however still lingered, in some sort of application to the country, for the appellation of *Bretwalda* was probably not invented, but only retained and employed by the conquerors.

We have seen that the distinction of Anglo-Saxon society into the privileged

* Vide the article on the Development of the Ealdordom in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1844.

† Thierry's *Histoire de la Conquête*, liv. 4.

and the unprivileged, was in reality a distinction of caste, and was the work of a foreign conquest. To complete this part of our subject it now remains to consider the nature of the privileges which belonged to the supreme class; for the conquerors, to perpetuate their usurpation on the natural rights of the vanquished, transmitted to their own descendants not only the possessions, but the intangible and equally valuable rights which they had acquired or assumed.

The leading privilege personally appendant to the caste of thegns was the right of attending the public councils, whether they were the general political assemblies of the nation, which decided on war or peace, or the more limited judicial meetings of their own districts, which adjudicated on the affairs of individuals.

In ancient Germany this right was not the exclusive possession of any one order of men, but belonged equally to all freemen, who thus had not only an interest but a voice in all the transactions of his country. How then did it come to pass that this right, as we find it in England amongst the kindred race of Anglo-Saxons, is not the property of all, but of a section of society only? It happened thus; the men who invaded our country and occupied its soil, brought with them all their rights as German freemen, and each man when settled in his new country did not abandon, but, on the contrary, carefully preserved them. A natural jealousy or a still more natural fear for his own security, would forbid him to impart them to men whom he had subjugated. This great right, therefore, which had belonged to all *boni homines* in Germany,* became in Britain an aristocratic privilege in the hands of a minority. The constitution of the Anglo-Saxon witenagemot is known to all. None but the eorls and thegns of the kingdom could sit in that assembly.† The eorls

were never an estate in England as the bonder in Norway or Sweden, who never lost by a conquest and its consequences the liberty which their forefathers held in the days of Tacitus.‡

The right of the thegns§ to be the *scabini* of England is not so generally known, and therefore deserves some detail of observation. The *scyrgemot* was composed of all the thegns of the country, who were summoned for such purpose according to due form and ceremony, and in the times of which we have precise information this attendance was even compulsory.¶ The court was presided over by the ealdorman; it was not, however, that officer, but the thegns of the county, as the *scabini* or judges, who determined the matters submitted for adjudication. They were known to the Anglo-Saxons¶ as *witan deman*, or *scyrmén*. The right of judicature itself was called *thegnscype*, and by a later but apparently a correct compiler the *dignitas judicandi*, and it could be forfeited for an ignorant or dishonest decision.**

‡ Laing's Journal of a residence in Norway, Lond. 1836, p. 203, 369.

§ Savigny, vol. i. c. 4, p. 72.

¶ Athelstan's laws, c. 20.

¶ The first appellation, which is highly curious, as shewing the primitive identity between the legislator and the judge, is to be found (under this application) in two records of proceedings before the county court, preserved in the Textus Roffensis, (Hickes's Thesaurus Ling. Vett. Sept. vol. ii. p. 43.) "Rad tha innan tha land mid thæm wife butan witenadome," also *ibid.* p. 59.) For "deman," see Hlothære and Eadric's laws, (Cantware deman) and Ine's laws, (c. be rhites bene,) for "scyrmén oththe othre deman." In Burgundy, the *Scabini* were called "*judices deputati*." (Savigny, vol. i. c. 4, § 73.)

** Laws of Eadgar, c. 3, and Cnut, c. 14. "Se dema se othrum on woh gedeme gesylle thæm cynges 120 scil, tobote, buton hemid athe gecythan durre thæt be hit na rihtor ne cuthe and tholige à his thegnscipes butan heeft æt thæm cynges gebicge swa he him gethæfian wille and amanige thære scyrebiscop tha bote to thæs cynges handa." That the thegnship here referred to is only the right of assisting at the county court amongst the *scabini* of the shire, is shewn by one of the laws in the collection pass-

* Savigny's Geschichte des Römischen rechts, vol. i. c. 4.

† E. g. vide Chron. Sax. A.D. 1036. "And sone æfter his forsithe, wæs ealra witenagemot on Oxnaforð, and Leofric eorl, and mast ealle tha thegenas benorthan Temese and tha lithmen on Lundene gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla-landes him."

But there was another incident to the rank of a thegn, which apparently accrued in Britain after the institution of royalty.* It is demonstrable, that for a certain period none but a thegn (i. e. one of the race of conquerors,) could hold an office of honour near the person of the king. In the course of time, when the two nations had to all appearance coalesced into one, the ceorl or conquered native was occasionally admitted to such an employment, and the circumstance of his holding it equalized him with the descendants of the conquerors of his forefathers, and being thus ennobled he took his place in the privileged order. The distinction of caste gradually became converted into the less offensive distinction of rank, which, though perpetually annexed to the issue of the conquerors, could thus be conferred by royal favour upon the old race of Britons, when the services of the latter were deemed to deserve it.

When the distinction of rank was become the predominating or exclusive sign of the class, the gift of such rank raised the Belgic ceorl to the seat of his former masters, nor were such instances in reality so rare as we might at the first glance be tempted to imagine.

Such was one portion of the Anglo-Saxon organization, and it continued intact until the arrival of the Normans, when, in their turn the ceorl and the thegn who traced their descent from the followers of Hengest or of Cerdic, were expelled from the lands which the sword of their fathers had won; and by the power of retributive justice were levelled to the position of their former subjects, the Belgic Britons.

In the above observations, I trust I have placed in a tolerably clear light the interesting fact of the general origin

of our present population, by means not only of the direct and positive testimonies of Cæsar and Tacitus, but also by the less obvious but equally cogent proof which is afforded by an analysis of the circumstances attending that incident of the Anglo-Saxon organization which has been the subject of this paper. The origin of the misconception which has prevailed in reference to this fact may be traced to the Anglo-Saxons themselves, who, when the conquests were forgotten, appear to have been deceived in this respect by the homogeneous character of the nation, which was owing to the identity of the remote origin of the two castes, as we have already seen. But, however the Anglo-Saxon speculator who lived in the days of Ethelbert or Ine might account with satisfaction to himself for the general political system of England and the classification of its people, by referring the causes of both to events which had passed before his own eyes in the internal wars of his country, no excuse can shield the modern student, who, with all those advantages of general learning which are peculiar to his age, persists in the belief and support of an opinion, which fact and analogy alike condemn.

Doctors' Commons.

H. C. C.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

THE modern school of antiquaries has become sufficiently wise, on the whole, to perceive the futility of the curious theories and ingenious hypotheses in which their forefathers were wont to delight, and to conclude that they are in general mere waste of time and paper. This applies to small things as well as great; and the inevitable risk of error incurred in forming conjectural explanations was never more fully exemplified than with respect to the Pavement Tiles engraved in your June number. The rival and incompatible claims which had been made for them were there noticed, and it was also remarked that their real birthplace might be different to any yet named. This I am now able to show more decidedly, and not only to prove that they were not made for the priory of Malvern, or the abbeys

ing under the name of Henry the First, and where the Anglo-Saxon enactment is repeated, nearly in the same words, with the exception of *dignitas judicandi* being substituted for the native expression.

* The following passage which occurs in the *Judicia Civit. Lond.* will bear this construction. "And gif ceorl, getheah that he hæfle fulllice fif hyda agenes landes, cirecan and kycenan, bellbus and burhgeat setl, and *sunder note* on cynges healle, thonne wæs hethanan forth thegen rihtes weorthe."

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2 K

of Malmesbury or Evesham, but that they were actually made for the abbey of Bristol.

The initials J. N. and R. E. are those of John Newland and Robert Elyot, two successive abbats of that monastery. Of the former the following account is given by Anthony à Wood in his *Fasti Oxonienses*:

"This year [1502] one JOHN NEWLAND, a Black or regular canon of the order of S. Augustin, supplicated for a degree in divinity; but whether granted, the record, which is very imperfect (or not at all), tells us not. This is the same John Newland who was born at Newland, in the forest of Deane, in Gloucestershire, and was commonly called and written John Nailheart *alias* Newland. He was the last abbot saving one* of the monastery of S. Austin at Bristol, in which monastery, as also in the church belonging thereto, he expended much money in building and adorning. He was called *the good abbot*, being a person solely given up to religion and almsdeeds; and after he had ruled 33 years or thereabouts, he gave way to fate in a good old age, and was buried on the south side of the choir of the church of S. Austin, now the cath. church of Bristol. Over his grave is his *statua in pontificalia*, graven or carved out from stone, lying on the back, with a crosier in his hand, and mitre on his head. His arms do now, or did lately, continue in the church and other buildings of that monastery, which are, a man's heart pierced thro' from top to bottom with three nails, which is as 'twere a rebus for Nailheart."

To this notice Bishop Kennett has appended a note, stating that John Newland was elected abbat on the 6th April, 1481, and died on the 2nd June, 1515: and that he wrote a history in Latin of the Berkeley family, commencing with Robert Fitz-Harding in the reign of Henry II. and continued down to the time of William Marquess of Berkeley in 5 Hen. VII. which is within two years of the author's death. This manuscript was preserved at Berkeley Castle, and was incorporated by Mr. John Smyth, of Nibley, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys*† (which were

partly published by the late Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A.)

Mr. Britton† states that this chronicle also records the principal annals of the church of Bristol. Browne Willis discovered that Newland was employed in several embassies by Henry the Seventh. In 1486 he entertained that monarch within the walls of his abbey. From a roll of accounts relating to the year 1491-2,‡ it appears that Newland, together with his post of abbat, exercised the functions of treasurer and cellarer; whilst Robert Elyot, his future successor, was then kitchenier and hostiller.

Mr. Way in his remarks on the Malvern tiles in your Magazine for July 1844, p. 30, suggested that the birthplace of this abbat was Newland, a hamlet of the parish of Great Malvern, and remarked that the name of Nailheart is still known in that neighbourhood. Wood, however, it will be perceived speaks positively of the Gloucestershire Newland being his birthplace: but may be wrong.

The sepulchral effigy of abbat Newland mentioned by Wood stands in a recessed arch in the south wall of the choir. Two angels at his feet support a shield, carved with his rebus, as on the tiles, a heart pierced with three nails. Three of the bells of the cathedral of Bristol are of the time of abbat Newland, and bear his initials J. N.§

Robert Elyot, the successor of Newland, was elected abbat on the 7th or

the hands of the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell, co. Glouc. he most generously presented it (circ. 1835,) to the Library of the College of Arms, with a particular request that it should be open to the inspection of every Gloucestershire gentleman, and with a view that others to whom it might be interesting might have an opportunity of consulting it. One copy of this original is in the hands of the Earl of Fitz-Hardinge at Berkeley Castle, and another in the library of Smythe Owen, esq. a descendant from the author, at Condover Hall, Shropshire. The "Abstracts and Extracts" of the three manuscripts, as published by Fosbroke, are but a sample of the very rich and interesting stores of genealogical and historical information which they contain.

† History of Bristol Cathedral, p. 16.

‡ Britton, p. 17.

§ Barrett, p. 292.

* There were really four abbats after him.

† There are three manuscript copies extant of this work; one (the original) having by a legacy of the Rev. Peter Veel, a descendant of Mr. Smyth, come into

27th of September, 1515, and continued in office for about ten years.*

The gate-house which now stands over the Norman archway in the Palace Green at Bristol was erected by these two abbats. On the side next the Green† are four statues of founders, holding their charters; and on the inner side,‡ beneath two mutilated statues (probably of saints), are those of the two abbats themselves. They are identified by armorial shields placed below them,§ which are the same as those represented on the tiles engraved in your June Magazine. And it appears that some of the tiles were formerly, if not now, to be seen in Bristol cathedral; for Barrett says—

“On the floor of the cathedral are a great many square bricks, with the initials R. E. for this abbot's name; also shields of arms with the same initials, which are Argent, on a chief gules two mullets of the first.”

The first shield on the set of four tiles is therefore the coat of Berkeley, the hereditary patrons of the abbey of Bristol. The second is the coat, or device, of abbat John Newland *alias* Nailheart. The third is the family coat of Elyot, on a chief two mullets. The fourth is the device of Robert Elyot, formed of a saltire cross with the two mullets, and the initials *r e.* which initials, in capitals, are again placed at the corner of the tiles. The roses accompanying these letters appear also to have been assumed with some purpose, as the Abbey Gate-house is ornamented with several roses carved in stone. This rose was probably intended for the royal badge, as one larger than the rest, placed in the centre, is ensigned with a crown. There are some other armorial coats on the same Gateway, which I would invite the Bristol antiquaries to explain, as I do not find them described in the works to which I have referred.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

* Barrett's History of Bristol, p. 269.

† Represented in Barrett's History, p. 286; and in Seyer's History, p. 215.

‡ Represented in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iii.

§ I am informed that the shields with initials are not there now. The only coats are those of Elyot and Berkeley, and only one of the former.

MR. URBAN,

June 28.

WILL you oblige me by inserting the following sentences and phrases to which I should like to receive explanations from any one able to give me grammatical reasons for some sentences which to me appear ungrammatical, but which, however, are used in writing or conversation.

1. Is not Pope wrong in this line—

“Let man discover; let not *her* display,
But yield her charms of mind with sweet delay.”

Should not it have been *she*, and not *her*? It appears to me that *her* stands very improperly in the place of its nominative *she*—*her*, as an accusative, can it govern the verb *display*?

2. How can this sentence be analysed grammatically?—“Your *father's* being appointed as rector has caused universal pleasure.” This phrase is heard often; I should like to know how a child parsing would have that *father's* explained and elucidated to him.

3. What reasons can be given for using *them* in lieu of *they* in these sentences: “What makes *them* ring the bells?” “What makes *them* do that?”

4. Does the German rule of the verb “to be” governing two nominatives hold good, as a universal rule, also in English? To the question, “Who is there?” no other answer can be given than “It is *I*,” and still, I believe, you hear often “It is *me*.”

5. Is this phrase correct, “*He wrote to William before I*,” or should it be “*before me*.” I fancy the former to be the only correct way, because certainly the last is at best ambiguous; if translated into any foreign tongue it might be understood to mean “before me, *i. e.* in my presence,” and might be so translated. To me translation has often appeared a good touchstone in cases independent of idioms.

6. “He is taller than *I*”—not “than *me*.” Is this phrase correct?

7. “*Conceive us* going every evening to the theatre,” or should it be “*Conceive we* going every evening to the theatre?”

Yours, &c. “A FOREIGNER.”

ANSWERS TO THE PRECEDING.

1. “Let not *her* display” is right. *Her* is an accusative case governed by the verb *let*, and *display* is in the in-

finitive mood, *to* being dropped by ellipsis, as in "Bid *him* * come hither," "I saw *him* * do it." The third person of the English imperative mood is constructed like the first person plural of the German, as "Lasset uns haben," "Let us * have," "Let *him* * come." "Allow *him to* come," and not like the French "Qu'il vienne," which is elliptical for "Je veux qu'il vienne."

2. "Your father's *being* appointed as rector has caused universal pleasure" is correct. *Father's* is the possessive case of the abstract noun *being*. We have unluckily two kinds of words ending in *ing*, *participles* and verbal *nouns*, the former corrupted from Anglo-Saxon participles ending in *ende*, and the latter from Anglo-Saxon verbal nouns ending in *ung*, both *ende* and *ung* having now become *ing*. In the phrase "I like to hear *singing*," *singing* is a noun; in Anglo-Saxon, *singung*. In the sentence "The *singing* bird is dead," *singing* is a participle; in Anglo-Saxon, *singende*. Your father's *being* appointed rector is analytically "your father's *state*," namely, "appointed rector," &c.

3. "What makes them ring the bells?" "What makes them *to* ring the bells?" *them* being the accusative case to *makes*, and *ring* the infinitive mood, per ellipsin, as in No. 1. "Me jubes renovare dolorem," "Thou biddest me * renew my grief."

4. The answer to "Who is there?" is properly "It is *I*," not *me*.

5. "He wrote to William before *I*" would mean "He wrote to William before I wrote to William," and should be "He wrote to William before I did." "He wrote to William before *me*" would rather mean "He wrote to William before he wrote to me." In those two cases *I* and *me* would be severally correct. In the former *I* would be the nominative case to *did*, and in the latter *me* would be governed by the preposition *to*.

6. "He is taller than *I*" is good; "He is taller than *me*" is wrong. *Than*, as can be shown from the Anglo-Saxon, does not govern a following pronoun in any oblique case, but it may be followed by an objective case governed by a foregoing verb or preposition, as, "I like her sister better than *her*," not "*she*," as *her* is governed by the verb *like*.

7. "Conceive us going to the theatre" is elliptic for "Conceive us *to be* going to the theatre," and so is correct, *us* being the accusative case to *conceive*, and *to be going* an infinitive mood.

From our neglect of the Teutonic dialects most of our elementary works on English are very deficient in grammatical analysis. Many of our scholars can analyse a Greek verb or phrase better than an English one.

W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield*.

IT has been truly stated by various writers that a very valuable evidence to Scripture narrative is to be derived from a study of *the fragments of the primitive tongues*. There are few languages in which some word or other may may not be traced in the vocabularies of other nations. We know from Scripture that all the earth once spoke one language, and that language we believe to be either the Hebrew itself, or some earlier language, the parent of the Hebrew. That, I think, is a position few will controvert. How is it, then, that in different parts of the earth numberless languages are discovered, either grammatically or lexically so different? One might have expected to have found more direct traces of the original tongue in most other languages, had not the sacred oracles unfolded to us the designs of Providence as evinced in the Mosaic account of the confusion of tongues and dispersion of mankind. On no other ground could we so satisfactorily account for the endless multiplication of languages, or the separation of the human race; and yet, as if to show that all languages and all nations had one common descent, we find proofs continually occurring of an original affinity. The more we pursue the comparative study of language the more we shall trace the relationship existing between languages, or rather groups of languages, hitherto regarded as distinct, and without any connection or resemblance. What a light has been shed upon this subject by recent investigations! How many nations and tribes, covering vast tracts of territory, separated, perhaps, by seas and mountains, are, in philological language, considered but as one people, seeing

that a careful analysis of their respective languages affords ample proofs of original affinities! It is true that a resemblance of words in different languages may be accidental, or the result of intercourse; but words of simple import, or of daily necessity, if adopted by a variety of nations, afford good philological evidence of similarity of descent. Nay, we find in two families of nations or languages, of totally different character, here and there some traces of a once kindred origin. The Sanscrit and the Hebrew, for instance, seem to have little in common; yet even between these two languages a close and persevering study of the roots of each of them will, I am fully persuaded, bring to light many unlooked for and curious coincidences, such as cannot be accounted for on any other supposition than that the descent of these two races was, at a period however remote, the same. The ancient dialect of the Vedas, and especially that of the three first of these books, is, according to Mr. Colebrooke, extremely difficult and obscure, and is rather to be considered the parent of the more polished and refined idiom, *i. e.* the classical Sanscrit, than the same language properly so termed.* Supposing the earliest period, from which the history of the Hindoos, as deduced entirely from their literature, to be about 22 centuries before the Christian era, one would have expected that some Semitic terms and appellations would be extant in their writings at so early a period. But, though there have been no such names or appellations found in the earliest Sanscrit writings, as far as I know, yet there is the remarkable history of the Flood allegorically represented by the fable of Satyavrata, and the incarnation of Vishnu in the fish Avatar. This, however, may have been borrowed from the ancient historical fragments of the Assyrian or Babylonian history belonging to the Semitic race. The Hindoo fable bears a close resemblance to the story of Xisuthrus and his flood and the fish-god Oannes. Here, therefore, we have two races, Semitic and Indian, both commencing their history with the event of the Deluge, yet their

languages are at this early period totally different. Is this to be accounted for on any other supposition than the miraculous confusion of languages? Yet, though I have said that the languages of the two races were so essentially different, there are some words in common, such as the numeral *six*, for instance, in Sanscrit *shash* (षष्), in Hebrew (שש) *shesh*.

The numeral *one* in Sanscrit is (एक) *eka*; in Hebrew (אחד) *akadu* signifies first; so in Sanscrit *saptan* is seven, while the Hebrew is *sabat*. The Sanscrit word for mother is *ama*, in Hebrew (אם) *em*.

Again, take the Hebrew word for death. In the second chapter of Genesis the curse denounced on our first parent, should he eat of the forbidden fruit, is "מות תמות *mot-tamut*, thou shalt die the death." This awful sentence has left its memorial in succeeding languages, and the word used by the inspired writer has left its vestiges in the following words signifying death:

Hebrew, *mot*.

Sanscrit, (मृति) *mruti*.

Greek, *μωτος*.

Coptic, *mou*.

Chinese, *mo*.

Saxon, *morth*.

Latin, *mors*.

Malay, *maoot*.

Japanese, *moja*, a dead body.

The Tonga, *mate*.

New Zealand, *matu*.

Amhar, *mota*, to die.

Besides these I may add some Celtic dialects, and many modern languages, as retaining this first appellation of death. But let any one carefully examine the earliest languages yet in existence, and he will, though not, perhaps, without great research, in almost every instance discover more or less relationship in all. The miraculous interposition of the Deity is sufficient to account for the phenomenon. Enough of change was superinduced to *compel separations* of the general population. Some might retain their language unchanged, and all might retain indications of a common origin. The task of tracing these fragments of the primitive tongues requires a more extensive knowledge of

* See Dr. Pritchard's *Ethnological Researches*, vol. ii. p. 195.

the numerous languages of the world than I or any other single individual can possibly possess. Yet it is only by each investigator adding his contingent to the general stock that we can hope to succeed in this interesting pursuit.

Should it not be stepping beyond the objects of your Magazine I will avail myself of your permission to pursue this subject.

Yours, &c.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

LADY MARY SIDNEY AND HER WRITINGS.

(Continued from *August*, p. 136.)

Before the year 1595 she appears to have become acquainted with Spenser: as, still sighing for the loss of her brother, she inserted an Elegy on him in the *Astrophel* of that poet, a collection of elegies on Sir Philip Sidney, then published. Probably her

acquaintance with Spenser began much earlier, as many years before he had received encouragement from Sir Philip Sidney.

In allusion to this elegy, Spenser says, in his *Ruins of Time*, addressing the departed hero,—

“ Then will I sing, but who can better sing,
Than thine own sister, peerless lady bright?
Which to thee sings, with deep heart's sorrowing,—
Sorrowing tempered with dear delight,
That her to hear I feel my feeble spright
Robbed of sense and ravished of joy,
A sad joy made of mourning and annoy.”

In the year 1597, her brother, Sir Robert, having been joined with Sir Francis Vere in the command of the English auxiliaries sent to aid Prince Maurice, of Nassau in the Low Countries, against the Spaniards, was desirous to return home. It is well known how rigidly Queen Elizabeth was wont to exact obedience from her subjects, and even her favourites, of whom Sir Robert was one. He appears to have had some difficulty in obtaining this permission. On this occasion, his sister, the Countess, is found kindly exerting herself in his cause. Rowland White, one of the household of the Earl of Pembroke, says, in a letter to Sir Robert, dated Ash Wednesday, 1597, “ My lady Pembroke your sister has written most earnestly once again to my Lord Treasurer to procure your leave to return, and now again there is a new hope the matter may go forward.” In this year also she is addressed by Henry Lock, the poet, in his “ *Sundry Christian Passions*, contained in two hundred sonnets.” To these, he adds, “ *sundry affectionate sonnets of a feeling conscience*,” in which one sonnet is found dedicated to her. This poet, who appears to have received but a small share of poetic inspiration, is only meritorious as having been among the first to adopt divine rather than amatory subjects.

We learn from Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, that she was in the number of Peeresses in 1595 who presented New Year's gifts to the Queen. Her present was ten pounds in gold: the Earl gave twenty. She received from the Queen a gift of gilt plate, nineteen ounces in weight. In 1578 she had made a similar present, and had received in return a gilt pot of 23 oz. weight. It does not speak highly for the refinement of those times, when we see a lady of high rank making a present to the Queen of ten pounds sterling, and the Queen herself receiving it. The gifts appear so equally balanced that most probably neither party was the loser.

A pretty trait of her maternal care is met with in a letter of Rowland White to Sir Robert Sidney, at this period. Her son, Lord Herbert, it appears, was affected with pains in the head. In a letter to Sir Robert, then in Germany, dated 19th January, 1599, White says, “ My Lady Pembroke desires you to send her over some of your excellent tobacco.” He gives the reason for this request in a letter of the 26th January: “ I open a letter from my Lord Herbert to me, who says that he hath a continual pain in his head, and finds no manner of ease but by taking of tobacco. He wills me to commend him to you, and to signify that you cannot send him

a more pleasing gift than excellent tobacco. The like request I make from my Lady Pembroke."

In the latter part of 1599, the Countess was honoured by a visit of Queen Elizabeth, at her residence, either of Ramsbury or Wilton, in Wiltshire, most probably the latter. We find no mention made of this visit in the "Progresses" of that queen, but we learn there that in the beginning of 1600 she was in North Wiltshire. Rowland White says in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, in October, 1599, "Lord Herbert is to have 200 horse sent up by his father to conduct her Majesty's person." This was most probably an escort for the sovereign to the mansion of the Herberts. We are led to conclude that the Queen did visit them shortly before the opening of the year 1600, by the fact that in "Davison's Poetical Rhapsody," published in 1611, there is "a Pastoral Dialogue in praise of Astrea," meaning Elizabeth, "made by the excellent Lady, the Lady Mary, Countess of Pembroke, at the Queen's Majesty's being at her house at — near —." The Queen perhaps entered Wiltshire and visited Wilton the latter part of 1599, and continued her stay in that county till the early part of 1600.

Early in 1601, another bereavement befel this estimable lady. Henry, Earl of Pembroke, died on the 19th January, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, William, then in his twenty-first year. Judging from the character which her husband bears in the page of history, it is highly probable that in his society she enjoyed all the comforts and endearments of the married state. He is mentioned as a friend of religion and a patron of learning, and we may feel assured that, though he was not distinguished by genius so eminent as that possessed by his wife, they shared that happiness which ever flows from the union of similar tastes and sentiments. That he was not deficient of talent is evident from the fact that Queen Elizabeth honoured him with the Garter, and the office of Lord President of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and she is never reproached with having lavished her favours on persons of inferior capacity.

In his will, dated 18th January,

1595, the earl bequeaths to his widow, for her life, the use of 3,000 marks—one thousand in plate, one thousand in jewels, and one thousand in household stuff. His lease of the manor of Iverchurch, or Ivechurch, or Ivyrose, in Wiltshire, he leaves to her, with the exception of the last year. For her life she is to have the manor and park of Devizes. To his second son, Philip, he bequeaths ten thousand marks. To his daughter Anne, he leaves 3,000*l.* to be paid her at the age of twenty-one, or eighteen, if she marries with the consent of her mother, and in case of her death, to her brother, Lord Herbert. With the exception of some small legacies, among which are those to Mouffet and Massinger, above mentioned, he bequeaths the remainder of his large property to William, Lord Herbert, his eldest son. In a codicil to his will, he gives 1,000*l.* additional to his daughter. In it he also revokes an order given in his will that the Countess should find security for the restoration of the money, as he now requires no other than her own good faith. The bequests to her, though by no means ample, were probably sufficient to support her in the retirement in which she afterwards lived.

In her forlorn state of widowhood, as she had before avoided mingling with the gay courtiers of Elizabeth, so she now kept aloof from the intrigues of the sycophantic set that surrounded the irresolute James; but she did not experience that sickening neglect which is too frequently shewn to the unprotected widow. From the king she received some marks of respect, and in the year 1615 he granted to her during her life Houghton Conquest, or Dame Ellensbury Park, called also Ampthill Park, a royal manor in Bedfordshire. Edmund Conquest, the keeper, made over his interest therein to Matthew Lister and Leonard Welsted,* trustees for Mary, Countess of Pembroke. She, holding the manor under the crown, built a splendid mansion there, where she resided occasionally. In Pennant's *Journey from Chester to London*, there is a view of Houghton House, the shell of

* Is this an ancestor of the poet, Leonard Welsted, celebrated in the *Dunciad*?

which only now remains. In the year 1601, the poet Charles Fitzjeffrey addressed her in his collection of Latin Epigrams, published under the title of "*Affaniæ*."

In "*The Progresses of James the First*," we find that in 1603 the Countess with her daughter was present at a festival at Windsor, and had the honour of kissing the hands of Queen Anne of Denmark.

August 29th and 30th of this year the King and Queen were entertained at Wilton, where probably she still resided, as her eldest son the Earl of Pembroke did not marry the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury till the following year. At what period she lost her daughter, Anne, does not appear, but certainly in her widowhood, as we have mentioned that in 1603 she was with her mother at Windsor. We find that she was born before 1595, from the mention of her in the Earl's will at that period. Perhaps, as she was buried at Cambridge, her mother retired thither sometimes to enjoy the society of the learned.

In 1605, her younger son, Philip, being in high favour with King James, was created Earl of Montgomery, and Baron Shirland having been previously knighted and made gentleman of the bedchamber. On the death of his brother in 1630, the titles of Pembroke and Montgomery became united in his person. The declining years of the Countess were, perhaps embittered by the profligate conduct of this son. He appears to have been of a turbulent and unamiable disposition, ever embroiling himself with others, and never retreating with honour. We are told by Chancellor Egerton, in his "*Memoirs of the Peers of the reign of James I.*" that he quarrelled with the Earl of Southampton at rackets, then a fashionable game, and did not act in a very becoming manner. We again find him behaving in a very unmanly way, heaping disgrace on his own noble name, and tarnishing the honour which ought to be the pride of an Englishman. The story is related by the cynical Francis Osborne, in his "*Memoirs of the Reign of King James*." It must be remembered that this writer deals largely in secret history and court scandal, and thus proclaims with double

force the meritorious character of the Countess, in not attempting to bring forward anything to her prejudice. He relates that Philip Herbert tamely submitted to a whipping from Ramsay, a Scotchman, at Croydon races, in the presence of many of the nobility. (This Ramsay was the ruffian who murdered the Earl of Gowrie, and for this eminent service was created Viscount Haddington by King James.) Osborne says, commenting on the disgraceful conduct of Philip Herbert, "His mother tore her hair upon hearing it, who, upon a like opportunity, would have ransomed her own repute, if she had not redeemed her country's. She was sister to that Sir Philip Sidney, to whom he addressed his '*Arcadia*,' and of whom he had no other advantage than what he derived from that partial benevolence of fortune in making him a man, which yet she did in some judgment recompense in beauty, her pen being nothing short of his, as I am ready to attest as far as so inferior a reason may be taken, having seen incomparable letters of hers." Osborne then proceeds to state that the King, imputing the forbearance of Herbert in not chastising his favourite Ramsay to a wish to preserve a good understanding between the English and Scotch parties at court, created him in one day, Knight, Baron, Viscount, and Earl. In this assertion he is incorrect. Philip Herbert never was a Viscount. Some time elapsed between his receiving knighthood and his being made a peer. He was made Earl of Montgomery in 1605, and Mr. More in a letter to Mr. Winwood, dated March 11, 1611, mentions his chastisement at Croydon as something quite recent.

It is to be presumed that the honours heaped upon her unworthy son Philip could have no effect in blinding a woman of the Countess of Pembroke's piety and understanding to the vices which deformed his character, and many bitter pangs doubtless must these reflections have caused her. "His intellect," says Clarendon, "was of no high order, as he pretended to no other qualification than to understand horses and dogs very well." Indeed a great love of these sports seems to have been a common failing of both the brothers, judging from the

lines quoted by Rowland White in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

"The Herberts every Cock-pit daye
Doe carry away
The golde and glory of the daye."

The Earl of Montgomery at last crowned his failings by becoming the tool of the rebels against King Charles the First; "and thus," says Clarendon, "he got into actual rebellion, which he never meant to do." He died in the year 1649. The Countess of Pembroke's eldest son, William Earl of Pembroke, was, on the other hand, a man distinguished by many virtues with but few imperfections; and would thus be a source of comfort to her, and a worthy object of her maternal pride. His virtuous character, as sketched at some length by Clarendon, presents a striking contrast to that of his brother. To the first book of his admirable history we must refer, agreeing with Dr. Johnson,* that "illustrations drawn from a book so easily consulted should be made by reference rather than transcription."

Of the latter years of her life we have but very little information left us. In 1609 she rented Crosby Hall of the Earl of Northampton, and resided there until 1615. John Davies of Hereford, the poet, brother to James Davies, a celebrated writing master of this period, addresses her in his "*Wit's Pilgrimage*," accompanied with a poetical translation of Eight Psalms. In his "*Scourge of Folly*," published in 1611, he addresses her in an epigram, not remarkable for its point, and quaintly signs himself "the Triton of her praise." She appears then to have visited the continent, as mention is made of her in one of Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters, 1616, as being then at Spa in Germany, and drinking the waters there, which had rather injured her health than improved it.

Probably in these her later days, when her thoughts were turned entirely to the confidence which she felt in the revealed truths of religion, she finished and revised her poem, which still exists in manuscript, under the

title of "*The Countess of Pembroke's Passion*." Perhaps also at this period she completed the translation of the Psalms, begun many years before conjointly with her illustrious brother.

On her return from the continent, she resided occasionally at her mansion at Houghton Conquest, and sometimes in London, at her house in Aldersgate Street, which appears to have been situated where Shaftesbury Place now stands. Here she would have the opportunity of living on terms of intimacy with the virtuous Donne, at that time her neighbour, being dean of St. Paul's, who has celebrated her in some commendatory verses on her translation of the Psalms. The last mention we have of her, is in "*The Progresses of James the First*," where we find that he honoured her with a visit at her country mansion at Houghton Conquest, or Amptill Park, in July, 1621.

She died at her residence in Aldersgate Street, September 25, 1621, aged probably 67 years.

Her body was interred in Salisbury Cathedral, by the side of her husband. No monument was raised to her memory, but her name will ever live in her fine epitaph:

"Underneath this marble hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou hast slain another
Wise and fair and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

These lines, though generally assigned to Ben Jonson, are also claimed on very good grounds, for William Browne, the author of "*Britannia's Pastorals*," an elegant poet of that period. In the Lansdowne collection, No. 777, is a volume of his poems in manuscript, and among them is this epitaph. As he was a great favourite with William Earl of Pembroke, it is not improbable that he would thus celebrate the illustrious parent of his worthy patron. In Addison's time, this epitaph was not ascribed to Ben Jonson, but was considered of uncertain authorship. (*Spectator*, No. 323). The above lines have been set to music by Travers: to them were afterwards added the following lines, distorted by over-strained conceits.

2 L.

* Life of Fenton. 1
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

"Marble piles let no man raise
To her fame; for after days
Some kind woman, born as she,
Reading this, like Niobe,
Shall turn statue, and become
Both her mourner and her tomb."

These have also been assigned to Ben Jonson, but more justly to William, Earl of Pembroke, her son, who inherited a portion of his mother poetical genius, and whose initials are attached to the original copy. Perhaps he may have intended them to plead as an apology for his neglect or parsimony in omitting to raise a "marble pile" to her memory.

No will made by her is to be met with; probably, as the bulk of her property would revert to the Crown and the Earl of Pembroke on her death, she made none. She appears not to have left any bequests to the universities or other public institutions. Indeed, it could not be expected that her small income would admit of such beneficence, in addition to the liberality exercised towards her immediate dependants. Similar to her brother in taste and pursuits, she bore a striking resemblance to him in her countenance. Spenser is a witness to this similarity; in his "Colin Clout," he calls her,

"The gentlest Shepherdes that lives this
day, [spright,
And most resembling, both his shape and
Her brother dear."

And indeed the portraits of her present a strong likeness to the features of her brother. She has been represented by her encomiasts as the possessor of great personal beauty; and in all probability there was some ground for these compliments. Granger in his "Biographical History," enumerates several portraits of her,—an engraving by J. De Courbes, one by Simon Pass, 1618, an original by Mark Gerrard, and some engravings of a modern date. In the likeness of her by Mark Gerrard we see a majestic rather than a pleasing expression, but it appears to have been taken at an advanced period of her life, when lapse of time and numerous bereavements had supplanted the bloom and cheerfulness of youth by the wrinkle and more stern expression of

old age. A modern three-quarter portrait engraved by Harding represents her apparently in the prime of life, and with beautiful features. The surly Francis Osborne, who is very slow to commend, even where he can find reason for so doing, is perhaps right in stating that she was considered beautiful "by some," as she seems to have been, like her brother Philip, the possessor of fine rather than beautiful features; which do not always command universal admiration. Her portrait by Simon Pass, published three years before her death, represents the features of an aged lady of a somewhat melancholy expression of countenance.

A short review of her works will be necessary and desirable, that we may form an estimate of her merits as an author.

Of the "Arcadia," to which, if not a joint production of herself and her brother, she can lay some claim as having given it finishing touches, and relieved it of many blemishes, we are justified in pronouncing that it promises to bestow on its author an immortality in the literary annals of this country. That it is by no means so universally perused at this period as it was two centuries since, is attributable rather to a change in the public taste than to any defect in the work itself. In so extensive a volume it is surprising how the interest is maintained throughout, and with how much discrimination the various features of character are developed. Without degenerating into pedantry or affectation, the morals inculcated are of the highest tone, and the sentiments are of the most refined nature. The beauty of the descriptions affords ample testimony of the vigour and fertility of the poet's imagination. It would be presumptuous, knowing as we do that Sir Philip Sidney was an elegant poet, to say that many of the beauties of the "Arcadia" are owing to the assistance which he received from the Countess of Pembroke; but some of them doubtless, in her revision of it, were matured by the conceptions of her well-stored fancy. This work, however, has not escaped the frigid censure of Horace Walpole. In his "Royal and Noble Authors" he styles it "a tedious, lamentable,

pedantic romance." But his dispraise sinks into insignificance when compared with the commendations of such men as Sir William Temple, Heylin the cosmographer, and the poet Cowper, who highly applauds its beauty and morality.

The virtuous Lord Plessis de Mornay was an intimate and dear friend of Sir Philip Sidney, who translated that nobleman's defence of christianity, entitled "The true Use of the Christian Religion." This translation was published in the year 1587, about seven months after the death of Sir Philip. True to the congeniality of taste which had always existed between her and her brother, the Countess had imbibed a love for the works of his illustrious friend, and at Wilton, May 13, 1590, she finished a translation of his work styled, "A Discourse of Life and Death," which was printed in 1592, and again in 1600, with the following title: "A Discourse written in French by Philip de Mornay, done into English by the Countess of Pembroke, printed for W. Ponsonby." The witty Gabriel Harvey, in his "Letter of Notable Contents," 1593, says, speaking of this translation, that it is "a restorative electuary of gems, the author of which I do not expressly name, not because I do not honour her with my heart, but because I would not dishonour her with my pen, who I admire, and cannot blazon enough." Park, in his edition of Lord Orford's "Royal and Noble Authors," considers this translation to have been a joint production of Lady Pembroke and Sir Philip Sidney. It may, indeed, have been suggested to her by him, but it is not probable that she would have usurped the merit of being the sole translator, if she could possibly, in truth, have reminded the world of their mutual affection by proclaiming it as the result of their common labours. A melodious softness and a graceful simplicity characterize her style, and afford additional grounds for a belief that she had a greater share in the composition of the "Arcadia" than has been generally imagined. Lodge, who in his "Portraits" is severe upon her merits as a writer, acknowledges that her prose composition has great merit, and that it is far better than her verse;

"it is more ornamented," he says, "yet more graceful; more metaphorical, yet more simple and intelligible." The extreme beauty of the following extract from the commencement of the work will give evidence of her attainments as a writer of prose composition.

"It seems to me strange, and a thing much to be marvelled, that the labourer, to repose himself, hasteneth, as it were, the course of the sun; that the mariner rows with all his force to attain the port, and with a joyful cry salutes the descried land; that the traveller is never quiet nor content till he be at the end of his voyage; and that we in the meanwhile, tied in this world to a perpetual task, tossed with continual tempests, tired with a rough and cumbersome way, cannot yet see the end of our labour but with grief, nor behold our port but with tears, nor approach our home and quiet abode but with horror and trembling. This life is but a Penelope's web, wherein we are always doing and undoing; a sea open to all winds, which, sometime within, sometime without, never cease to torment us; a weary journey through extreme heats and colds, over high mountains, steep rocks, and thievish deserts: and so we term it in weaving this web, in rowing at this oar, in passing this miserable way! Yet, lo! when death comes to end our work; when she stretcheth out her arms to pull us into port; when, after so many dangerous passages and loathsome lodgings, she would conduct us to our true home and resting-place; instead of rejoicing at the end of our labour, of taking our comfort at the sight of our land, of singing at the approach of our happy mansion, we would fain (who would believe it?) retake our work in hand, we would again hoist sail to the wind, and willingly undertake our journey anew. No more *then* remember we our pains; our shipwrecks and dangers are forgotten: we fear no more the travels and the thieves."

It is worthy of remark, that the personification of death (*now* styled the "*king* of terrors") as a female in this passage evinces a highly classical taste.

H. T. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Lewes, July 16.*

WHENEVER for the first time I visit any old parish church, one of the principal objects of my curiosity is the

chapel so frequently occurring at the east end of the south aisle, the architecture of which is generally more modern than that of the remainder of the fabric, belonging, in perhaps a majority of instances, to the fifteenth century.

An interesting specimen of this adjunct is to be found at HORSMONDEN, co. Kent. Too often there remains no carved stone in the walls, no painted escutcheon in the windows, much less any inscription, to indicate the pious founder; but in this instance there is on the separating oak screen the following legend:

Orate pro bono aestatu alectie campeon.

In the 16th century the Campions had a seat at Combwell, in the adjacent parish of Goudhurst, but I am unable to throw any light upon the parentage and history of the lady who thus implores the prayers of the faithful.

This church contains many other interesting memorials of other times. On the chancel floor there is a brass for an ecclesiastic—probably an ancient rector. The riband surrounding the verge of the stone has been removed, but there is an inscription upon the breast informing us that the defunct gave his manor of Liese (?) to the neighbouring abbey of Begeham.

On a large mural monument in the chancel to the family of Browne, is the following quaint epitaph, evidently *flourished* by the pen of some writing master.

"Reader, stand still: when the Almighty's
hand

Had wrote these copies faire, then vnderstand,
He strew'd them ore with dust, that they might
be

Secur'd from blots, discharg'd from injury:
When God shall blow away this dust, they shall
Be known to have been divinely pen'd by all."

The tower, which is an elegant piece of perpendicular work, seems to have been erected at the joint expense of the families of Poynings and Fitz-Payne (?) whose names are delicately carved in the spandrels of the western doorway, viz. Poynings, *Barry of six,*

and a bend, and Fitz-Payne, three lions passant, over all a bend.

I lately visited the fine but sadly dilapidated old church at LINDFIELD, co. Sussex, where one of the southern chapels above alluded to also occurs. It is of the 15th century. Projecting from the wall on each side of the eastern window, is an angel supporting a shield. That to the north is charged with ten 4, 3, 2, and 1, and has something in chief—*what*, I could not make out, through the many successive coats of whitewash with which it has been enshrined. The other is intelligible from its repetition in the glass of one of the windows: it is, *Vert, on a chevron sable, between three leopard's heads or, three escallops argent.* I have not been able to identify it with any Sussex family.

The fine old cruciform church of POYNINGS, co. Sussex, slightly described by the late W. Hamper, Esq. in *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1810, (p. 513); again in *Brit. Mag.* vol. I. p. 444, and lastly in *Horsfield's Sussex*, vol. I. p. 176, has suffered much from the hands of the spoiler. The Rev. Dr. Holland, the venerable incumbent, has done all in his power to preserve the various relics of antiquity; but neither zeal nor wealth can *restore* what time, or fanaticism, or cupidity, or all three, have destroyed. The worthy rector has collected within the south transept the stones which, of old, in all probability, bore a fine and unbroken series of brasses commemorative of the great baronial house of Poynings, but which now (alas!) present to the mortified eye of the inquiring archæologist an almost total blank! There is, however, one slab with the matrices of a flowered cross, a shield, and a surrounding legend, but without a trace of the brasses which originally filled them. So well, however, was the stone incised that great part of the inscription may, with some little difficulty, be made out, and, as no account of it has appeared in print, I beg to record it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

❖ ISSI : LIST : DAMETTE : DE : BISSSEL : DE
LA : BOR ASADIE . . . ABENVR D : DE . . . S : SA :
ALME : ENAIT : PITEE.

I must not omit to mention that Dr. Holland has, in a praiseworthy spirit, caused a printed account (drawn up by himself,) of the church and family

of Poynings to be suspended in the vestry, for the information of visitors.

Yours, &c.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

ANCIENT INN AT SAINT ALBAN'S.

(*With a Plate.*)

NO local feature in England has of late years undergone greater alteration, from the ever-changing combination of circumstances, than the general character of our provincial hostelrys. Those in large towns will shortly all be converted into "Rail-road Hotels," whilst the old-fashioned road-side inn is threatened with total annihilation. Already the great posting towns near London, such as Hounslow, Barnet, and St. Alban's, show nothing but large empty houses, which were a few years since the scenes of incessant bustle and traffic: at Marlborough the once great inn has become a public school; that at Salt Hill, with its favourite gardens, is converted into a private mansion; and almost every reader, perhaps, can add his own examples. It will now, therefore, fall to the province of the historian of manners and customs to place upon record the fleeting annals of our English inns.*

The old form of Inns during the last century was customarily thus,—they presented a front towards the road, distinguished by a great swinging sign, either attached to the house or raised aloft on some solid posts and beams.† A gateway under the centre of the house led into a court-yard, which was surrounded

by open galleries, along which the travellers were led to their several chambers, partially exposed to the wind and the rain, until they had closed their doors and ensconced themselves within. Their lights were not so liable to be blown out by drafts of wind as in more modern days, because they were generally carried in close lanterns.

Many of these open-galleried Inns still exist even in the metropolis. There are some in Bishopsgate Street and Aldgate, in Holborn, and the vicinity of Smithfield, and several in the borough of Southwark.‡

That this was an early form of Inns is shown by the example engraved in the accompanying plate; where the galleries are ornamented with the tracery of pointed architecture. We think this old Inn may be fairly dated not later than Henry the Sixth's time, and it is certainly one of the most curious old houses we have seen of this description. We have no annals to recount of its particular history; but we may remark that it is coeval with the time when the Abbat of St. Alban's was one of the ecclesiastical lords of parliament, and the shrine of the saint himself one of the highest reputation and resort.

* We beg to invite the communications of our correspondents upon this subject: for really we are at a loss to refer to any books in which Inns have been described. On the Signs of Inns there was a curious series of articles by Mr. Roby in our Magazine from March 1818 to September 1819. Pugin in his *Architectural Contrasts* has placed in juxtaposition the ancient Inn at Glastonbury and one of our modern architectural impertinencies.

† Of one of the most sumptuous erections of this kind, highly decorated with carving and painting, at Scole in Norfolk, there is a large engraving, and some smaller copies of it.

‡ Of these the Talbot Inn has been frequently noticed from its supposed identity with the Tabard, from which Chaucer's pilgrims start on their way to Canterbury. There is a view of it in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1819.

The same kind friend who furnished the drawing has, at our request, supplied us also with a few miscellaneous recollections of Ancient Inns in England, which, from his long acquaintance with most parts of the kingdom, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, especially to those who are interested in ancient architecture.

The ancient Inn at Canterbury, which was used by the pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas, remains, converted into houses and shops, and is described in the various works relating to that city.

There are two or three in Southwark still remaining of ancient character. The Old Bell, and Bell and Crown, in Holborn, and the Belle Sauvage on

Ludgate Hill, retain some portions of ancient style.

One of the most curious and interesting Inns is at Grantham in Lincolnshire, called the Angel: whether it was originally built for an Inn is not known.

At Bristol a part of the Talbot Inn is a half-timber house.

At Corsham, in Wiltshire, a very curious old house was used as an Inn in 1809, called the Red Lion; there is another very remarkable mansion, now employed in the same way, at Norton St. Philip's, in Somersetshire.

The George Inn at Glastonbury we are well acquainted with from the engravings of the Society of Antiquaries.

THE MOTHER.

"The affections are their own justification."

WORDSWORTH.

"OH! give me children, or I die!"

It was the Hebrew mother's prayer;
And Nature pleaded for herself
In accents of despair.

By angels led, to earth they came,
In blushing clouds of roseate hue;
Mysterious gift! that glided down
As silently as dew!

For weeks, for months, through hope and fear,
The fond maternal love is tried:
Is it a dream? She wakes, and sees
A sleeping cherub at her side.

Angelic motions—tenderest smiles—
Its waking joys, its tranquil rest,
Sweet emblems of the infant's years,
Are mirrored in the mother's breast.

And must they part? can aught remain
In stedfast permanence below?
Again reluctant Nature points
The desolated home of woe.

* * * *

She looked her sorrows in the face,
As one who could not be beguiled ;
Her heart it had no other place
But in the bosom of her child.

She heard the clock's slow pulses beat,
Night after night, the livelong year :
The stifled voice, the muffled tread,
Sole sounds that met a mother's ear.

Night after night she sate and watched
The glimmering taper's shaded ray,
With sleepless eye for ever fixed
On that lov'd image of decay.

But ever as the taper sank,
And here and there you might espy
The glimpses of the morning light
Come upward in the sky ;

Might see the stars fade one by one
Beneath the cold clear eye of morn ;
'Twas then within her heart she felt
Another day was born.

So month by month passed slowly on ;
The Spring came from her early bower,
And Summer with her garlands smiled
On all but on that fading flower.

Then Autumn's suns went down : how slow
Moved on each long autumnal day !
And now she from the casement looked
Upon the Wintry landscape grey.

Oh ! blessed love ! that still was fixed
On that pale couch a second Spring ;
And now a second Summer came
On sorrow-laden wing.

And still she gazed on all she loved,
Upon that wasted cheek of snow ;
Day after day it was the same
Unutterable woe.

But when she saw the golden sun,
On the bright grass the children play,
And songs and shouts of laughter rose
To welcome in the May ;

The common light of Nature sent
Into her heart a deeper gloom,
For sorrow like a shadow loves
The silence of the tomb.

Songs that from happy childhood came
Spake of the couch where sickness lay.
Hide that resplendent sky of flame!
Those thoughtless sounds in pity stay!

But, fixed for ever on *her* form,
More dim the eye of love became,
And feebler grew that gentle voice
That breathed a mother's name;

And feebler moved those little hands
Around a mother's bosom thrown;
The painful day, the sleepless night
Had claimed her for their own.

Yet Time, to the despairing heart,
Its last best gift of mercy brings;
She sees the expecting seraphs watch;
She hears the rush of angel wings.

Their eyes of tenderest love they bent
On that sweet floweret faded there;
They knew their high commission sent
To waft her through the realms of air.

They placed their soft hands on her heart;
They listened for the coming breath;
Then looked into each other's eyes,
And whispered "It is death."

And now for *thee* the future lies
Wrapt in the image of the past;
Beneath its shadows thou wilt live
While time and thought shall last.

It were a sinful thing to wish
One smile within thy heart to rise,
Where now, in melancholy calm,
Thy child's reflected image lies.

But Hope, and Love, and Faith shall live
When envious Time has passed away;
And there are spirits sent to guard
The helpless children of the clay.

Oh! this is Truth! and there is One
As kind to give, as strong to save;
If not—why let us go and die
Upon the loved one's grave.

Benhall, Aug. 18, 1845.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Saul; a dramatic sketch,—Josephine to Napoleon,—and other Poems.

WHOEVER is the author of this volume of poems has a poetical taste, correct and elegant, with a power of embodying his thoughts in appropriate language and versification. The chief poem is the dramatic one of Saul, in which the only fault we find is that it ends rather feebly; but the poetical spirit breathes freely through the other parts. Saul is certainly the most poetic character in the whole history of Scripture; but as the others are so few in number, and all the interest depending on only one great circumstance, the appearance of the spirit of Samuel, the best way of treating it as a drama would be as Milton has the Samson Agonistes, by introducing a chorus, and keeping the poetry up to a severe and elevated strain; and, perhaps, it is some disadvantage to the present writer, as regards his choice of a subject, that the reader cannot but remember Mr. Sotheby's beautiful poem on the same subject. However, with all these deductions the present poem is so pleasing a composition that we should advise the writer to make it the groundwork of a still better, in which he can develop more fully the grand mysterious character of Saul, with all its striking contrasts, and then adorn the whole with fine choral odes, full of weighty thought and harmony. As a specimen of the style we give an early speech of Saul.

Chosen of God! for what end was I chosen?
Unknown to power and greatness, I aspired
not
Unto the perilous honour, nor could shun it.
It found me peaceful, happy; youth had not
Withdrawn its flush of pride, whilst manhood
knit [riches.
My nerves for action; health, content,—nay
I left them, seized the proffer'd diadem,
And bound my temples with a crown of cares.
Gave health and strength—the easy toils of
day, [them—gone;
And night's sweet slumbers which repaid
Youth, and its spring of pleasures—innocence—
Mirth unalloyed with sorrow—and a heart
Sinless as yet, for it had not been tempted—
For mental toils which no repose could claim,
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And cares that watch'd for others.—I exchange'd
My happiness for greatness, to be thought
That which I was not; envied and adored
By those who gaze on the external pomp
Of majesty, nor see beneath it lurk
Sorrow of heart, and sickness of the soul.
Chosen of God! in his displeasure, which
I since have largely tasted, I was made
King of an infant empire; left to struggle
With wars abroad, and secret foes at home;
When peace, if won, its blessings bright to all
But me. I only ruled to serve my subjects—
Gave all my days to them—my nights to them—
Fed them, as doth the pelican its young,
With my own blood—and what was my reward? &c.

The next poem in importance—Josephine to Napoleon—is an elegant Ovidian epistle, freely and prettily versified; and the only objection we make to it is in the subject matter being too recent, and therefore not bearing the poetic dress so well as those that are moved away into some of the indistinctness that distance gives. We think of the real not the poetic Josephine, and are recollecting the memoirs while perusing the poem. From the smaller and lighter pieces we select the translation of Catullus' delicate little poem,

Ad Sirmionem Peninsulam.

Sirmio, of fair isles the fairest,
Of peninsulas the rarest,
Which the ocean's wide domain,
Or which inland seas contain;
Ah! how pleased, how joyfully
Do I now revisit thee!
Scarce I trust my sight, it seems
One of life's illusive dreams,
That, escaped Bithynia's plain,
I do gaze on thee again.
Day of happiness and bliss,
What in life can match with this?
When with lighter heart the mind
Care and sorrow leaves behind,
And, our weary wanderings o'er,
We have reached our own low door,
And, no more abroad to roam,
Taste the sweet delights of home.
This, and this alone, repays
All the toils of former days.
Haste thee, Sirmio, lovely seat!
Haste thy lord's return to greet;
Bid thy lake its waters swell,
Mine and its delight to tell,
While within the roof replies
To our mirth and melodies.

2 M

Voices from the Early Church; a Series of Poems.

THESE poems are written with elegance, and with the meekness and purity of a devotional spirit, but are so deeply imbued with the peculiar views of the author, that few would feel pleasure in them, but those whose sentiments are similar. Not that the author is a Romanist, but he considers "that the English divines have been uncharitable in their language towards Rome, and that as Christians we ought to seek more earnestly than we do, a re-union with her, but he is not disposed to conceal or explain any of her corruptions." Some of the pieces are too long for us to extract, and we have chosen as a specimen one that comes within a convenient compass; though others of more poetical power might be found.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALLS OF
ANCIENT CHURCHES. (P. 64.)

Sweet village church! some relics fair
Are left thee, but thy walls are bare;
The motto's grace, the text sublime,
That graced thee in the olden time,
Are vanished quite away,
Or, if aught still attract the eye,
It speaks of human vanity;
Unmeasured praise, when praise should
cease,
O'er Christian tombs the gods of Greece,
Or spoils of battle-fray.

Not one of all thy scrolls remain!
And who shall call them back again?
With them perchance has passed from earth
The feeling power that gave them birth:
The rudest hands that live
May crush to earth the opening rose,
And soil the blush its leaves disclose;
But He alone who made has power
To raise again the drooping flower,
And bid its bloom revive.

Of old, retiring from the din
And weariness of strife and sin,
Our fathers sate these scrolls beneath,
And heard them speak of vanquished Death
And Grief for ever fled:
The traveller who toils all day
Beneath the summer's scorching ray,
Sees not with more unfeigned delight
The milder glories of the night
Steal out above his head.

Sweet village church! the birds on high
Caressingly around thee fly,
And when the rays at evening hour
Shine softly on their ancient tower
And steal thy walls along;

Thou art no more a thing of earth,
Thy soul of holiness looks forth
In consecrated beauty then,
As if the sinful hands of men
Had never done thee wrong.

Minds are there that are ever free,
Idolatrous of liberty!
All veils of mystery, which delay
Their onset here they tear away—
Their faith is all their own:
Too soaring in their thoughts to heed
Canon, anathema, or creed,
They live in light without a cloud,
Seated above the ignoble crowd,
Aloft on reason's throne.

Sweet village church! I would these bold
Ambitious spirits could behold
Thine ivied walls and portals hoary,
Touched by that stream of evening glory!
Then hast thou mystic speech,
Whiche'en in them, perchance, might press
Suspicion of their littleness,
And make their faltering sense surmise
Of golden pathways to the skies,
Which reason cannot reach.

O pride of intellect! how dread
The giddy paths thou lov'st to tread,
Thou prodigal! thine elder born
Is evermore thy jest and scorn,
And hence while at the source
Thy poor deluded votaries think
Of Wisdom's living flood to drink,
Further and further from the light
They plunge in depths of thickest night,
And misery marks their course.

Our vocal walls, in days of yore,
With holiest words were lettered o'er,
And therefore thou would'st have them bare
And freezing cold, as now they are:
But thou who bring'st to waste
Our ancient dwellings hold their *own*,—
A power, perchance to thee unknown,
E'en now is sweeping on its way
To dash the usurpers of to-day,
And build again the past.

Thine eyes were ever bent on high,—
Look up and question yonder sky,
No sign of danger can'st thou see?
Thou can'st not—nay, then come with me,
And in those regions dread
Where throneless kings in sufferings wait
The sentence of their endless state,
Perchance we may discover one,
Among the generations gone,
Who shall the enigma read.

See'st thou yon form of splendour faded,
Yon kingly brow with sorrow shaded?
That, that is he, whose blasted frame
Shook when he saw the words of flame
Upon his palace wall—
Belshazzar!—ask of him, for he
Was arrogant of heart like thee,

And knows the ills th' Almighty wreaks
On haughty souls—but hark ! he speaks,
Prepared to tell thee all.

Thy time is near, he cries; the power
Which struck me in my careless hour,
And traced, amid the festal din,
The lurid record of my sin,

Is threatening thee to-day :
Behold ! thy great ones are dismayed !
Thy merits in the balance weighed,
Are light as chaff and kick the beam,
And, unsubstantial as a dream,
Thy kingdom fades away.

Lusitania Illustrata, &c. By John Adamson.

THIS is a very pleasing little volume, containing a selection of sonnets of the Portuguese poets, with biographical sketches of them prefixed, forming Part I., the literary department of the work. It is printed at Newcastle, and dedicated to the Duke de Palmella. It contains an account of twenty-four poets, beginning with Francisco de Miranda 1495, and ending with Belchoir M. Curvo Semedo 1809. The translator has done justice to the sonnets by a clear and poetical version. We give one from Fr. Aj. Cruz, p. 28.

Of lively spring this vale displays the charms.
The birds here sing, and plants and flowers
are seen,

With joy to deck the fields; the ivy green
Around the loftiest laurel twines its arms;
Calm is the sea, and from the rivers flow,
Now gently ebbing, asks a smaller due,
Whilst loveliest dawns waken to the view,
But not for me, who ne'er a change must
know;

In tears I fearful wait my coming fate,
And mourn the memory of my former state,
And nought have I to lose, nor ought to
hope;

Useless to him a change, for whom no joy
Nor pleasure may his future time employ,
Whose sorrows can admit no wider scope.

The second we give from Manuel M. de Bocage, p. 84.

If it is sweet in summer's gladsome day
To see the morn in spangled flowerets
dressed,

To see the sands and meadows gay caressed
By river murmuring as it wends its way,—
If sweet, to hear amid the orchard grove
The winged lovers to each other chaunt,
Warble the ardour of their present love,
And in their songs their joyous bliss
descant,—

If it is sweet to view the sea serene,
The sky's cærulean brightness, and the
charms

Which nature gives to gild this mortal scene,
And fill each living thing with soft alarms,—

More sweet to see thee, conquered by my sighs,
Deal out the sweetest death from thy soft
yielding eyes.

This little volume is a welcome addition to our scanty library of Portuguese literature.

The Maniac, Improvisatore, and other Poems. By William Hurton.

THIS gentleman announces his intention of soon producing a poem of considerable length, which will be worthy of perusal. The present volume then, we think, may be considered as an advanced guard,—a brigade of light troops sent to clear the way, and to shew the author's ability of performing with success his projected task. As an example of his power in blank verse we take—

On the capstan's head there lay an open
volume

Which he erewhile had been reading in, and, lo !
I saw its title—"Cowper's Task," the greatest
Work of that truly good and graceful poet.
And he'd been poring o'er that delightful page
Wherein are told, in language unsurpassed
For persuasive eloquence and incontrovertible
truth,

That he who is guilty of wilful cruelty towards
The meanest created thing possessing life,
Has sinned against their Maker and his own,
And disturbed the economy of nature's
realm, &c.

* * * *

Oh ! my friend, must I say more ? must I
indeed

Undeceive ye ? I must and will.—Then hear,
That ship is a slave-ship, and therefore a
floating hell, [fiends among.
And he who commands it is an arch fiend

Of his rhyming faculty we have the
following :—

True, my son, true ! a marvellous genius rests
there,

None other than our beloved *Shakespeare*.

Glad too am I to find by those last words you
do not forget [met.

The humble creed I expounded when first we

There is a monody on the death of
Thomas Campbell, which both for
reflection and sentiment, in the novelty
of the one and the excellence of the
other, is worthy of all admiration.

We must all die ! as surely as this ball
Sprang forth from chaos at the Maker's call
We must all die !

This general position being laid down,
of course Mr. Campbell, as an indi-
vidual, cannot escape the mournful
doom, but still the possibility of his
death is not to be taken for granted

nor believed without sufficient evidence,

We start, we stammer, we question, and we
doubt, out?

And say—Is't possible his lamp of life's gone
Dead—is *he* dead? asks one, with *husk accent*,
In tones more deep than are by fiction lent—
And is he dead?

So much for reflection, now for the sentiment.

Oh! tell me! tell me! can *he* be snatched
away?

Thirsted the insatiate for such high prey?
Why could he not content have seized upon
Some of the many each less honoured than
this one, &c.

The conclusion, however, is consolatory.

And when his own "Pleasures of Hope" our
souls upward train,

Let us feel what pleasure's in the hope to meet
him there again.

Many other poems of equal merit and excellence may be found without trouble in the volume.

Practical Sermons on the Ten Commandments. By Rev. J. D. Hill.

THESE discourses are very much to our taste. They are clear, impressive, and eloquent. They are full without being tedious from fulness; and they affect the feelings, while they appeal also to the understanding and reason of their hearers. The following extract is from the 7th discourse, a very superior one.

"To temperance the apostle adds watching—'Be sober; be vigilant.' Our Lord hath enjoined it in his prayer, 'Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.' Exercises of penance have been corrupted, debased by credulity, and confounded with repentance, until even those working out their salvation with fear and trembling have rejected the observance of them as a vain delusion. Though John the Baptist preached repentance in the austerities of self-denial, no raiment of camel hair, or leather girdle about the loins, now announces the hope of mortification and repentance. Though our Lord fasted forty days in the wilderness, no abstinence is now observed, except indeed at the tables of the poor. Though Jerusalem and all Judea went out into the wilderness confessing their sins, no retirement from the world, its pleasures or business, is now inculcated. Theatres are open and revels are not interrupted during Lent, and a darker cloth on the church is almost the only mark of that season of discipline

which is to prepare the soul for the passion and resurrection of the Redeemer. But were not the early Christians more wise in retiring to the solitudes and deserts, to meditate awhile on their soul's health, and repress those offending appetites that run wild in the occupations of a busy world? Were they not more wise to become as David like the pelican in the wilderness and the owl in the desert, that loneliness might hear the voice of their groaning, and they might be with God in solitude, when his indignation and wrath pressed on them? Were not our ancestors more wise in appointing stated seasons of austerity and mortification to break the chains of sensuality that bind us to our enjoyments; to intercept the attractions of pleasure; to ease the mind, and invigorate the principles of self-control? 'He who restrains himself in things lawful will not encroach on things forbidden.' He who is ever hovering over the precipice of indulgence cannot hope to be secure. He who is ever nibbling at the pleasures it is fatal to partake of, cannot hope to be safe from the poison. Austerity is the natural antidote of licentiousness. And when the great work of repentance is begun, retirement and prayer withdraw the soul from the blandishments of secular delights, and introduce it to the growing peace and joy of communion with heaven. There is a charm yet lingering about that wilderness hallowed by our Lord's fasting and temptation, which invites us to make trial of the discipline he imposed upon himself. There is a charm about those rocks and solitudes in which the Baptist turned the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; solitudes to which the primitive Christians—witnesses of the world's conversion—retired to meditate upon their soul's health, as if the forest only was congenial to the depth of their repentance, and the desert alone supplied enough of silence for the examination of their hearts. They seem to have gathered consolation and plucked strength from the caves, and crags, and mountains; and the waters of Jordan, that washed the penitent in baptism, carried off to the bitter sea of death all the stains of sin that had defiled him," &c.

He who reads this extract will, we think, desire to know more of a volume in which instruction is conveyed in so attractive a form.

A Pentaglot Dictionary of the Terms employed in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Practical Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Medical Jurispru-

dence, *Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Medical Zoology, Botany, and Chemistry*; in two Parts: I. with the leading Term in French, followed by the Synonymes in the Greek, Latin, German, and English; explanations in English, and copious illustrations in the different Languages: II. a German-English-French Dictionary, comprehending the scientific German Terms of the preceding Part. By Shirley Palmer, M.D. 8vo. pp. 656.

DR. PALMER has supplied a most important desideratum in the medical sciences by the completion of this *Pentaglot Dictionary*. His system of lexicography is altogether original, and, by means of the convenient and useful method on which it is constructed, he has embodied in it every advantage adapted to facilitate the attainment of philological knowledge by the aspirants to excellence in that noble and philanthropic profession, whereof the Doctor himself has long been an enterprising and distinguished member.

Instead of confining his definitions to the technology of physic exclusively, the author extends them, with admirable success, into the cognate and subsidiary departments of philosophy and natural history; and, according to our taste and judgment, the motives and aim which induced him to prefer this laborious course are eminently meritorious, and worthy of high commendation. We also fully concur in opinion with him on the principle of selecting the French as the leading language of the work, because, as he justly observes, this is expressly intended to assist the uninitiated in acquiring a correct knowledge of French and German medical and scientific literature; besides, as the French is much more extensively studied than the German in this country, and is generally spoken or read in all the great medical schools and scientific institutions of Europe; moreover, as the French possesses the signal advantage of furnishing a great number of modern scientific terms which will be sought for in vain in the Latin and in the other European languages; and, in fine, as the German student, through the vocabulary of his native terms, enjoys a ready access to the stores of instruction which abound on every page of this diction-

ary; so, on these conclusive grounds, we feel strongly disposed to predict that it will acquire not only a British, but an European circulation.

From the peculiar and multifarious nature of Dr. Palmer's lexicon we cannot undertake to sketch anything like an analysis of its contents; we shall therefore content ourselves with claiming the attention of our readers to the articles relating to Coffee, Tobacco, and Tea, as specimens of the perfect and happily condensed manner in which the work has been executed.

"CAFE, s. m. coffea, f. L.—kafe, kafee, m. G.—coffee; a term indiscriminately applied to the fruit of the coffee-tree, to the tree itself, but more especially to the decoction or infusion of the roasted berry. This grateful beverage is indebted, for its peculiar fragrance and flavour, to an unknown principle developed in the process of roasting. Stimulant and tonic, it constitutes a valuable article of diet, and is advantageously prescribed in the paroxysm of asthma, in poisoning by opium, and in intermittent, typhoid, and adynamic fevers.—CAFIENE, s. f. cafeina, cofeina, f. L.—kaffeebitter, kaffeestoff, m. G.—caffeine, a peculiar substance discovered in 1820, by Runge, in coffee, and classed among the immediate principles of vegetables.—CAFIER, CAFEYER, s. m. a genus in botany. *Coffea* (*Pentandria, monogynia*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.—der Kaffebaum,—coffee-tree, comprehending many species, the principal of which—*C. Arabica*,—cafier de Moka,—Arabian coffee-tree, a native of Arabia Felix, and since introduced into Batavia and South America, yields the well-known coffee-berry."

"TABAC, s. m. a genus in botany; *Nicotiana* (*Pentandria, monogynia*; *Solanaceæ*), L.—the tobacco-plant, comprising many species. The leaf of the common tobacco,—le T. commun, ou de Virginie, *N. tabacum*,—gemeiner oder virginischer Tabak, G.—is stimulating, purgative, and narcotic. Its essential oil, instilled into a wound or sore, is said to produce fatal consequences. The Germans have an officinal extract and ointment—tabaks-extract und—Salbe,—of tobacco. This celebrated plant derives its generic designation from Jean Nicot, a native of Languedoc, who, in 1560, introduced it from Portugal into France,—its specific and European name, from the Mexican province of *Tobasco*, or the island of *Tobago*, whence it was brought into Europe."

"THE, s. m. in botany a genus, *Thea* (*Polyandria, monogynia*; *Hesperideæ*),

of the French—and *camellia* (*Monadelphica, polyandria; Camelliæ*), L. of the British systematic phytographists,—the tea-plant, comprising several species natives of *China* and *Assam*. Of these the celebrated *T. viridis*, et *bohea*,—le *Thé vert*, et *bout*, *T. der grüne Thee*, und der *Theebuh*, G.—are said to yield indiscriminately the green and the black teas of commerce, while the finer kinds of green are produced by the former alone. The infusion of the tea-leaf, especially of the green, is slightly bitter, *astringent*, *stimulating*, and *sedative*. Its occasional noxious effects upon the human system have been erroneously attributed to impregnation with copper. The nature of its active principle has not yet been discovered. *Thé poudre à canon*, F.—der *Scheisspulverthee*, G.—gunpowder tea. In popular language, tea is an incorrect synonyme of aqueous infusion and decoction."

Medical students and naturalists will be glad to find, by Dr. Palmer's Preface, that he further proposes to compile a Supplement to his Dictionary, accompanied by Latin, Italian, and English indexes. As it is, we regard it as a wonderful demonstration of industry, talent, erudition, and judgment; and, in the meantime, we sincerely wish him health, with comfort and energy, to enable him to finish his projected Appendix, and thus crown his enterprise by rendering it a national work.

Fitz of Fitz-ford; a Legend of Devon.
By Mrs. Bray.

THIS forms the fourth volume in series of the new and illustrated edition of this lady's works of fiction. "*Fitz of Fitz-ford*" was the first of her local tales; and she may claim the merit of having struck out a new line of writing in the class to which it belongs, as in this work she first availed herself of some remarkable traditions of domestic history connected with families of eminence in the olden time, who were the principal persons in the town and neighbourhood in which Mrs. Bray now resides, in Devonshire. Combining with these some fragments of local tradition, by the power of an ardent imagination she has raised a deeply interesting tale of romance of the times of Elizabeth, that truly glorious queen. Her Devonshire sketches

amid the wild tors and sequestered valleys of Devon are truly picturesque; and no less so are the pictures of the manners and customs of our ancestors, incidentally introduced. Among the more prominent characters, where all are so ably drawn, we would more especially name the Fitz, both father and son. The combination of sound sense and judgment in the former, with the follies of his occult studies, for which he was indebted to the age in which he lived, his whims and eccentricities, his generosity of spirit and fond feelings as a father, altogether render him a familiar and favoured friend with the reader; whilst his romantic, unhappy, and irascible son is continually exciting his pity and his fears. Levi the Jew is well painted, and exhibits the marked features of his nation, through all the varied and trying circumstances in which he acts, with great truth and force. Judge Glanville,* the afflicted father but upright man, who carries the authority of his high office into the details of private life, is a noble portraiture of the legal character of the time of Elizabeth. Lady Howard, with all her firmness of mind, her talents, rank, and fortune, is a striking instance of how worthless are all such advantages, even to their possessor, where there is a want of principle. The conscience-stricken Standwich is very forcibly painted; and the amiable and gentle Margaret is a sad instance of those sorrows which the sins of the father too often bring upon the child. The honest but impassioned Slanning, and Barnabas Ferule, the pedantic but kind-hearted master of the Latin boys, and his friend the old housekeeper, Mrs. Alice of Fitz-ford, are all excellent characters.

On the whole, we may truly say that "*Fitz of Fitz-ford*" is a work of genius, original in its kind, and instructive in its aim, and, as such, cannot fail to interest the reader who delights to see works of imagination rendered subservient to the purposes of moral and religious truth.

* Whose effigy, still remaining in the church of Tavistock, was engraved in our Magazine for September last.

Military History of the Irish Nation; comprising a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. By the late Matthew O'Connor, Esq.
8vo.

THIS chapter in the history of Ireland is, like everything else relating to that unhappy country, full of deep but melancholy interest. Sad, indeed, it is that one of the bravest nations in the world should, during a certain period of its history, have to look for the chief evidences of its valour, not at home and under its national flag, but on foreign soils and in foreign services. Let no one think that this fact is discreditable to our sister island. It was the result of English misgovernment, and, rightly considered, is shameful to us and not to them.

When the war between James II. and William III. was brought to an end by the capitulation of Limerick, it was one of the articles of that too celebrated treaty, that all persons who were in arms for James II. might, if they would, transport themselves to France. Nearly twenty thousand (p. 193) brave men availed themselves of this miserable option, and, under the title of the forces of the exiled king of England, were organised by France into "The Irish Brigade."

If Ireland had been properly governed this schism would soon have been closed; the seceders would either have returned, or, if buoyed up by long-continued expectation of the reascendancy of the Stuarts, they had still remained in foreign service, the lapse of a few years would have exhausted their unrecruited ranks. But the oppressive penal laws of William and Anne at once prevented the return of the exiles, and kept the country in such a state that "Wild Geese," as recruits for "the bold Brigade" were popularly termed (p. 367), were never wanting. Many a creek on the wild coast of Clare afforded shelter to the little vessels which, from time to time, landed claret and brandy, and bore away a freighting of brave men, who, as long as France remained a monarchy, distinguished themselves for fidelity and heroism. In 1792 Louis XVI. presented the brigade with a banner which appropriately described them as "*Semper et ubique fideles*;" and, after the Bourbons had followed the

fate of the Stuarts, many of the descendants of members of this celebrated corps maintained their national reputation in the wars of the republic and the empire.

This history of their origin and services is a posthumous publication, and part only of a larger work which the author contemplated. It is a difficult subject for the pen of an Irishman, especially in these days, and the author has not escaped falling occasionally into those sins against good taste which are almost inseparable from very high flights of eloquence. Still there is enough in the book to justify regret that its writer was not spared to present it to us in a finished shape. He thought justly and described cleverly, and practice would have made him a useful if not an eminent historical writer.

A brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, in the County of Kent, and of the Antiquities lately discovered there. By the Rev. Fred. Wrench, Rector of Stowting.*

THIS little tract acquaints us with some facts, useful as contributing to the practical illustration of history by the evidence of tangible remains.

It opens with an extract from Hasted, tracing the descent of the manor of Stowting from the Kirkbys, temp. Edw. I. the Aldons, the Nevilles, the Kempes of Olantigh, the Clarkes, and other Kentish family names, to the Jenkins in the time of Charles I. in which family it now remains.

"There was a park at Stowting when Lambarde wrote his perambulation of the county in 1570; and by a MS. in the Surenden Library it appears that long before it was disparked and laid open several urns were found lying in a trough of stone. Dr. Gale, in his commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary, says Roman coins have been discovered in this parish at different times; which may be easily accounted for from its contiguity to the above-named stone street, made by the Romans to connect their stations Durovernum and Portus Limanis (Lemanis?). This account was further confirmed in the year 1836. Some men who were digging stones in a place called "*the Pean*,"† (supposed

* The name is probably a diminution of the Saxon *ƿeap*, locus.

† Qy? from *Peane*, denarius.

to have been the ancient market place,) found coins of Carausius and Licinius; and during the month of January 1844, while making a new road through the parish field (in order to render the ascent to the common more easy), skeletons were discovered, together with the arms, brooches, beads, &c. depicted in the plates [accompanying Mr. Wrench's essay]."

The skeletons were found from two to four feet below the surface of the earth embedded in chalk. One, which was most carefully uncovered, that no bone might be displaced, was a perfect female skeleton measuring 5 feet 2 inches; under the neck were many very small yellow clay beads, a wire ring, two double green beads, and a small gilt coin, a rude imitation, in the opinion of Mr. Roach Smith, of a Byzantine or Merovingian coin in circulation about the period of the sixth century. The fibulæ of silver gilt, represented in plate II. are very remarkable; they are of circular form, ornamented with a zigzag border, adorned with pieces of coloured glass; the larger fibula in the centre of the plate has an interlacing cord-like pattern observable on many ancient crosses, which may be ascribed with great probability to the sixth or seventh century. It is worthy of particular notice that these fibulæ correspond very closely with one found at Breach Down, near Canterbury, by Lord Albert Conyngham, (see *Archæologia*, vol. XXX. p. 48,) and another described as discovered at Ash, in the same county, by Mr. Charles Roach Smith (see the same vol. p. 132, and the illustrative plates.) The character of the articles found at Stowting indicate, in our opinion, deposition by two different nations, the Romano-Britons, and Saxons. Not probably during a period of warfare, but after the district of Kent had been ceded to Hengist and his followers, and the Britons and their northern visitors, who from auxiliaries had become conquering invaders, had amalgamated, and were settled together in the old Roman towns, villages, and homesteads, interspersed along their military and vicinal ways. The newly located Saxons were probably content to inter their dead in the burial-places previously in use by the Romano-Britons, and this custom obtained until churches

and adjoining consecrated graveyards were established. It is a great error to suppose that all tumuli and sepulchral relics in the open field indicate the scenes of battles, and the slaughter occasioned by opposing hosts.

We heartily wish that every discovery of ancient relics could find such able registrars as the Rev. Mr. Wrench and Mr. C. R. Smith.

We may here take occasion to notice the clever little numbers periodically issued by the gentleman last mentioned, under the title of "*Collectanea Antiqua*;" proofs of his zeal and industry in bringing together materials which must be valuable in illustrating the state of the arts, and the prevailing superstitions of former ages.

Chavenage, a Tale on the Cotswolds, MDCXLVIII. By R. W. Huntley, M.A. late Fellow of All Souls' College. 8vo.

THIS tale is related in verse; and the author has attempted a very difficult task, in respect of the materials of which it is composed. These are no less than the most grave discussions on matters of state and religion, involving the great national tragedy of the death of Charles the First, in which the arguments *pro et con.* are conducted by a Gloucestershire county member, his amiable sister (or daughter), Ireton, and Hugh Peters. Such are but untractable materials for a lively muse, unless like that of Butler she determines to render them ridiculous, and they would demand the genius of a Milton to be made truly solemn and impressive. Mere correctness of language and versification, even if combined with just delineation of character and a true exposition of the politics and sentiments of the age, will not form an interesting poem. Those passages of brilliant description or touching pathos which ought to relieve the tedium of prolonged argument are unfortunately very rare in Mr. Huntley's composition; and the following lines, which are put into the mouth of "the martyred King," form one of the most favourable samples of his poetry that we can find:

"Called by sweet Providence! God of my birth!
Stay of my spirit! called from this poor earth,

From false and cruel injuries called away,
Released from toil ere ended half my day,
Borne to thy haven by that whirlwind's rage,
And spared my labours in a wicked age!
O let me thank Thee for my quick release,
And bless the love that hastened on my peace!
O let me thank Thee that the world was hard,
And I from pomps and pleasures soon debarred,
That grief from proud temptations set me free,
And fiery trials turn'd my soul to Thee!"

The tale is founded on a traditionary legend. Nathaniel Stephens was a man of some weight in his generation, and a Colonel of horse in the Parliament army, as well as knight of the shire for his county. He

"brought to the aid of the Parliament, not only his good common sense, but as much courage also as any other partizan in that great struggle.

"The Hall of Chavenage, his manor seat, which is still standing in its original elevation, and filled with furniture of the age of Elizabeth, contains to this day a considerable collection of armour and weapons which have seen the fields of battle in the neighbourhood of the Cotswold range, on which it is seated.

"It happened, when the period was approaching which was to terminate, for a time, the hopes of the royalists by the death of the King, that Stephens was keeping the festival of Christmas at Chavenage. In the midst of the festivity Ireton arrived at the house, with a view to press his instant attendance in Parliament, to support by his vote and influence the intended measures of Cromwell against the life of Charles; and the following legendary tale, which, in its less supernatural incidents, is based upon facts, has arisen from his conduct on this critical occasion. His sister is reported to have urged him strongly to withhold his voice, and, in a moment of enthusiasm, to have prophesied the extinction of his line in case he became implicated in the murder of the monarch. Ireton, assisted by Robert Stephens, brother to the Colonel, spent the night in entreating him to comply; and, at length, though Nathaniel's feelings were in agreement with his sister's arguments, and though he even imagined himself to have been warned in a vision not to be assisting in the death of the King, he nevertheless suffered himself ultimately to be overruled, and, giving a reluctant acquiescence, departed with Ireton. In the May following he was seized with a fatal sickness. Arrived at the extremity of life, he is stated to have called together his relations, in order to take his last adieus, and to ex-

press his regret for his participation in the execution of the King. When all his relatives had assembled, and their several well-known equipages were crowding the court-yard, and the sick man was now breathing his last, the household were surprised to observe that another coach, ornamented in even more than the gorgeous embellishments of that splendid period,* and drawn by black horses, was approaching the door in great solemnity. When it arrived, making a short stay, the door of the vehicle opened in some unseen manner, and, clad in his shroud, the shade of the Colonel glided into the carriage, and, the door instantly closing upon him, the coach rapidly, but silently, withdrew from the house,—not, however, with such speed but there was time to perceive that the driver was a beheaded man, that he was arrayed in the royal vestments, with the garter moreover on his leg, and the star of that illustrious order upon his breast. No sooner had the coach arrived at the gateway of the manor-court, than the whole appearance vanished in flames of fire. The story farther maintains that, to this day, every Lord of Chavenage, dying in the manor-house, takes his departure in this ominous conveyance."

Such is the shadowy foundation of the story; which, in the author's estimation, was "sufficiently correct, in its view of the politics of the family at that time, and in its general outline, to be taken as the basis of a poetical tale." Perhaps it was, if he had only represented Stephens as being solicited to act in the High Court of Justice as one of the King's judges, instead of the then degraded House of Commons. Mr. Huntley must not, however, quarrel with us if we point out the inconsistency of the legend, as he has himself led the way. By the courtesy of the Garter King of Arms, the author has been supplied with a pedigree of the family of Stephens, which document, together with another of equal historical authenticity, being the substance of a speech delivered by Nath. Stephens in the House of Commons, May 3, 1648, from a paper in his own hand, is included in the preface. "This pedigree," says Mr. Huntley, "shows the connexion which existed between the families of Cromwell,

* This descriptive character of the coaches of that time is, by the way, perfectly untrue.—REV.

Ireton, and Stephens at the period of the Rebellion;" but the fact is, that it *disproves* the supposed connexion. It shows that John Neale, of Dean, co. Bedford, who was only a second cousin to Bridget Cromwell, wife of Henry Ireton, married Hester Stephens, who was only a second cousin to the children of Nathaniel Stephens. Such remote connection seldom leads even to acquaintance; but the date of Hester's birth, which is also given, proves that not even this connection existed until many years after the period of the story, for Hester Stephens was not born until Oct. 13, 1650, nearly two years after. The pedigree also shows that Abigail and Robert Stephens, termed "sister" and "brother to the Colonel" in the preceding extract, were in reality his daughter and son; and that the Colonel, instead of dying in May, 1649, lived until May, 1660; and lastly, that he had three successors in the male line, which, after all the evil auguries of the prejudiced and superstitious, actually lasted until the year 1732.

"Chavenage" is accompanied by two other poetical tales, in the ballad measure, one founded on a fatal occurrence in the family of Jenkinson, at "Hawkesbury Manor," temp. George I.; and the other on events which occurred in a family named Matthew, seated on the Cotswold Range, at the period of the battle of Worcester.

An abridged Catalogue of the Saffron Walden Museum. Royal 8vo.

THE Saffron Walden Museum was established in the year 1834, for the purpose of forming a collection of specimens in each department of Natural History, of objects of antiquarian and local interest, and the occasional exhibition of works of art. These views have now been realised to an extent which is rivalled by few provincial institutions of a similar character in the United Kingdom. A society for the study of Natural History had been previously constituted in Saffron Walden in the year 1832, by the exertions of the late Jabez Gibson, esq. who at the same time laid the foundation of the collections in natural history. A handsome house on the Bury, or Castle Hill, contiguous to the few existing

ruins of the ancient castle, was appropriated for its reception in 1834, by Lord Braybrooke.

The present catalogue, arranged under the superintendence of John Player, esq. the honorary secretary, is a triumphant proof of the success which has attended the efforts of those engaged in this useful design, which appears, indeed, to have been particularly fortunate in winning the co-operation of a very numerous band of zealous coadjutors. The catalogue is not one fit only to be tossed about on the tables or in the drawers of the neighbouring residents, but will, from its handsome appearance and elegant embellishments, win a place upon their shelves, and be a welcome acquisition to whatever more distant library it may make its way.

In its early pages are enumerated the specimens of Mammalia, among which is preserved the lion Wallace, the first bred in this country, and afterwards for twenty-two years the pride of the menagerie of Mr. G. Wombwell. His skeleton is also reunited in this collection. A lioness and four cubs of the same species, *leo barbarus*, bred by the same party, accompany this real British lion. The collection is particularly rich in antelopes; and the specimen of the coudu, of which there is a vignette, is probably the finest in the kingdom.

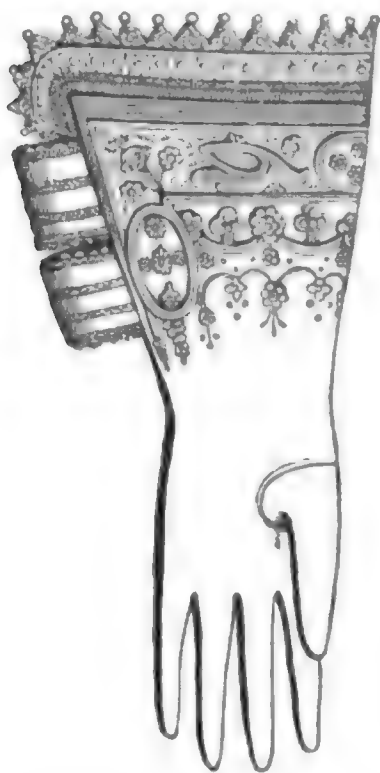
The assemblage of Birds is very extensive and complete; those which have been found in the vicinity are notified by a distinguishing mark, a plan which enhances the value of the catalogue.

Next follow the several heads of Erpetology, Conchology, and Zoophytes, Entomology, Botany, Comparative Anatomy, Phrenology, Mineralogy, Geology, and Fossils. We can specify only the remarkable notice which is given of the

"*Crocus sativus*—Saffron. This plant, from which our town derives its name, was formerly cultivated here to a great extent, but is now extinct in Britain, though a few plants came up on the Castle-hill some years ago, after the ground had been newly trenched."

Under the class of Ethnology are arranged specimens illustrating the habits, &c. of various nations, their

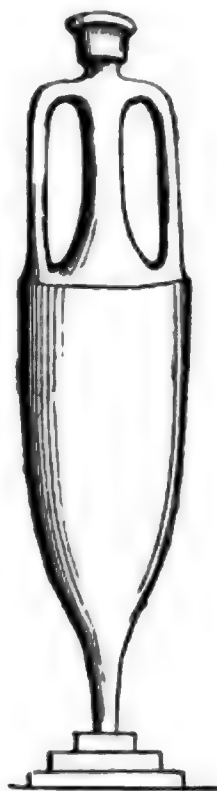
clothing, arms, utensils, &c. &c. Among them we find mentioned "an elegant pair of slippers, of red velvet embroidered with silver thread, of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. king of England;" and under the same category should perhaps have come the "Glove of Mary queen of Scots," which occurs among the miscellaneous articles at p. 97:



"This curiously-embroidered glove was presented by the unfortunate queen, on the morning of her execution, to a gentleman of the Dayrell family, who was in attendance upon her at Fotheringhay Castle on that occasion, Feb. 8. 1587. It is the property of Francis Dayrell, esquire, of Camps."

A Fan of the same celebrated queen, which was presented to the museum by Mrs. Davis of Ascot, is traditionally said to have been used by her on her marriage to the Dauphin in 1558. It is painted on fine white kid leather, with elaborate pierced pearl-work.

The department of Archæology is enriched with a considerable quantity of Roman remains brought from the neighbouring station at Chesterfield, and with others found at Saffron Walden itself. From Lindsell, in Essex, a Roman amphora of light red ware, three feet high, discovered with burnt bones and ashes, shown in the annexed engraving.



From a Wiltshire tumulus a lamp with bas-relief ornaments, a small vessel with a twisted handle, and a rude



but elegantly-designed vessel, ornamented at the neck with a head of Jupiter Ammon, and with another face at the springing of the handle.

In Numismatics there are a few Greek, a good series of Roman, many of which were found at Saffron Walden

and Withersfield, and some British, Saxon, and English, including a great variety of the coinage of Henry VIII. being a hoard found at Kirtling.

Of original Seals, there are that of Louis bastard of Bourbon, for the Admiralty of Bourbon, which has been engraved in the *Archæologia*; one of the Whitefriars' monastery at Leicester, which was found in a field at Saffron Walden; one for Indulgences of Pope Eugenius IV. A.D. 1431, from the Strawberry-hill collection; and the

late seal of the Walden corporation. The following we notice because the inscription does not appear to have been decyphered.

"Brass plate similar to a dinner-plate, ornamented, and under a portrait MAVRTS DG PRYNS ORAN."

This we take to be Dutch Latin for *Mauritius Dei gratia princeps Orange*.

The volume is concluded by a list of a small assemblage of books, and two collections of franks and autographs.

The Medals of Creation; or, First Lessons in Geology, and in the study of Organic Remains. By Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S.—This excellent work, which we are sure has already been found a most welcome oracle to many a perplexed if not almost disheartened student of the great geological history of our planet, ought to have had an earlier notice; but we are now justified by experience of friends, as well as by our own perusal of it, to recommend it to our younger geological readers as one of the greatest helps they can hope to obtain. It contains a vast deal of that kind of information on which the geologist will first and mostly want to draw; and, where it is itself deficient of it, directs him to it in other works; so that it is a general geological key, and fully realises the author's intention, as given in his address to the reader, that of presenting to him an epitome of the principles and present state of palæontology, and assisting him in his search for organic remains, as well as in the identification of them.

1. "*Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*:" its argument examined and exposed. By S. R. Bosanquet, Esq.

2. *A Lecture on the Arguments for Christian Theism from Organised Life and Fossil Osteology: containing remarks on a work entitled "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation."* By John Sheppard.—These two small works, as it will appear to our readers, are directed against a book that some of them may have met with, the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*: and, if we did not think them too good logicians and mathematicians as well as Christians to become ready converts to what we think its bad logic and godless doctrines, we should recommend them all to read the pamphlets before us. Mr. Bosanquet meets it chiefly on logical and religious grounds,

and Mr. Sheppard as opposed to actual phenomena. A part of its theory is that the matter of the solar system was at one time a nebula, in rotation, and extending at least to the orbit of the utmost planet; and, as it condensed by cooling, the primary planets were successively thrown off from it, as the secondaries afterwards sprang from the primaries; and that each planet now revolves round its orbit in the periodic time in which the mass from which it parted was then revolving on its axis. To uphold this theory the author ought to show, what we are waiting to learn of him, that if the sum of the masses of the earth and moon revolved on its axis in about twenty-eight days, the same mass minus that of the moon must, by the known laws of rotary motion, revolve on its axis in about twenty-four hours; and that the motions of all the planets are exactly those due to their conditions by the same laws.

Another branch of the author's theory is, as we understand it, that there has not been a creation of different species, if of divisions or orders, of animals; but that the so-called lower ones, by a long frequency of what he calls *over-adequacy* in generation, have produced the so-called higher ones; and—tell it not in the Zoological Gardens, utter it not in the menagerie, blush, O ye "atavis editi regibus,"—that the remote progenitor of ourselves, the venerable "pater hominum," was *the monkey*!

We are not yet favoured with the author's whole genesis of animal forms, but imagine that when it comes out it will run somewhat as follows: "Sponge begat fungia; fungia begat brainstone; brainstone begat polypus; polypus begat sea-nettle; sea-nettle begat starfish; starfish begat sea-urchin; sea-urchin begat lobster;" and so on, through all the fish of the sea, and all the fowls of the air, to our venerable progenitors, the baboons. The logic by which he shows that species

have sprung from over-adequacy in generation seems rather loose; as he only finds an instance or two of *under-adequacy*, and then, assuming that *over-adequacy* is as natural as *under-adequacy*, concludes that the former has been so much more frequent than the latter as to have been constantly elevating the animal type; a kind of syllogism of which we may see the strength by trying it on another subject. As, "I saw my friend Thomas on foot all day a week ago; but it is as natural for him to be on horseback as on foot; and therefore he must have been on horseback ever since."

With this tendency of over-adequacy before our eyes, we of the old-fashioned *genus homo* ought to look sharply after *double-thumbed* children and Siamese twins; or we must soon yield to higher races: such as that of the former, who will have us *under their thumbs*, or of the latter, with whom we may strive in vain with the fearful odds of two to one against us.

Description of the Atmospheric Recorder, or self-registering apparatus, arranged and manufactured by G. Dollond.—A description of an apparatus for marking, in the absence of an attendant, the variations of the weather, in the prosecution of the now better appreciated and more cultivated science of meteorology. It seems to us to be constructed on sound principles, and comprehends a barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, electrometer, pluviometer, and evaporator; and records the direction and force of the wind.

A Descant upon Weather-Wisdom. A Fragment.—An anonymous pamphlet in derision of weather prognostics, on the conviction that "not only nobody knows what weather is coming next, but nobody believes that he knows any such thing." It may be well directed against some quackeries in almanack-making, but we think not so wisely aimed at the tokens from which the sailor or hay-making farmer takes warning of a coming storm, or at the science of meteorology.

A Report of the Commission charged to make Experiments on the Marine Glue at the Port of Toulon.—A translation of an official report in French, in favour of a glue invented by Mr. Jeffery, which the commission considers that it will be for the advantage of the French to substitute for pitch and oakum in caulking, and to apply, with modifications, over surfaces of wood under water as a protection from marine insects, sea weeds,

and shells; and we should think that it must be worthy of attention in England.

Remarks upon the Mortality of Exeter. By Thomas Shapter, M.D. *Physician to the Dispensary.*—In this manufacturing age, when a great part of the rising generation are to be found as sickly ill-grown youths and *crumplin* children beside the factory frame, and when physically degenerated poor are leaving behind them a more degenerate offspring in the crowded dens of our town alleys, statistical labours, such as that which Dr. Shapter has so laudably undertaken, must ultimately be of great service to society; and we recommend all who are turning their minds to the state of the over-worked and ill-housed poor—and we hope there are many such—to add Dr. Shapter's pamphlet to their statistical documents.

Manual of Agricultural Analysis. By John Mitchell, *Analytical Chemist.*—We hope we may reckon ourselves among those God-trusting souls who believe that our all-wise and all-good Father never commits the blunder of sending his creatures into the world without a provision of food for them, and that this little island of ours, instead of being overburdened with population, could be made, with a righteous division of the earth's gifts, to feed as many again. It is said that he who makes two blades of grass grow instead of one is a benefactor to his kind, and we welcome the agricultural chemist as a man who is in a fair way to do it, and recommend Mr. Mitchell's handy book to our agricultural friends as a most intelligible instructor in the chemical manipulation of the analysis of soils, as well as their geological and chemical qualities. It has an appendix of the result of a great many agricultural experiments.

Outline of the Geology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham. By R. I. Murchison, V.P.R.S., M.R.I.A. *A new edition, augmented and revised by James Buckman, F.G.S. and H. E. Strickland, M.A., F.G.S.*—This useful work, the character of which is shown by the call for this new edition of it, must be a most welcome guide to the geological visitor of Cheltenham; and its geological map and sections, with its lithographs of fossils, and much of its text, will make it a valuable addition to every geological library, and afford the younger student great help in the identification of species.

A Complete Treatise on Practical Geometry and Mensuration; with a Key. By James Elliot.—A good work of much

labour, which we can recommend to all engaged in the calculation of dimensions, whether as tradesmen or in engineering or architecture. The Key, containing the working of innumerable exercises, and full and intelligible investigations of the formulæ for the rectification of curve lines, and the quadrature of curve-bounded surfaces, as well as demonstrations of the other rules, will be a most acceptable help to the self-teaching student as well as the conscientious master.

We cannot see with our author that Euclid's work is "very defective as a permanent text book," as its beautifully synthetical structure must always make it a desirable system of discipline in reasoning. We think, however, as he seems to imply in his observations on the straight line, that *straightness* is a simple idea not susceptible of a more mathematical definition than those afforded by the expedients the mind of man has adopted to name it in language. The word *straightness* is from the Anglo-Saxon root *strec-an*, and means etymologically *stretchedness*, or the state of a *stretched* cord; and this is also the meaning of the "*rectitudo*" of a "*recta linea*," *rectus* being from the Indo-Teutonic root *reg* or *rec*, the Anglo-Saxon *rec-an*. So the Greek *εὐθύς*, *straight*, is from *εὐ* and *θύω*, to rush or dart well forward, and means like the path of a body darting forward, which, although it may in many cases be a parabola, does not at first differ much from a straight line.

Stray Leaves from the German; or, Select Essays from Zschokke. Translated by the Rev. W. B. Flower, B.A. No. I.—This first part contains two essays, one on family prayer, and another on public worship, with part of a third on the character of the Christian father. They are in the main very Christianly and edifying, though we find in one of them (p. 19), what we hardly wonder at in a German work, a passage which savours strongly of continental sabbath keeping. "Go hence and enjoy all lawful amusements, which during the week thou must forego, because of thy labour, and other circumstances."

Specimens of the Early-German Christian Poetry of the Eighth and Ninth Centuries. By Edward H. Dewar, M.A.—Interesting to the divine for its matter, and to the philologist for its language. They show us that the "alliteration" of the Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic poetry was also common to the Germans, verifying so far the assertion of the translator of Rask's Icelandic Grammar, that the laws

of alliterative poetry were once common to the whole Gothic family.

First Greek Construing Book. By George Renaud, M.A.—A book well compiled on a plan that we much like, and should recommend our teacher friends to try.

Mineralogy. For the New Library of Useful Knowledge.—A good sixpenny-worth of science, very condensed and well arranged. We suppose the word *salix*, p. 17, should be *silex*, and that *kapfernickel*, p. 44, is a misprint for *kupfernickel*.

Examination of a Tract, entitled Brief Observations on the Political and Religious Sentiments of the late Dr. Arnold. By the Hon. and Rev. A. J. Stuart.—These candid and judicious remarks, it appears, were refused admittance into the "Record" newspaper, under the plea "that the editor could not admit into his columns any observations calculated to weaken whatever force any of his readers may have found in his previous observations." It was therefore necessary for the author to find some other channel of communication. The objections to Dr. Arnold's opinions came of course from the organ of the *Evangelical* party, and were, in many cases, so pointed and so strong in their language as to render it necessary that those who supported his views, and admired and loved his character, should step forth in his defence. The remarks of the present writer are written in good taste, with propriety of language and justness of argument, and will be approved by those who are really desirous of learning the truth.

Plan of the Improved Income Tax, &c. By James S. Buckingham.—Mr. Buckingham mentions in his preface how for many years he has been in advance of the Legislature in his propositions of certain reforms and laws, which have been adopted slowly and succinctly after his suggestion, such as Negro emancipation in the West Indies, and many important changes in the East. In the present pamphlet he advocates a total change in the principle of taxation, and merely a property-tax, progressively advancing on increased income, supplying the place of the long-established sources of revenue. But we doubt much whether it would be practicable to make a person having an income of 100,000*l.* pay 48,000*l.*, or nearly half of that, back as an income-tax, notwithstanding he might have increased electoral votes, or save something by reduction of prices. Besides that, we be-

lieve the soundest opinions to be against raising a national revenue from any one source of taxation.

A Letter to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on the present State of the Parish of St. Pancras. By the Rev. H. Hughes, A.M.—We have spoken to some clergymen of the parish of St. Pancras on the subject of this pamphlet, and in consequence think it right not to make any comments on the subject, where there exists much difference, that it is out of our power to harmonize; where we might make statements, and even arguments, that we had not the power of proving.

Fasting not a Christian Duty, &c. By J. C. Knight.—The author says, "The results of this brief essay have for their object rather to vindicate the non-observance of fasting than to attempt to dissuade from its observance. If any one thinks he ought to fast, let him fast; he may doubtless do so innocently as well as superstitiously; but let him not think it so manifest a duty as to suppose that he who fasts not must of necessity sin against conviction," &c. Undoubtedly fasting, like the degree of the observance of the sabbath, and other like duties, must not be practised from any superstitious feeling of inherent sanctity in the things themselves, but as salutary in themselves, agreeable to the general spirit of religion, and of advantage to us, as part of our moral and mental discipline. Perhaps "fasting" ought to be practised as a duty, even if taken only for its benefit to the mind, through its salutary tendency on the bodily frame.

The Parish rescued, &c. By the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, &c.—This little work is written by the author of a "Rector in Search of a Curate." It is directed against the trifling and superstitious observances and ceremonies which have lately arisen and attracted so much attention among a certain party in the church. The narrative and dramatic form in which it is composed gives a brightness, graphic form, and truth to the whole. Whether some of the circumstances are not pushed beyond the truth, as in the *Sunday Games*, we must leave the author to determine; but he has effected his purpose in showing the gross and ridiculous errors of those who are reviving usages long obsolete, and engrafting the presumptuous additions of Popery on the pure stock of the Protestant faith. The manner in which the laity have spoken out on this subject we think has been as unexpected as effective.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times in the Cause of the Poor. By G. J. Vincent.—We recommend this pamphlet to attention, especially the temperate and reasonable remarks on the doctrines of Mr. Malthus.

National Catholicity, &c. By Fr. B. Gourrier.—An interesting subject, treated with sound and serious argument. The object of this treatise is to prove that the Romish Church is heretical and schismatical, and then to show how *national Catholicity* may be established, repudiating the usurpation of the See of Rome. We recommend the entire work to the perusal of our readers.

An Appeal to the Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Doctrinal Changes introduced lately into the Series of Tracts circulated under their authority.—This appeal is anonymous, but well deserving deep attention from the Society it addresses, for, unless some alteration takes place in the mode in which the tracts circulated by the Society are sanctioned by the board, not only will a great and grievous division of opinions take place among the members of the Society, but possibly also a secession of many. The Bishop of Chester has put forth a tract (No. 619), on Justification, which has been placed on the Society's catalogue, and received their sanction; and which the author examines accurately, and compares with the doctrines of our best divines on the same subject, showing how wide is the difference of their views. See pp. 13—21. We also recommend to peculiar attention the alterations introduced in Ken's Winchester Manual, v. pp. 35—46; and we will not, though pressed for room, withhold the reasons given by the author for his opinion that the Bishop of Chester's tract should not be published:

1. Because the Bishop of Chester so treats the doctrine of justification by faith as practically to exclude or supersede the *need of repentance*.

2. And of obedience, or good works, thereby contradicting St. James.

3. And makes a personal appropriation, instead of baptism, the instrument of justification, thereby contradicting the catechism and office of baptism.

4. And errs in displacing the relative order of justification and sanctification.

5. And assigns to the technical duties of *justification* a pre-eminence which the Church of England does not enjoin in any of her formularies.

6. And contradicts article 7. of the Church, by opposing the Old Testament to the New.

7. And denies that our Lord's own words are *the Gospel*; according to his lordship, "*Our Lord himself did not preach the Gospel.*"

8. Misquotes St. Paul to support his own view.

9. And for baptism, declared by St. Paul to be the ground of continuance in justification, substitutes dwelling upon the atonement.

10. And draws an unscriptural deduction between faith and other Christian virtues, in direct opposition to St. Paul.

11. And is inconsistent with himself.

12. And uncharitably and invidiously asserts, that *the so-called Evangelical clergy are holier in their lives*, and more successful in their ministrations, than their brethren, thereby producing strife and discussion in the church.

In a word, therefore, tract 619 is in theology ultra-Lutheran and sectarian, and opposed to holy scripture, the creed, and articles, and protest of the Church of England, as well as to the known sentiments of the founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and because it is the production of an author who contradicts an article of the Nicene creed, and who is committed to very harsh and strong condemnation of his brethren, even to denouncing as *satanical* views which have been held by the most learned and holy men in the Church of England, such as Hammond, Bull, Ken, Wilson, Parker, R. Nelson, the author of the "*Whole Duty of Man*;" and we protest and appeal against its admission into the present catalogue of the Society, as identifying the Society with heterodoxy, as being calculated to sow division and discord among the members, as well as to lower and corrupt the theology of the church. Two things strike us as extraordinary in this matter; 1. How the Bishop of Chester should have ventured to introduce such a tract, containing such doctrine, into the hands of the Society; and, secondly, how the Society was supine enough not to detect its want of orthodoxy, and the dangerous doctrines it authorized. We hope, however, that good may come out of evil; that this flagrant instance of a design to advance the favourite opinions of a party will open the eyes of the Society, so as to watch their future proceedings. If not, as our author prognosticates, *the inevitable disruption of the Society will take place.*

The Beggar's Coin. By J. R. Best.—The Beggar's Coin is a poem, written in the style and measure of Lord Byron's Beppo, describing the scenes which the author visited in his Italian tour, together with

various reflections on the people, government, laws, &c. with little episodes from Italian history and tradition. The whole is diversified with constant changes of subject, and enlivened by humour and observation. It would not be easy to extract any particular stanzas of very superior poetry as specimens, but the effect of the whole is pleasing. The shorter poems that follow have received higher praise than any we have the power of bestowing; but we join in the eulogy so justly passed on them, and extract

PERE LA CHAISE.

I wander'd mid the peaceful tombs,
Where groves of cypress rise,
O'er many a fragrant rose that blooms,
While death beneath it lies.
A sportive maiden pass'd beside,
And to her wooing partner cried,
Oh! dearest, say if I were dead
Sweet flowers should deck my lonely bed.
A thoughtless smile replied.
Again I view'd the silent ground,
And long my steps delayed,
For there a recent grave I found,
A mourner o'er it prayed.
That weeping youth again I knew,
And saw him o'er the marble strew
Sweet garlands of immortal flowers,
To her he loved in happier hours.
That youth was surely true.
This morn I trod the field once more,
And sought those lilies dear,
That bloomed one little month before:
The spot is lone and drear.
The immortal wreaths no longer wave,
Gone, gone, the scent the flowerets gave;
Oh! where is he who vowed to prove
How true his faith, how true his love,
And deck that virgin's grave?

Æra Astrea; or, the Age of Justice, an Ode, &c. By Donald Bain.—This poem, with its preface and notes, fills a volume. It is inscribed to the Queen, and it professes to point out the remedies for the various evils which afflict the nation in agriculture and manufactures, as regards the national debt and the state of Ireland, and "to cure all manner of diseases." The poetry is not of a very high flight; ex. gr.

The world will not thus be govern'd long,
Men of true merit will assert their rights,
And I will not adventure in my song
What might ensue, those things urged to
their heights.
But for a time, tho' every contest blights,
The end of contest with abuses now
Cannot be doubtful, for with eagle flights
Man now is soaring; onward let him go,
Till all shall know their rights, and reverence
what they know.

Wealth must be limited as well as power,
 No need that peers should emulate the crown,
 Hold more than regal dominion o'er
 The lauds so insolently deemed their own.
 A dotard earl, of farthing-wise renown,
 Had planned the purchase of this ancient
 realm,
 And, but his purpose was by them o'erthrown,
 What had it been to him who held the helm,
 Whom he might by exactions overwhelm,
 E'en into a hunting-ground have thrown.

What need a Norman-sprung Plantagenet,
 Or any scion, even of any line,
 Should live in piles, that form on earth a
 weight,
 And dine on what might many hundreds
 dine,
 And drink from gold the most delicious wine,
 While thousands starve, and all their worth
 is—what?
 Indite an execrably written line,
 Or murder harmless creatures towards them
 brought;
 A sad burlesque on sport, and sport so dearly
 bought, &c.

*The Oratory; or, Prayers and Thoughts
 in Verse.* By William Hind, A.M.—A
 small volume of devotional poetry, written
 with correctness and elegance; ex. gr.:

HUMAN MISERY.

Where'er on earth my footsteps rove,
 O'er emerald mead, through shady grove,
 By lake or stream, by dale or hill,
 There misery's children meet me still.
 No green or flowery path is found
 Midway thro' earth's enchanted ground,
 But shows, in check of nature's pride,
 Some Bartimæus fast by the wayside.

Reclining on the mountain's brow,
 I have looked down on scenes below,
 Where stream and wood, 'neath summer
 skies,

Had spread an earthly Paradise;
 Till my soul thrilled with sense of bliss
 Too rapturous for a world like this,
 Then checked her breath with sudden sigh,
 Startled by Misery's plaintive cry.

And I have climbed far Alpine height,
 Where stood the *ortler* in his flight,
 No mountain that in months serene
 Is gaily clad in laughing green;
 Who, when she hears the north winds
 wail,

And wintry storms her brow assail,
 Doth lightly on her shoulders throw
 Her mantle of unsullied snow:

But thou, erect, with front sublime,
 Unchangeable through changing time,
 Art emblem meant of holy saint,
 Keeping his garments without taint,
 So near to heaven, so bathed with light,
 Thy robe is always pure and white,
 As pure as when it first was worn
 Upon Creation's bridal morn.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

Bright is thy crown; but, ah! what woe
 Lurks in thy lovely vales below!
 Through rock, and bush, and dancing
 stream,

Fain would make life a fairy dream;
 Yet there, mid glories unsurpassed,
 Moulded in Nature's broken cast,
 The *Cretin* breathes miasma dank,
 With shapeless frame, and mind a blank.

Why am I given, thro' scenes like these,
 To rove in joy, and health, and ease,
 Charged only with the blessed task
 To give, 'mid thousands doomed to ask?
 Why should my soul such joy respire,
 Are we not children of one Sire?
 Came we not all from the same womb?
 And haste we not to the same tomb?

Grant me, Lord! the special grace
 To look wan Misery in the face,
 And say, with kind and open brow,
 "My brother,—or my sister,—thou!"
 Nor turn, with cold depressive pride,
 From objects for whom Jesus died:
 Much misery when my lot he cast
 There where the last are first, and first
 are last.

*Light in Darkness, or Sermons in
 Stones: Churchyard Thoughts in verse.*
 By Joseph Snow. 8vo.—A very pleasing
 volume, consisting of short poetical pieces,
 all characterised by their humility and
 piety, and some by peculiar terseness and
 beauty of expression. The following are
 a few of those which we think the best.

I.

"AND THEY SHALL GATHER HIS ELECT FROM
 THE FOUR WINDS."

What myriads holds the deep!
 On foreign shores and distant lands,
 In graves unblest, unshriven thousands
 sleep,
 Whose dying eyes were closed by stranger
 hands.

Oh! happier we, who, tended to the last
 By faithful love, were then,
 With holy words from holy men,
 To consecrated earth consigned—
 Where village churches their broad shadows
 cast, [wind,
 And gently o'er us moans the evening
 In "joyful hope" our quiet graves we find.

XXXVIII.

"LAY NOT THIS SIN TO THEIR CHARGE."
 Troubled on every side
 By man in malice, and by God in love,
 Strangely and sorely tried,
 Yet from his refuge he would not remove.
 Sowing in tears—in joy to reap—
 E'en when the arrowy shower fell thick and
 Like Stephen, blessing to the last, [fast,
 "HE FELL asleep."

LIX.

"I DIE DAILY."

"That life is long which answers life's great end,—

"The man of wisdom is the man of years,"*
Death comes to him as a familiar friend,
Far worthier of his welcome smiles than tears;
And he can part with life without a sigh
Whose daily living is—to daily die.

CLXIV.

"THEY ARE AS THE ANGELS."

Fond Mother! in her full maternal pride;
When round her table olive branches rose
In bright succession, even then she died;
But faith sustained her to life's trying close—
Her marriage made in Heaven, on earth was
sweet,
And all it gave she hoped in Heaven to meet.

CCXXXVIII.

"MORE THAN CONQUERORS THROUGH HIM
THAT LOVED US."

Oh! miracle of grace!
No sword unsheathed,—a battle won,
A crown without a race,—
A voyage safely ended ere begun.
Rest, little one! a mother's tears may fall,
But not for worlds would she her child recall.

CCXXXIX.

"BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN
THE LORD."

"Happy release," survivors cry, that brings
Escape from cares and sickness long endured!
But happy only that "release" which springs
From faith unfeigned, strong love, and hope
assured:
They "in the Lord who die," the Word hath
said
Alone have place among God's blessed dead.

These thoughts speak for themselves. "Serious in a serious cause," the writer "has endeavoured to render them channels of sound doctrine, to unite simple truth with correctness of phraseology, and to make churchyards and cemeteries places of religious meditation, solemn with holy seriousness, and bright with Christian hopes." (Preface.) An admission follows that many of the verses are less suitable for inscriptions upon tombs than for perusal "among the tombs." The volume will, we think, be found serviceable in both ways. It is ornamented with some elegant designs for headstones, &c. made by Mr. R. B. Gardiner, which are calculated to further the revived taste for decorating the dwellings of the dead in a style not unaccordant with our Christian faith and immortal hopes. It may thus help not merely to elevate the "uncouth rhymes" and the "shapeless sculpture" of the lonely churchyard, but also to chasten and correct the pagan emblems and the worldly adulations of the fashionable cemetery.

A Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S. embracing his autobiographical sketches, a brief review of his personal and literary merits, an account of his works; with extracts from his correspondence, anecdotes of some of his contemporaries, and of the times in which he lived, by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. &c. with a portrait and a view of Easton-Pierse, has been published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society, 4to. pp. 144, 1845; 50 COPIES PRINTED FOR SALE.—We propose to give some account of this volume in our ensuing number.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ETON COLLEGE.

July 28. "Election Monday," as usual upon all former occasions, attracted an immense number of distinguished persons to the college. The banquet served in the college hall to the guests of the Provost, numbering upwards of 70. There were 761 boys on the election list for 1845; being ten more than at the election last year, and an increase of upwards of 300 during the past ten years—the number in 1835 not being more than 446. Between 60 and 70 (oppidans and collegers) will not return at the termination of the vacation on the 6th of September; applications, however, have been made for an increased number of boys to enter the school at that period. James, ma. (the

captain of the school,) succeeded to a fellowship at King's on Monday, in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. W. A. Carter, one of the assistant masters of Eton, who vacated by marriage. The staff of assistant masters has just been increased by the appointment of Mr. Johnson, Craven University Scholar, and Chancellor Medalist at Cambridge, who obtained the Newcastle Scholarship, at Eton, in 1841. The number of assistant masters is now fifteen; independently of a mathematical master and two assistants, and seven extra and assistant extra masters. There are now only fourteen vacancies in the foundation of the college: the number of candidates for admission is twenty-two. The annual examination for the two prizes in books, one of the value of 10l. 10s. given by the Mathematical

* Young.

Master, and another of the value of 4l. 4s. presented by the Assistant Masters, was conducted by the Rev. J. W. Colenso, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. The first prize was awarded to Blore, the son of Mr. Blore, the well known architect; and the second to a pupil named Ferrers.

A very valuable present has been made to the library of Eton College by His Majesty the King of Prussia. It is in large folio, beautifully printed on vellum, containing 155 pages, and magnificently bound in purple velvet, inlaid with massive ornaments of solid gold. This royal present is described in the letter which accompanied it from his Excellency the Prussian Minister as being "one of the only two copies on vellum of the edition of the *Nibelungen*, in great folio, struck off as a monument of typography at the centenary festival of Guttenburg's invention, in 100 copies only. The two on vellum were struck off for the King and Queen of Prussia." The copy intended for the King of Prussia was presented by His Majesty to Eton College, and the other has been placed in the royal library at the palace at Berlin. The following is a translation of the German inscription on the first leaf of the book, in the handwriting of the Prussian Sovereign:—"To Eton School—the guardian of the hope of the rising generation, the promoter of all that is good and noble, the preserver of old Saxon intellect, this hero-poem of the German people, and memorial of the jubilee of a German invention, is presented in memory of his visit in January, 1842, and in gratitude for his affectionate reception—by Friedrich Wilhelm, King of Prussia. Berlin, June 18, 1844."

PATRICIAN BIOGRAPHY.

A motion made by Lord Campbell in the House of Lords, on the 28th of July, is deserving of remark for the singular piece of literary history it involves, if not for its real importance.

Lord Campbell rose, he said, in pursuance of a notice he had given, to call the attention of their lordships to the standing order No. 113, which prohibited all persons from publishing the Lives of any deceased Lord of Parliament, or the Will of any such Lord, without the consent of the heirs and executors of the deceased. This standing order dated its origin from the conduct of one Edmund Curll, who appeared to have been a shameless and dauntless person. In the year 1720 died Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; and in 1722 Edmund Curll published an advertisement in the London newspapers,

indicating that there was to come out a libellous Life of that deceased nobleman. His family interposed, and caused a complaint to be made to that house. The advertisement appeared in the Daily Journal of Monday Jan. 22, 1722, and set forth that there would be published the Works of the deceased nobleman in prose and verse, together with his Life, (completed from a plan drawn by his Grace,) by Mr. Theobald, and a true copy of his last will and testament. Edmund Curll was summoned to the bar of the house, and attended; he was called in, the advertisement was read, and the result was that the standing order making it a breach of privilege to publish the life of any deceased member of that house was moved, and ordered to be taken into consideration on a subsequent day, while Curll was reprimanded and reproved on his knees at the bar of the house. In the course of the proceedings upon that occasion a committee was appointed, but he could not find that they had made any report. But on the 21st of January following the matter was again taken into consideration, the lords being summoned, and that standing order was duly passed. In 1735 the same Edmund Curll caused another advertisement to be inserted in the Daily Postboy, which gave great alarm to the members of that house. On the 12th of May in that year the advertisement was brought under the notice of their lordships' house, and it was to this effect: "This day is published, most beautifully printed, price 5s., Mr. Pope's Literary Correspondence for Thirty Years, that is, from the year 1704 to 1734, being a collection of letters, regularly digested, written by him to the late Earl of Halifax, the Earl of Burlington, and a great many other peers, with their respective answers thereto. Printed for Edmund Curll, in Rose-street, and sold by all booksellers." The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to attend in his place, and to seize, or cause to be seized, the edition of this book; and the said Edmund Curll and John Wilford, the printer of the newspaper, were ordered to attend at the bar of the house. Their attendance having been reported to the house, John Wilford and another printer were called in and examined in relation to the said advertisement. Then the notorious Edmund Curll was called in and examined, and directed to withdraw. Then the Gentleman Usher reported what he had done under the order of the house; that in pursuance of that order he had caused all the books found at Curll's house to be seized, and he believed he had taken more than 500 copies. But then it became a question whether this

was a breach of privilege or not; because the standing order applied only to deceased peers' lives, and not to letters written to them, but by them. A committee of inquiry was appointed, and they made a report by Lord Delawarr, whereby it turned out that the seizure was an illegal seizure, there being no letters from any peer in the work, and that the book was a perfectly innocent book, even according to the standing order. The committee were of opinion that the printing of the said book was not contrary to the standing order of the house, and that the books seized should be given back to the said Edmund Curll. That report was agreed to by the house. He was not aware that there had been any subsequent attempt to enforce that standing order. In fact, it appeared to have fallen into disuetude, for there had been lives of deceased members of that house published again and again, without leave of the relatives or of that house. His noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), who was absent, had published admirably written lives of several deceased members of that house, and, among others, those of the Earl of Chat-

ham and Lord North. So that, if he (Lord Campbell) should be sent to the Tower for disregarding the standing order, he should not want the companionship of his noble and learned friend. He thought this standing order should be repealed. He had employed his leisure, he hoped without incurring the censure of that house, in writing the lives of the predecessors of his noble and learned friend at that moment on the woolsack.—The Lord Chancellor. "Not down to the present time, I hope?" (laughter).—Lord Campbell. "No; and he trusted it would be long before that would be attempted. Curious enough it was that the standing order did not apply to his noble and learned friend, for anybody might take such a liberty with him, the standing order having this force only—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.* The existence of such a standing order as this had a tendency to bring into disrepute their lordships' just and necessary privileges." The noble and learned lord concluded by moving "that the standing order No. 113 be vacated." The motion was agreed to.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements are in progress for the annual meeting of this Association, which will assemble at Winchester on Monday the 9th of September. The names of the leading members of the Sectional Committees have been already given in our June number, p. 632; others have since been added, and there appears every promise of the Association meeting in great strength. We shall not, however, occupy our space in profitless anticipations; but shall make it our business to obtain a faithful report of what takes place for our next number.

In the mean time we pursue our abstract of the proceedings of the Central Committee.

May 14. Mr. John Lean, of the Ordnance Office, communicated a sketch of a font at Blisland, Cornwall, which is formed of granite. It is of perpendicular character, of octagonal form, and each side is ornamented with a quatrefoiled panel inclosing an escutcheon.

Mr. Lean exhibited also rubbings taken from the sepulchral brasses which exist in the church of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, which represent, according to tradition, Sir Roger de Northwode, possessor of a manor of that name in the

adjoining parish of Eastchurch, and his wife Bona. He was at the siege of Acre with King Richard Cœur de Lion. Representations of these interesting figures have been published by Stothard, in the series of monumental effigies, and Mr. Kempe, in his description of the plate, suggests that these memorials may represent Sir John de Northwode, grandson of Sir Roger; he was knighted by Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock, was summoned to parliament from 6 to 12 Edward II. (1318), and died about that period. He married Joan de Badlesmere. The armour represented in this curious specimen is very singular; the general character of design, and the unusual fashion of wearing the shield appended to the belt or hilt of the sword, so as to cover the right thigh, appear to afford grounds for the conjecture that this brass was engraved in France. The shield thus worn appears to have been termed *ecu en cantiel*. The bearing should evidently be, ermines, a cross engrailed, but the plate is imperfect, a portion

* We apprehend that at the passing of the Order living peers were considered to be sufficiently protected by the laws or orders provided against *Scandalum Magnatum*.—EDIT. G. M.

having been cut out, in order, as it would appear, to make the figure of the knight equal in length to that of his lady, the dimensions of which were somewhat more diminutive.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited a bronze figure, which was found by Mr. W. Locket, sergeant at mace, amongst a quantity of rubbish, when some workmen were pulling down an old wall belonging to the duke of Buckingham's palace or castle in Wallgate, Macclesfield. Mr. Locket stated that the figure was covered over with dirt and rust, so as to be scarcely perceptible, but he cleaned it with sulphuric acid. It had been fixed by two rivets through the feet to an iron bar secured in a piece of stone. The iron bar was corroded by rust, so that the rivets gave way, and the bar broke to pieces. It had been placed in a triangular niche about a foot high, the niche itself having been twelve or fourteen feet from the ground. The image could not have been seen from below. It measures in length about 5 in.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, presented a lithographic representation of an "unique and hitherto unknown variety of the gold ring-money of Ireland, in the form of an ear-ornament, found in a turf bog in the neighbourhood of Macroom, co. Cork," and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. It weighs 2 dwts. 5 grs. A more detailed account of this ring is given in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for April, 1844. Mr. Hoare sent also a drawing of a silver ring, now in his possession, described as "a decade signet-ring," discovered near Cork, in 1844. The hoop is composed of nine knobs or bosses, which may have served instead of beads in numbering prayers, whilst the central portion which forms the signet supplied the place of the *gaude*. The antiquaries in Ireland have considered this ring as very ancient; the device appears, however, to bear much resemblance to those which were used in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as marks, or personal devices, by merchants. In these marks the initial of the name is usually surmounted by a cross, with a sort of vane appended to it; and in this instance it might be conjectured that the letter B was intended to indicate the name of the individual, whilst the sprigs resembling shamrocks may have denoted his Irish extraction.

Mr. Hoare stated also, in reference to the notice of Irish ring-money communicated to the Committee by Mr. Sainthill (see Feb. p. 182), that of the silver rings, the rarity of which was very great, he possessed no specimen, but that his collection comprised four gold rings, and one of bronze. To these he had added one of

the iron rings, brought from Sierra Leone, where they are used at the present time as current money, being precisely similar in shape to the Celtic ring-money which is discovered in Ireland. He reported that three fine specimens of gold ring-money, recently discovered, are now for sale at a jeweller's shop in Cork; one of them has the central portion engraved, or grooved, and large flat plates at the extremities; the others terminate in the cup-shaped fashion: they are of the purest gold, and of considerable weight, the intrinsic value of the three rings being about 18*l*. It is probable that these singular relics will shortly be condemned to the crucible, unless some purchaser should be found who would rescue them from destruction.

Evelyn P. Shirley, esq. M.P., exhibited several Roman coins found in the parish of Easington, co. Warwick; a fibula, part of a buckle, and fragments of "Samian" pottery, stamped with the potter's marks SATVRNINI . OF. (*officinā*) and SENTIA . M. (*Senti a manu*). They were found in Easington Park.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, of Bitton, communicated a rubbing from an early incised slab at Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight; the slab narrows towards the feet, the lower portion of the figure is defaced. A representation of it was engraved by Charles Tomkins, in 1794. This slab represents an ecclesiastic, his head tonsured and bare, and in his right hand he bears a pastoral staff with a plain curved head. Possibly it is the memorial of one of the abbots of Carisbrook, where William Fitz-Osborn, who subdued the island, founded an abbey, which subsequently became a cell to the House of St. Mary de Lyra, in Normandy.

Mr. Hodgkinson sent for the inspection of the Committee an elaborately-carved reliquary, or coffer, such as were called *forciers*, of the early part of the fourteenth century. It was purchased at Eu, in Normandy, and is supposed to have belonged to the abbey of St. Laurence, in that town.

Mr. Hodgkinson exhibited also a small carving in ivory, apparently of the fourteenth century, discovered on the site of Kilburn priory, Middlesex.

Mr. Charles E. Lefroy communicated, through Mr. Ferrey, for the inspection of the Committee, the remarkable collection of Merovingian and other gold coins, discovered by him in 1828 on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire. It consisted of one hundred small gold coins, varying in weight from 19½ gr. to 23 gr., the value of each piece being about three shillings. With these were found two triangular gold ornaments set with rubies, attached to small chains,

formed like those which are made at Trin-chinopoly, and terminating with a hook and an eye. They have been described by Mr. Akerman in the *Numism. Chron.* No. xxiii., and the most ancient of the coins exhibited were considered by Mr. Akerman to be imitations of the coins of Licinius (A.D. 308), struck at no very distant period from his time. The following remarks are now made by Mr. Hawkins, on this subject: "I believe that Roman coins continued in circulation long after the Romans quitted Britain, that they were succeeded by base imitations which are frequently found even now, and are almost universally rejected as valueless, and therefore appear scarce. The imitations became less and less like the originals, with occasional glimpses of improvement. Among the Cuerdale coins contemporary with Alfred, are one or two with a very close resemblance on the reverse to Roman coins struck centuries before, and here in Mr. Lefroy's collection occur imitations of coins of Licinius found with coins struck 350 years later. Almost all these pieces are of workmanship inferior to the coins of which they appear to be imitations, and I believe them to be all the work of one person, and not improbably of the same hand. They may be divided into two classes, some thick, some thinner, of larger diameter, but about the same weight. Now the blanks found with them correspond in size and weight with the coins, and I consider it was only by some unknown accident that they were not converted into coins, when they would have borne two dissimilar types. The coins are, if I recollect right, in the same state of good preservation, a very improbable circumstance had they been of different and distant periods; I suspect that every little prince or chief occasionally struck money without much regard to any superior authority, and imitated the types of any pieces which happened to be circulating in his district at the time. This may account for the variation of types and inferiority of workmanship."

Mr. W. Higgin, of Lancaster, sent for inspection a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius, which was found in digging the foundations of the Penitentiary in Lancaster Castle, with some silver coins, now in his possession.

The Rev. B. Belcher, of West Tisted, Hants, communicated a sketch of the representation of St. Christopher, which was discovered on the walls of East-Meon church, but has been concealed by white-wash. The drawing was made by Mr. Richard Eames, of Petersfield, who stated that, according to tradition, the

figure of a serpent or dragon had formerly been apparent at the feet of St. Christopher.

Mr. Way exhibited a silver ring, communicated to him by Mr. W. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, inscribed with the Anglo-Saxon word "dolgbot," the meaning of which is compensation made for giving a man a wound, either by a stab or a blow. Amongst the dooms which Æthelbirht, King of Kent, established in the days of Augustine, the amount of bot, or damages to be paid for every description of injury to the person, is fully detailed. (*Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, 8vo. vol. i. p. 13.) The laws of King Alfred comprise likewise numerous clauses respecting compensation for wounds inflicted, and the term "dolg-bote" occurs in c. 23, relating to tearing by a dog. (*Ibid.* p. 79.) This ring is ornamented with a simple wavy line and dots, as if to represent a branch; it weighs 45 grs., and was found in Essex.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited a brass matrix, recently purchased by him; it appears to have been the seal of a Scottish monk. It is of oval form, measuring 1 in. and two-tenths by nine-tenths of an inch; the central device is the figure of an archbishop, represented with the right hand raised in benediction, and bearing the cross-staff in the left: on either side is an angel kneeling, and holding a large flower. Beneath is seen part of the figure of a monk, tonsured and wearing the cowl, with the hands raised in supplication. The legend appears to read as follows—S' F' W. MATHA MONAC' DABERBROTROT, probably Aberbrothick, or Arbroath, in the county of Angus, where a celebrated abbey was founded A.D. 1178, by William the Lion, king of Scotland, in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The Rev. W. Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, communicated a sketch of a mutilated figure of St. Anthony, which was found buried in a field in the parish of Merthyr, near Truro, and has been placed in a niche in the east wall of the chancel of Merthyr church, on the north side of the altar. The figure measures in height about one foot seven inches; it had been broken at the waist, and suffered other injuries; under the left arm appears to have passed a staff, and the pig, with a large bell attached to its neck, appears in front of the figure. This relic was disinterred in the immediate vicinity of an ancient well, known as the well of St. Cohan the martyr, a British saint, whose little church stood close beside it. There is a parish called St. Anthony, distant about eight miles from Merthyr; an interesting door of Norman date, and

some portions of early-English character are to be noticed in the church at that place, from which, possibly, the figure of the saint had been removed. Mr. Haslam observed that he had found no other specimen of early-English construction in that part of Cornwall.

May 28. Mr. Shirley exhibited a large stone hatchet, found on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire. It measured in length 8 in. and the breadth of the sharp edge is 3 in. Mr. Shirley exhibited also an earthen vessel shaped like a flask, which was discovered at Ipsley, Warwickshire, on the Icknield-street Road.

Mr. Charles Winston communicated an account of some painted glass in the north window of Mells church, Somerset, representing the following Saints:—St. Sitha, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Agatha, and St. Apollonia. St. Sitha, or Osyth, is represented bearing in her left hand three loaves, and in her right two keys appended to a string, through which her finger passes. One of these keys appears to be a clyket, resembling precisely a modern latch-key. Her hair is long and dishevelled, as usual in the representation of virgin saints. The name of St. Apollonia is lost, but in the right hand of the figure is seen a pair of pincers, clipping a double tooth, and a book in her left hand. These four figures are placed under canopies, and are in good preservation; they occupy the upper or tracery-lights; in one of the lower lights is to be seen a canopy of very rich design. The date of this painted glass is about the time of Henry VI. Four other figures of saints are also to be seen at Mells; St. Margaret, St. Katharine, a female saint bearing a cross and book, and another bearing a book and palm-branch.

The Rev. William Staunton, of Longbridge, communicated some notices of Fulbroke castle, near Warwick, (printed in the Journal, p. 203.) accompanied by a drawing of a curious steel-yard weight, which was discovered about five years since, in the moat adjoining to a farmhouse at Fulbroke. It is formed of a thin coat of brass externally, the inside being filled up with solid lead; this is shewn in consequence of a portion of the brass being worn through at the bottom. It measures in height, to the top of the handle, 2½ inches; in circumference, round the broadest part, 8½ inches, and weighs 2 lb. 11 oz. Around the sides are four escutcheons, standing out in relief from the surface, each of which is charged with the same heraldic bearing, viz. a lion rampant, with the tail deeply forked, and on its head a crown. The date of this relic appears to be about the reign of Henry III. Two, precisely

similar in form and material, and also ornamented with shields of arms, were discovered near Norwich, and were engraved in the Archæol. xxv. pl. lxiv.

The Rev. Augustus Thorpe, vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, sent for the inspection of the Committee, a ciborium, or pyx formed of latten, or mixed yellow metal, (*pixis cooperta pro hostiis*.) recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Chippenham by a labourer engaged in trenching a plantation. Several altar-candlesticks, bells, and other relics were found at the same time, and the deposit consisted, probably, of the furniture of some neighbouring church, which had been concealed in the times of Henry VIII. or Edward VI., on the promulgation of the statutes for putting away all ornaments, sacred vessels, and service books. The pyx, intended for the preservation of the Eucharist for the sick, is in the form of a covered cup, surmounted by a conical spire, on the summit of which is a crucifix; the height of the whole being eleven inches, and the diameter of the cup four inches and three quarters. Around the cover is engraved a legend in large characters of singular form, *Magnificat alic (Magnificabo !)* At the summit there is a ring, and a link of a chain, as if for the purpose of suspension, and there is also a small ring attached underneath the foot of the cup. It appears by Lyndwood's Annotations on the Constitution of Archbishop Peccham (A.D. 1279.) respecting the preservation of the Eucharist in a pyx lined with linen, and placed in a closed tabernacle, that it had been customary in England to preserve it "*cupâ*," in a cup, suspended over the altar "*in conopeo*," under a dais or canopy, which frequently appears in illuminations. This usage of suspension is considered by Lyndwood objectionable, as the sacred vessel might more easily be abstracted by a profligate hand, than if it were deposited, as in Holland and Portugal, in an ambry or other secure place. The pyx found at Chippenham appears to have been made in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. A representation of it is to be given in a future number of the Journal.

Mr. Way exhibited drawings which represent the curious jewelled ornaments and remains of a precious mitre preserved at New College, having recently, by favour of the Warden, been permitted to examine the originals. They comprise nearly the whole of the rich decorations of the *mitra preciosa* of the founder, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester 1366—1405. The ground-work was of silken tissue, closely set with seed-pearls, and upon this were attached at intervals plates of silver gilt set with gems and pearls, as likewise

bands formed of jewelled ornaments alternating with small enamelled plates of silver of beautiful colouring, representing animals and grotesques. These bands, which measure in width six tenths of an inch, are formed in separate pieces of the same breadth, curiously hinged together in order to give perfect pliability to the whole. There are also considerable remains of the beautiful crocketed crest, chased in silver gilt, and the jewelled extremities of the pendants or *infule* are likewise preserved. The most interesting of these curious fragments is an M crowned, being the monogram of the blessed Virgin, set with gems and partially enamelled, with the subject of the Annunciation introduced in the open parts of the letter. This ornament appears to have occupied a central and principal position on the mitre; but it has been considered by some persons as having formed the decoration of a morse, or kind of brooch used as a fastening of the cope in front upon the breast. The dimensions, however, (2 in. by 2½ in.) seem to indicate that it was more suited to serve as an ornament of the mitre, and no morse is mentioned in the founder's will. It is much to be regretted that these rich fragments should not be re-arranged so as to display the original beauty of this unique example of the goldsmith's art, during the fourteenth century. It would be no difficult task, by comparison with examples afforded by episcopal effigies preserved in England, such as those of Archbishop Stratford, at Canterbury (1333—1348), and Abbot William de Colchester, in Westminster Abbey, (both represented by Stothard,) in which instance the ground *semé* with pearls is shewn, to re-construct in its pristine richness the mitre of William of Wykeham. For the sake of comparison, the detailed description of the precious mitre of Louis d'Harcourt, patriarch and bishop of Bayeux, who died 1479, recorded in an ancient inventory of the treasures of that cathedral, may be here given; it might indeed serve as a description of the mitre of Wykeham, so closely does it correspond with the fragments which have been noticed. "Une mitre, dont le champ est de perles menues, semé d'autres perles plus grosses, ensemble trois et trois; ayant audevant xvj. affiches d'argent doré, et derrière autant, les uns émaillés, les autres enrichis de pierreries et petites perles; ayant au devant la representation de l'annonciation, et derrière le Couronnement de la Sainte Vierge, en images: les pendans garnis de vij. affiches tout le long, au bout de chacun iij. (affiches) qui font les bords, d'argent doré, enrichis d'émaux et de pierres; au bout de chaque pendant vj. chainettes ou sont attachés vj. ferets d'argent doré, et

au dessus ij. saphirs taillées en forme de cœur." The restoration of the form of the New College mitre would be materially facilitated by comparison of the two original mitre cases, formed of stamped leather, with several locks for security, and preserved in the muniment chamber in the tower adjoining the south-eastern corner of the hall. The founder's crosier, of which Carter (Ancient Sculpture and Painting,) has given a fair representation, bears much analogy in its workmanship to the remains of the mitre. It is said that some intentions have been entertained of "restoring" this unique example of chased-work and enamelling, many portions being defective; but it is much to be desired that no modern workmanship, however skilful in imitation, should be mixed up with the original, so as to destroy the value of the whole as an authentic evidence of the perfection of the arts during the fourteenth century. The collection of relics preserved at New College comprises, besides those which have been noticed, part of a mitre formed of simple tissue embroidered with the monogram ihc; a knit glove, curiously ornamented, and supposed to have been part of the founder's *pontificalia*; an episcopal ring; and a silver pax. The last is engraved in the Journal, p. 149. It is a metal tablet, with a handle behind, measuring 5½ in. by 3, and representing the subject of the Crucifixion, within a square border like a picture-frame.

Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a letter to the Secretary, called the attention of the Committee to the following advertisement which appeared in the Times of May 22:—"Reigate, Surrey. Notice is hereby given, that unless the heirs or personal representatives of the following deceased persons, viz., Richard Elyott, who died in December, 1608, Richard Elyott, his son, who died in February, 1612, Katherine Elyott, who died in 1623—repair the monuments in the chancel of the parish church, such monuments will be taken down at the expiration of one month from the date hereof. Application to be made to Mr. Small, parish clerk." Mr. Nichols stated that a quarto plate was engraved some years since at the private expense of Mr. Bryant, which gives a representation of these monuments. The larger tomb exhibits recumbent effigies of Richard Elyott, esq., justice of the peace, and his son Richard, one of the servants of Henry, Prince of Wales, both in armour; in front are kneeling figures of his wife, Rachael, daughter of Matthew Pointz, of Alderley, Gloucestershire, and her six daughters. The other monument consists of a kneeling effigy of Katharine, fifth daughter of Richard Elyott. The in-

scriptions may be found in the History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray. Mr. Nichols suggested the expediency of some endeavour to discourage the practice of destroying sepulchral monuments in the manner proposed in this instance. Mr. Way stated that, having recently visited the church of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, his attention had been arrested by a notice of a similar description, which was affixed to a board near the outer door of the porch:—"The tomb of the family of Hiron having fallen into decay, notice is hereby given to the said family, that if none of their kindred repair the tomb within two months of this date, it must be removed by due authority. April 9, 1845. E. Hobhouse, vicar, Fras. Thos. Cooper, Chas. R. Hickman, churchwardens." The tomb in question is a stone table-monument of simple but not unsightly fashion: it stands in the churchyard, on the south side, not far from the entrance: a slab which formed part of the side of the tomb had fallen down, and might have been replaced at a trifling cost: the monument appeared, in other respects, to be in fair repair. The Committee considered it very desirable that the legality of such destruction of a monument should be ascertained, for although the freehold is undoubtedly in the parson, as stated by Blackstone, tombstones are regarded as descending in the nature of heir-looms, and cannot be removed or defaced without liability to an action of trespass from the heir.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The association constituted by the meeting held under the auspices of Mr. Pettigrew on the 5th of March last, and which has continued to act under the above designation,* has holden its annual congress in the city of Winchester.

* Stigmatising at the same time the majority of the original Central Committee as "the Secession," and "a party of seceders." (Mr. Pettigrew's introductory address.) Had the assumed "General Meeting" been legitimate, the correct description of what there took place would have been that the parties suffered expulsion, not that they willingly seceded from the Association: but the schism was really the act of those present at that meeting, (the circumstances of which were described in our June number, p. 631,) and they consisted of only five members out of a body of twenty-two. The remaining majority, deserted but not ejected (for the meeting of the 5th of March had no legitimate authority), have since more than recruited their numbers; and maintain their position as the original Central Committee. Only four members

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Lord Albert Conyngham attended as President; and opened the first meeting on Monday August 4, with an introductory address. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew, who read an essay, "On the Objects and Pursuit of Antiquarian Research."

In the evening Mr. Wright read an essay, "On the mode in which a Town in the middle ages gained its chartered privileges, illustrated by the municipal archives of Winchester;" which was followed by a description of the ancient Druidical Temple at Temple-Low, Derbyshire, with incidental remarks on similar circular works, by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson, M.A., and remarks on early monumental stones, dug up at Hartlepool, probably of the seventh century, by D. H. Haigh, esq. of Leeds.

On Tuesday, Aug. 6, some barrows were opened on the Chilcomb and Twyford downs; but found to have been previously explored: and a visit was paid to the church of St. Cross, and its architectural features explained by the Rev. Stephen Jackson, M.A.

In the evening various exhibitions were made at the Town Hall, particularly of Anglo-Saxon remains recently discovered in the line of the new railway near Ramsgate, communicated by W. H. Rolfe, esq. of Sandwich; Roman silver coins found at Silchester, communicated by the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, F.S.A.; drawings of Roman antiquities found on the line of the great Roman wall, by Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead; a volume of drawings of antiquities found at Wroxeter, co. Salop, by T. F. Dukes, esq. F.S.A.; and a drawing of a tessellated pavement excavated at West Dean, Hants, by Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury.

The following papers were read:—

An unpublished letter sent by Lord James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, Dec. 1, 1567, announcing the consent of Queen Mary, his sister, to the coronation of her infant son James, and to James Stuart being Regent. Communicated by Lord Albert Conyngham.

On the ancient Hill Burials in the Isle of Wight. By John Dennett, esq.

On the Roman Roads and Stations in Hampshire; by Henry Hatcher, esq.

A general account of Barrows opened in Derbyshire and Staffordshire during the season of 1845; by T. Bateman, jun. esq. and the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

The primeval antiquities of Stanton and

of the Central Committee which existed previously to the "Special General Meeting" of the 5th of March, (including the President,) have been present at the meeting at Winchester which we now record.

Hart Hill moors, near Bakewell, Derbyshire; by Thomas Bateman, jun. esq.

An account of the hermitage at Carcliffe, Derbyshire, near Robin Hood's Stride; by F. W. Lock, esq.

An historical notice of the manorial house at Barton, in the Isle of Wight, recently purchased by Her Majesty and since partly destroyed; read by C. R. Smith, esq.

An account of the sale of the estates of the church of Winchester, temp. Charles I. Communicated by J. H. Burn, esq.

On *Wednesday, Aug. 6*, three meetings were held, during which the following papers were read:—

An account of the Mint at Winchester under the Anglo-Saxon and early English monarchs. By J. Y. Akerman, esq.

Observations on the fortifications of Southampton, by W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A.

A biographical account of John Clapstone, of Winchester, an alchemist, temp. Hen. VIII. By J. O. Halliwell, esq.

On the Municipal Archives of the city of Leicester. By James Thompson, esq.

A description of the arms of Saer de Quincy, the first Earl of Winchester; by J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. H. Birkett, of Clapham, exhibited a deed by which the lord of the manor of Hurstmonceux was released from all fines on account of having taken the French king prisoner at the battle of Poitiers.

Mr. Merry gave some particulars of God's house, at Southampton, dedicated to St. Julian, the patron saint of pilgrims.

An historical account of the monasteries of St. Peter and Paul founded in the seventh century, at Wearmouth and Garrow, by Benedict Biscop, with a descriptive notice of their present state; by D. H. Haigh, esq.

A communication on several Greek, Coptic, and hieroglyphic manuscripts, by John Lee, esq. LL.D. F.R.S.

An architectural sitting was entirely occupied by a paper on Winchester cathedral, by Edward Cresy, esq. F.S.A.

At the evening *soirée* Mr. C. R. Smith read a paper on Roman Tessellated Pavements in Hampshire, and in the adjoining counties.

The greater part of *Thursday, Aug. 7*, was spent in excursions to Southampton, Netley Abbey, Romsey, &c. In the evening an extra meeting was held at the Town Hall, where Mr. Smith gave an account of the visit which had been paid to the site of the Roman station of Clausentum, at Bittern, near Southampton; and several architectural communications were brought forward, viz.—

On the Crypt beneath Ripon cathedral, called St. Wilfred's Needle; by J. R. Walbran, esq.

An account of an altar-piece, painted in colours, recently discovered in the church of St. Mary Magdalene at Reigate; by James Caporn, esq.

On a Roman tessellated Pavement recently discovered at West Dean, Hampshire; by Henry Hatcher, esq.

An original letter from James Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Clanboye, to James Fullerton, giving an account of the arrest of the Earl of Essex, in 1601; communicated by the Rev. Dr. Hincks, of Killylagh, co. Down.

At a *soirée* given by John Newington Hughes, esq. Mr. Wright gave some account of the unpublished Fairfax Letters and Documents, in Mr. Hughes's possession.

On *Friday, August 8*, papers were read:—

On the Round Table of King Arthur, suspended in the castle of Winchester; by A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. (See Mr. Kempe's letter in our present Magazine.)

Notices of Barrows recently excavated in Dorsetshire; by Charles Warne, esq.

On the architectural character of Windows, from the Conquest to the time of Henry VIII.; by John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A.

On the ancient Paintings on the walls of Winchester cathedral; by John Green Waller, esq.

Notices of the family of Stuteville, of Dalham hall, Suffolk; by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson, M.A.

On the Hospital of Saint Cross, near Winchester; by the Rev. Stephen Jackson, M.A.

At an afternoon meeting were read:—

Report on the archives of Winchester and Southampton; by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

On the Monumental Antiquities of Lewes; by Mark Anthony Lower, esq.

Historical and Descriptive Notes of the Benedictine monastery of Repton in Derbyshire; by D. H. Haigh, esq.

In the evening were read:—

An account of the discoveries of Roman and other Antiquities made in Winchester during the last few years. By W. B. Bradfield, esq.

A narrative of the intended Escape of the Duke of Perth, Chancellor to James II. in Scotland, from Drummond Castle to France, in an original letter from that nobleman to his sister; communicated by W. Jerdan, esq. F.S.A.

The closing meeting, for the passing of votes of thanks, was held on Saturday, August 9, at which the principal speakers were the Rev. S. Isaacson, Mr. Pettigrew, Dr. Lee, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. Jerdan, and Sir W. Betham, who was in the chair.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 29. The Earl of *Besborough* moved that the further consideration of the IRISH GREAT WESTERN (DUBLIN AND GALWAY) RAILWAY BILL should be deferred to that day three months. He grounded his motion on the report of the Select Committee, which stated that most systematic fraud had been used for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the contract deed.—The Marquess of *Clanricarde* could not conceive why Lord *Besborough* pounced upon that particular Railway Bill as the object of his enmity; and asked if the Bill was to be rejected because frauds had been committed, not on the Houses of Parliament, not by the directors, but on the directors.—The Duke of *Cleveland* said the time had now arrived when the railway fever had got to such a height that Parliament ought to interfere and put an end to the scandalous obbing now going on. Their lordships then divided on the original motion, and the numbers were—Content, 35; Not Content, 8;—majority for the motion, 27. The Bill was consequently lost.

The Lord Chancellor moved that the House should go into committee on the LUNATICS BILL. A measure introduced in 1830 for the amendment of the law affecting lunatics had been found to work so well, that, although it had been enacted for only three years, it had been twice renewed; and, as it was again on the point of expiring, it was sought to renew it with such amendments as experience had suggested, and to render it permanent. The main alterations of the bill were, that it was to be a permanent measure; that the jurisdiction was to be extended to public hospitals, workhouses, and gaols; pauper lunatics would be placed under better regulations; single houses would be liable to closer inspection and examination; and the property of lunatics would be protected in cases where no commission had been issued. The Bill passed the committee.

July 31. The Earl of *Dalhousie* moved the second reading of the COAL TRADE (Port of London) Bill. The Marquess of *Londonderry* protested against the additional duty of a penny a ton put on coals by this bill. It was said that this tax was for the improvement of the city of Lon-

don; but he should like to know what class would be benefited by it? The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 28. Sir *J. Graham* stated the course he meant to adopt with reference to the PHYSIC AND SURGERY Bills. He should withdraw them for the present session, with the view of bringing them forward early in the next. He noticed some amendments he intended to introduce, and said the Bills would be printed with them, that they might be considered in the recess.

July 29. Lord *Granville Somerset* moved that the deposit to be paid up on RAILWAY SHARES shall in future be ten per cent. instead of five per cent., some such regulation being absolutely necessary to check the existing mania for speculating in railway shares. The motion was agreed to without a division.

July 31. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an address to Her Majesty, that a sum, not exceeding 20,000*l.* be applied towards the relief of the sufferers by the late FIRES AT QUEBEC, and assuring Her Majesty that the House would be prepared to make good the same. Mr. *Hawes* seconded the motion; and it was agreed to unanimously.

Aug. 1. Lord *Courtenay* moved the further consideration of the Report on the LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Mr. *Ward* said several other lines were opposed to the London and York, and of these a very small one had been put to an expense of 2,000*l.* in the daily expectation of having its witnesses examined, and yet now it was proposed that a Report should be made without their having been even heard. The committee had adjudicated upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts; and under these circumstances he contended that the London and York Railway was not yet ripe for a report. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be recommitted.—Mr. *B. Wall* said the monopoly established in the northern railways by Mr. *Hudson*, who had no less than 600 miles of railway under his control, could not fail to have its influence on the committee in inducing them to report favourably of a rival line to York as a counter-

balance to this enormous monopoly.—The House divided—For the recommitment, 19; against it, 79. The Bill was afterwards read a third time on the 4th August; but did not pass the House of Lords.

Aug. 9. The session was closed by her Majesty in person. The Speaker, accompanied by several members of the lower house, appeared at the bar, and addressed Her Majesty as follows:

“Most Gracious Sovereign.—We, your Majesty’s loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the concluding Bill of Supply for the present year. We are about to close a session rendered unusually laborious by the rapid development of private enterprise in extending the Railway communications of the kingdom. We anticipate the most beneficial results from the facilities thus afforded to the internal trade of the country; but we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite for the construction and regulation of these important works, notwithstanding the various measures of great public interest which demanded our attentive consideration. Your Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate to us at the commencement of the session that your Majesty had carried into effect in the spirit in which it was conceived the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. In the same spirit we have continued to legislate for Ireland. In granting an additional and more permanent endowment to the College of Maynooth, and in providing the means of academical instruction, we have shown due regard for the peculiar circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom, and for the religious feelings of the majority of its inhabitants; and we sincerely believe that the encouragement afforded by this and former parliaments to the education of the people has placed the future improvement and prosperity of Ireland on a sure and lasting foundation. Our attention has not been less anxiously directed to the condition of the destitute Poor of Scotland; and, assisted by the information which your Majesty has directed to be laid before us, we have made such amendments in the law as will provide effectual relief for the poor, and a better system of parochial and local management, under the control of the general board of supervision. We have endeavoured, by facilitating the Drainage of Lands and the Enclosure of Commons, to encourage agricultural improvement and the beneficial employment of labour in the rural districts; and we advert with peculiar satisfaction to the measures which

have been adopted for the further security and extension of the trade and commerce of the country. The laws passed during a former session for regulating the Banking Establishments in England have been applied, with certain modifications, to Scotland and Ireland. The operations of trade have been simplified and rendered more secure by the abolition of the duties on many articles of import, and by the consolidation of the Customs Laws. The duties on Sugar have been so far modified and reduced as materially to affect its price and increase its consumption; and the important staple manufacture of Glass has been altogether relieved from fixed charge, and from the inconvenience and expense of excise regulation. To meet the deficiency in the revenue caused by these alterations of the tariff, we have considered it indispensably necessary to continue for a further period the tax upon Income, and we have thereby been enabled, in accordance with your Majesty’s suggestion, to add to the efficiency of the Naval Service, and to afford adequate protection to our commerce. It has been my duty thus briefly to lay before your Majesty the most prominent measures of the session. We believe them to be calculated, under the blessing of Providence, to increase the prosperity and promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of your Majesty’s subjects. If we have felt ourselves reluctantly compelled to renew a tax usually resorted to under the pressure of an expensive war, we have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that we have reimposed it for no purpose of aggrandisement or of conquest, but that we might be enabled, without endangering public credit, to relax those restrictions which press upon our domestic industry, to extend our commercial relations, and to share the blessings of peace with all the nations of the world.”

Her Majesty then read the following speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen.—I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament. In closing the laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare. I have given my cordial assent to the Bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures. The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue; but I trust

that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice. I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of Academical Education in Ireland. You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for

which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—On your return to your several counties, duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you. I feel assured that you will promote and confirm by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment, which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country. In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

The *Lord Chancellor* then announced Her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament be prorogued to the 2nd of October.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BELGIUM.

After a month and more of negotiations, offers, promises, and diplomacy of all kinds, His Majesty accepted, on the 31st July, the following as Ministers:—Premier—M. Deschamps, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Minister of Public Works. Interior—M. Van de Weyer, the present Ambassador in London. Public Works—M. D'Hoffschmidt. Finance—M. Malow, the present Governor of Antwerp. Justice—M. D'Anethom. War—M. Dupont. It was not considered probable in Brussels that this Ministry would be able to hold together beyond the opening of the Chambers in October or November next. It had already acquired the nickname of the "*Ministère de transition*."

SMYRNA.

A dreadful conflagration occurred at Smyrna on the 3rd of July. At six in the evening a fire broke out in a barber's shop, which, aided by the high wind that prevailed, was not extinguished until it had reduced to ashes more than 5,000 houses, embracing the whole of the Greek and Armenian quarter, and the Dutch

consulate; and it is reckoned that the loss of property will amount to 300,000*l.* sterling. Out of the population, at least 30,000 souls, at no time far removed from poverty, are now entirely ruined; for so extensive a conflagration not only deprives individuals of their homes, but puts a stop to business, and cuts off from the poor the means of procuring their daily bread. So great indeed was the immediate distress, that several thousands were deprived of food for 48 hours, and, in all probability, will remain without shelter during many months. A public subscription has been opened in England for their relief.

CANADA.

Scarcely had the inhabitants of Quebec begun to recover in some degree from the conflagration on the 28th of May last, recorded in p. 185, when it pleased the overruling Providence to visit them with another similar and even greater calamity. On the night of the 28th of June nearly the whole remaining part of the suburb of St. John which the former fire had spared, and a large portion of the suburb of St. Lewis, were reduced to ashes. Beginning, as on the former occasion, at the

extreme windward point of the suburb, and fed by a gale of wind from the eastward (to which quarter the wind had changed in the evening of that day, after blowing from the westward for nearly a fortnight,) the fire spread with irresistible fury through the length and breadth of both suburbs. The buildings, almost entirely of wood, fell before its rage with greater rapidity than those on the 28th May. In eight hours, of more than 1,200 dwellings, two places of worship, three school houses, and numerous stores and out-houses, nothing remained but blackened chimneys, roofless walls, and piles of ruins. It is calculated that 1,630 houses were destroyed by the first fire, and 1,315 by the second. The burial-ground of the Protestant population has been traversed by the fire, and its wooden and marble memorials of the dead to a great extent injured or destroyed; and in passing through this district, which lately contained the homes of 9,000 inhabitants, neither man, woman, or child is now to be met, except a few stragglers, from curiosity surveying the desolation. Several thousands of those who had here found shelter by the kindness and hospitality of their charitable fellow-citizens, were thus again driven forth, involved in one common ruin with those who had harboured them. The morning of Sunday, the 29th of June, dawned upon more than 15,000

people whom the flames had left without shelter or food, scattered, with the effects they had been able to save, over the fields and open spaces without the walls, or flying to the neighbouring settlements. As on the former occasion, a third part of the city has fallen a prey to the flames, and Quebec on the landward side is reduced to limits not much larger than it possessed when Wolfe fell before its walls.

AMERICA.

The Mexican Republic has issued a manifesto, dated the 14th of June, declaring war against the United States, on account of the decree of that body, sanctioned by the Executive, annexing Texas to, and incorporating it with, the Federal Union. In denouncing the conduct which has been pursued by the United States, the Mexican Republic says, "This mode of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations;" adding, "that the usurpation now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico has been in insidious preparation for a long time," during which, on the part of the United States, "the most cordial friendship was proclaimed for Mexico;" the faith and obligations of existing treaties being, by Mexico, in the interim, "strictly and legally observed."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 24. His Majesty the King of Holland arrived at Woolwich, on a visit to this country. He was welcomed by the Earl of Haddington, who introduced the Earl of Morton and Capt. the Hon. A. N. Hood, the Lord and Groom in Waiting sent by her Majesty to receive him. He proceeded to Mivart's hotel; and called the same evening on the Duke of Wellington, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the Duke of Beaufort. The next day he went to visit the Queen and Prince Albert, at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight. Norris Castle was relinquished by its owner, Mr. Bell, for the accommodation of his Majesty. On the following day he accompanied the Queen on an excursion upon the Southampton Water in the royal yacht, and in the evening returned to town, dined with the Earl of Jersey, and was present at the Opera. On Sunday *July 27* his Majesty visited the Queen Dowager at Bushy Park, and dined with the Duke of Cambridge. On Monday he

visited the Princess Sophia and the Duchess of Gloucester, and dined with the Duke of Norfolk. On Tuesday he held a diplomatic levee, and received an address from the consistory of the Dutch Protestant church established in Austin Friars in 1550. He dined with the Duchess of Gloucester. On Wednesday his Majesty left town for the Duke of Richmond's at Goodwood, where he was present during the races, and intimated his intention of giving a cup of the value of 300 guineas, to be run for next year. He returned to London on Friday *Aug. 1*, and dined with the Duke of Beaufort. On Saturday he honoured Sir Robert Peel with his company at dinner, and visited the Italian Opera in the evening. On Sunday *Aug. 3*, he attended divine service in the Dutch church in Austin Friars, and dined with the Duke of Wellington. His Majesty witnessed the review in Hyde-park on Monday morning (having been advanced to the rank of Field Marshal in the British

service, by commission dated July 29), and afterwards went to Lambeth Palace to lunch with the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the evening he went to Bushy Park and dined with the Queen Dowager. On Tuesday his Majesty left town by railway for Gosport, and thence proceeded to Osborne House on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert, returning to town the same day. On Wednesday the King visited the New Houses of Parliament, the exhibition of cartoons and frescoes in Westminster Hall, and the National Gallery; and honoured the Earl of Jersey with his company to dinner in Berkeley-square. On Thursday his Majesty paid a round of visits, amongst others to the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Viscount Palmerston; and gave Baron de Brunow, the Russian Minister, his company at dinner, in Dover-street. On Friday Aug. 8 his Majesty took luncheon with Baron Dedel in Wilton-crescent, and subsequently proceeded to Woolwich, where, at five o'clock, he embarked on board the Cyclops on his return to his own dominions.

The decorations have lately been completed of the interior of the Pavilion, erected on a mount, in the gardens of *Buckingham Palace*. The attention of artists having been directed to the combination of decorative painting with architecture, after the examples of the great Italian masters of the "cinque-cento" school, particularly by the introduction of fresco painting, her Majesty and the Prince Consort resolved to try the experiment on a small scale, so as to adorn their "Garden Pavilion." This is a small Swiss-looking edifice, on the summit of an artificial eminence, overlooking the gardens of Buckingham Palace. Its external appearance is picturesque and fantastic, without any regular style of architecture. The interior consists of three rooms and a kitchen. The principal apartment is an octagon, having a vaulted ceiling. This room opens on each side into another of smaller size. The roof rises into a dome sustained and divided by eight ribs; and in each compartment is a circular opening, with a sky background. A rich cornice runs round the room, and below the cornice are eight lunettes, containing the frescoes, by eight different painters. Each lunette is 6 feet by 3 feet; and over each is a tablet, on which is inscribed the particular passage of the poem which has suggested the subject of the painting below. The subjects of all these frescoes are from Milton's masque of *Comus*. The artists selected to try their talent were Stanfield,

Uwins, Leslie, Sir William Ross, Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, and Etty, but the fresco of the last-mentioned gentleman was subsequently removed, and one by Mr. Dyce substituted in its place.

A very successful experiment in Bathing and Washing for the poor has been made at *Glasshouse-yard*, near the London Docks. Two warm baths and six washing-tubs have been in use there about seven weeks. They have been provided for the use (without charge) of the very poor, and the number of bathers and washers in that time exceeds 6,000. The eagerness with which the lowest classes avail themselves of these facilities may be judged from the fact, that many of them have come from Deptford, Greenwich, Kennington, Hoxton, St. Pancras, Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington, and other equally distant parts of the metropolis, walking eight, ten, and even twelve miles for the sake of obtaining the comfort of a clean skin and clean linen. They express themselves in the most grateful terms for the accommodation afforded them, and many of them say that they consider it a greater boon than the gift of food. They can buy food if they have but a few pence; but a warm bath, which among some of the labouring classes, such as the miners in collieries, is considered one of the necessities of life, and the general use of which, for the sake of their health and strength, ought to be within the reach of all labourers, is a luxury not in their power to buy. The economy of the experiment is very satisfactory; the whole expense averaging only about 1½d. a head. The committee for establishing baths and wash-houses are still engaged in perfecting their plans for the first model establishment, at which, though the charges will be very small, the bathing and washing are not to be gratuitous.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have commenced fencing in the whole of the land, including Primrose-hill, on the north side of the *Regent's Park*, recently belonging to the Euston estate, but exchanged with the Commissioners for other lands, for the purpose of increasing the Regent's Park, and securing a public thoroughfare to the top of Primrose-hill. The hill, and land adjoining it, from the suspension-bridge over the Regent's canal, comprising 150 acres, will be converted into plantations, serpentine and other gravel walks, and small pieces of ornamental waters, the whole of which, when completed, will be thrown open to the public.

The Chelsea Embankment.—The entire cost of the embankments about Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, will be 75,425*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; of which Earl Cadogan contributes 6,745*l.* 10*d.*; Lord Calthorpe, 1,706*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*; Her Majesty, 1,903*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; the Chelsea Water Company, 10,403*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*; the Marquess of Westminster, 8,123*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; Mr. Sloane Stanley, 3,111*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*; Miss Howe, 1,648*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*; and Colonel Talbot, 545*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* Some of these parties, however, have not yet given their consent to this allotment.

July 14. The subscribers to the memorial to the Duke of Sussex met at Willis's, Lord Ebrington in the chair, to appropriate the sum in hand, amounting to 1,782*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The Committee recommended a marble statue, in some part of the New Houses of Parliament; on which an amendment was put and carried, that the sum in hand be given to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, for the purpose of building another wing, to be called "The Sussex Wing," to contain a hundred beds, and a statue to be erected at a cost not exceeding 1,000 guineas, to be placed in that institution.

July 17. The new church of *St. James's, Notting-hill*, in the parish of Kensington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The style in which the church is built is a mixture of the Norman and Gothic, but at present it wants the steeple. The seats, which are constructed very low, will accommodate 750 persons, and one half of them are free.

Aug. 7. A fire broke out in the premises known as *Portman Market*, St. Marylebone. It originated in a large shed used as a straw depôt, occupied by Mrs. Ellis. This building was filled with straw, and when once in flames, it is needless to state that the fire travelled with more than usual rapidity. From this portion of the premises the fire laid hold of the roof of the market, and in less than half an hour the whole was one immense sheet of flame. The whole building, with the exception of an office at one end, was consumed. It is the property of Lord Portman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The church of the Holy Sepulchre, *Cambridge*, was at length re-opened for divine service on Sunday, Aug. 10. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's college, and in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Scholefield, M.A., Professor of Greek,

&c. At the conclusion of each sermon a collection was made towards defraying the expenses which have been incurred by the incumbent in finishing the church. The stone altar and credence table have been removed from the Round Church, and an "honest table" placed in their stead. The Archdeacon of the diocese sent a monition to the churchwardens, and ordered them to be removed. The incumbent took upon himself to pay the entire costs of putting up a new oak roof over the south aisle, erecting the wall and iron palisades around the churchyard, and has applied to these purposes the whole of the surplus money contributed by his friends in the late legal proceedings; but he is still responsible for nearly 300*l.* above what he has received. More than 50*l.* was collected at the opening.

CHESHIRE.

July 12. The new market-house at *Birkenhead* was opened. It is one of the largest in the kingdom, and superior to any other in its admirable arrangements and accommodations. The entire cost of the building is about 24,000*l.*

DERBY.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has consecrated two new churches, one at *Osmaston*, and the other at *Clifton*, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire. The church at *Osmaston* is one of the most beautiful structures in the country. The new church at *Clifton* is simple in its plan; the style is in the transition from early-English to Decorated.

LANCASHIRE.

The long-contemplated division of the extensive parish of *Winwick*, is now completely effected. The act obtained for the purpose four years ago having been found inefficient, an amendment act has recently been obtained, supplying the defects of the former one, and containing important additional provisions. By the former act the townships of Newton and Croft had each been constituted a separate parish and rectory, the Rev. Peter Legh having been presented to the Rectory of Newton, and the Rev. T. P. Kirkman to the Rectory of Croft. By the recent act three additional rectories and one vicarage have been created, and the following incumbents have been respectively appointed to them:—The Rev. John Pennington, to the parish and rectory of Lowton; the Rev. Harold Sherlock, to the parish and rectory of Ashton-le-Willows; the Rev. Edmund Sibson, to the parish and vicarage of St. Thomas in Ashton; and the Rev. Frederick Bartlett,

to the parish and rectory of Newchurch. The recent act has also provided endowments for three additional districts, to be created when the population has reached a prescribed limit. The noble conduct of the rector of Winwick in building wholly or chiefly at his own cost three new churches with parsonage houses and schools; in endowing all these churches, as well as three old parochial chapels, with the tithes and other emoluments of their respective townships, and thereby alienating from his own income nearly 2,000*l.* per annum; and not content with supplying existing wants, but looking forward to, and making provision for, the future; this conduct has well seconded the judicious intentions of the Earl of Derby, and is above praise. We trust the infection of this mighty example will spread itself far and wide, until all the overgrown parishes in the kingdom have become thoroughly Winwickised.

Manchester Commercial Schools.—A new society has been formed in this town, the object of which is to provide classical education for the sons of small tradesmen at a cheap rate. Although the schools will not be strictly confined to any particular class or sect of professing Christians, yet it is intended that all who enter shall be taught under the direction of the clergy of the Established Church. On the 19th of June the foundation stone of the first school was laid by J. C. Harter, esq. in the presence of a very large number of the clergy of the Established Church, at the head of whom was the Rev. C. D. Wray, the Vice Dean, who presented Mr. Harter with a silver trowel, on which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented by the Manchester Church Educational Society to James Collier Harter, esq. on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Manchester Collegiate School, Stretford-new-road, June 19, 1845."

June 26. The Church of St. Stephen and All Martyrs, in the new parish of *Leverbridge*, Bolton-le-Moors, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The church is in the Decorated style of architecture, designed by E. Sharpe, esq. M.A. of Lancaster, and is built entirely of terra cotta; it accommodates 500 persons. The ground plan is cruciform, and at the west end is a tower, surmounted by an octagon, and a beautiful spire of open tracery, after the manner of Friburg cathedral. The church has two entrances, the principal one at the west, and a small south one under the window of the south

transept. The nave is paved with unglazed, and the chancel with encaustic, tiles. The font is a large basin of stone, inclosed in solid panels of terra cotta. The pulpit is at the angle of the chancel and north transept. The pews are low and open, with bench-ends and poppy-heads moulded in terra cotta, and painted. The north and south walls of the chancel are beautifully ornamented by an arcade below, with seats used as sedilia, and above by recesses with canopies. The east and west windows, and the tracery of all the windows, are filled with rich stained glass. The east window is by Willement, and the west (a memorial window to the Rev. George Langshaw, late Fellow of St. John's college), by Wailes, and is seen through an elegant tower arch. The cornices and mouldings are enriched with texts; the chief of which are John vi 53; Rev. xix. 9; Isa. lxiii. 5, 6; Wis. iii. 1-5; Rev. xx. 12; Matt. xi. 28. The internal arrangement of the church is good, and well adapted to the requirements of the English church.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Aug. 5. The new Town Hall at *North Shields* was opened. The interior is handsome, and well adapted to its purpose. Besides being used by the magistrates as a justice-room, the hall is intended as a repository for works of art and portraits of eminent persons.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 22. The new church of St. Mark, at *Great Wyrley*, a district of the parish of Cannock, near Walsall, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. It consists of a nave with north aisle, and a very fine chancel with south aisle, being a highly finished structure in the early-English style, and reflecting great credit on the architect, Thomas Johnson, esq. of Lichfield.

IRELAND.

June 30. The annual fair held at *Ballinhassig*, co. Cork, was attended by a conflict between the countrymen and police, which resulted in a melancholy loss of life. A man named Sullivan, who had been fighting, having been arrested, the mob gathered round the house in which he was detained, and having commenced unroofing it, together with a violent attack of stones and other missiles, the police were provoked to fire, and eight men were killed, and others dangerously wounded.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 24. The Earl of Erne chosen a Representative Peer of Ireland.

July 25. Sir Thomas Hastings, Knt. Capt. R.N. to be a Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

July 29. General his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, G.C.B. to be a Field Marshal in the Army.

July 30. David Green, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Aug. 1. 3d West India Regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Hunt, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* brevet Colonel Sir R. Doherty, who exchanges.

Aug. 4. William Stanger, esq. M.D. to be Surveyor General for the district of Natal, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—Arthur Wellington Horsford, esq. to be Superintendent of Colonial Aid Waiters in the colony of British Guiana.

Aug. 5. John Ward, esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul General in the kingdom of Saxony.

Aug. 6. Lord Willoughby de Eresby to be an additional Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts.

Aug. 7. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Lennox to be Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aug. 8. William Cripps, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.—Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, K.C.M.G., to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Earl Somers to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. Hereford.—Fitzroy Kelly, esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General.—The Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, of Farming-woods, co. Northampton, M.P. only surviving child of Robert-Percy Smith, late of Cheam, esq. formerly Judge Advocate General in India, and M.P. for the city of Lincoln, by Caroline-Maria, second dau. and coheir of Richard Vernon, of Hilton-hall, co. Stafford, esq. M.P., to take the surname of Vernon only, and bear the arms of Vernon quarterly, in the first quarter.—Rev. Maurice FitzGerald Stephens, M.A. Vicar of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, from respect to his paternal ancestors, to take the name of Townsend after Stephens, and bear the arms of Townsend in the first quarter.—William Arnold, of Uttoxeter, gent., in compliance with the last will of Thomas Bainbrigge, of Woodseat, in the parish of Rochester, esq. to take the name of Bainbrigge after Arnold, and bear the arms of Bainbrigge only.—3d Regt. Foot, Captain A. A. T. Cunynghame, to be Major.—19th Foot, Capt. J. D. Simpson to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. S. Prendergast and Capt. J. Jeffries, of the 92d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.—Unattached, Major S. J. Hodgson, from 19th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Aug. 9. The Hon. Charles Hope to be Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.

Aug. 12. Andrew Clarke, esq. late a Lieut.-Col. in the Army, to be Governor and Comm. in Chief of Western Australia.—Sir James Emerson Tennent, knt. to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

Aug. 18. Laurence Græme, esq. Major in the Army, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

Aug. 21. William Blamire, esq. and George Darby, esq. to be Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain, James P. Bower.

To be Commanders, Berry Haines, Henry R. Foote, Philip de Saumarez, David Robertson, and Henry St. John Georges.

Appointments.—Capt. Sir H. J. Leeke, to Calhlope.—Commanders C. F. Schomberg to Queen; J. Cawley to Resistance; G. H. P. White to Canopus; J. P. Roepel to Seaflower; K. F. Gambier to Sappho.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Chichester—Lord Arthur Lennox (re-elected).

Cirencester—William Cripps, esq. (re-elected).

Kirkcudbright—Thomas Maitland, esq.

Sunderland—George Hudson, esq.

Warwick—Sir C. Douglas (re-elected).

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Nairne, to be Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. T. L. Claughton, to be hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. C. Cox, to be hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. R. B. Hone, to be hon. Canon of Worc.

Rev. P. S. Bagge, Stradset V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. H. C. Bidwell, Pottton V. Bedfordsh.

Rev. C. A. Bisshopp, Charles V. Plymouth.

Rev. H. Broome, Houghton V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. J. Cartwright, Brandon-Ferry and Wangford RR. Suffolk.

Rev. T. J. Clark, Horncastle V. Linc.

Rev. J. A. Coombe, Church of the Holy Trinity P.C. Cambridge.

Rev. E. Crane, Huddington P.C. Worc.

Rev. W. de St. Croix, Glynde V. Sussex.

Rev. J. Dodgson, Lanercost Abbey and Upper Denton P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. G. S. Drew, St. Pancras Old Church P.C. London.

Rev. H. J. Drury, West Down V. Devon.

Rev. B. Dwarrris, Bywell St. Peter V. North'd.

Rev. G. Fielding, Hartburn V. Northumb.

Rev. D. Fraser, Holy Trinity, Halstead, P. C. Essex.

Rev. H. Harris, Horbling V. Linc.

Rev. R. Hill, Royton P.C. Lanc.

Rev. C. Holland, St. Stephen, Ipswich, R. Suff.

Rev. W. Hughes, St. David's P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. W. H. Ibbotson, New Church of St. James, Notting-hill, P.C. London.

Hon. and Rev. W. Law, Harborne V. near Birmingham.

Rev. R. Milner, Penrith V. Cumberland.

Rev. G. W. Murray, Cleobury Mortimer V. Salop.

Rev. R. M'Neill, Shitlington V. Beds.

Rev. C. G. Newcomb, Halberton V. Devon.

Rev. A. Paris, Hawerby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Shutte, St. Augustine and St. Faith RR. London.

Rev. J. Simmonds, St. Matthew's P. C. Gosport.

Hon. and Rev. W. C. Talbot, Grafton Flyford R. Worcester.

Rev. J. Thompson, Cublington R. Bucks.

Rev. J. T. M. Townsend, Searby-cum-Owinby V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. L. Trench, Thraweston R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. V. Vivian, Cardynham R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. H. Ward, Poughill R. Devon.

Rev. W. Watts, Christ Church, new church,
Endell-street, Bloomsbury, P.C. London.
Rev. J. H. Waugh, Corsley R. Wilts.
Rev. W. Wells, Carbrooke V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. Whalley, Chilcompton P.C. Som.
Rev. J. Whiting, Royston V. Herts.
Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, Butterwick R. Linc.

CHAPLAINS.

Hon. and Rev. J. Gifford to the Lord Chan-
cellor.
Rev. J. Hutchinson to the Duke of Cambridge.

CIVIL PREPHERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Champneys, to be Head Master of
the Collegiate School, Glasgow.
Rev. A. Martell, to be Head Master of Saffron
Walden Grammar School.
Hon. and Rev. G. Munton, to be Governor of
King Edward's Grammar School, Birming-
ham.
Rev. J. H. Sharples, to be Master of Haver-
sham Grammar School, Westmorland.
Rev. W. Whitelock, to be Master of Penrith
Grammar School, Cumberland.
Mr. T. Taylor, Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge, to be Professor of the English
Language and Literature to University Col-
lege, London, in the room of Dr. R. Latham.

BIRTHS.

July 5. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of
Captain Browarigg, Military Secretary to the
Right Hon. the Governor-General, a son.—
14. At the Palazzo Buono, Naples, the wife of
Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq. a dau.—
18. At Pilton-house, the wife of Lieut.-Col.
Whyte, 7th Hussars, a son.—20. At Bedding-
ton Lodge, the wife of Rhys B. Griffiths, esq.
a son.—21. At Heanton Satchville, Devon,
the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a dau.—22. At
Over Compton, Dorset, the wife of John Good-
den, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Alfred
Lang, esq. a son.—24. The wife of the Rev.
T. Simpson Evans, M.A. vicar of St. Leonard's,
Shoreditch, a son.—25. At Langley-lodge,
Wilts, the wife of T. Abdy Fellowes, esq. a
dau.—At the Leveretts Hall, Staffordshire,
the wife of the Rev. Frederick Rogers Back-
ley, M.D. a dau.—26. In Chester-sq. Vis-
countess Grimston, a dau.—At Castle-
Ashby, Lady William Compton, a dau.—
27. At Derwent-oak, near Derby, the wife of
Edward Strutt, esq. M.P. a dau.—28. At
Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Carington, a
son.—29. At Durrant House, Bideford, the
wife of James Peard Ley, esq. a dau.
Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon.
Mrs. Boyle a son.—In Dublin, Lady Eliza-
beth Monck, a dau.—In Eaton-pl. the wife
of H. Barkly, esq. M.P. a son.—In Scotland,
Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.—At Eastland
Villa, the Hon. Mrs. Needham, a son.—At
Cadicote, Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.—
At Noseley Hall, the wife of Sir Arthur
Grey Hazlerigg, Bart. a son.—In Lowndes-
st. the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Jervis, a son.—At
Perth, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. H. Drummond, a
son.—At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, the wife
of Dr. Phelps, Vice-Chancellor of the Univer-
sity of Cambridge, a dau.
Aug. 1. At Cleeve-house, the wife of R. J.
Daubeny, esq. a dau.—At Plymouth, the
wife of T. H. Bulteel, esq. a son.—2. At
Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu
Villiers, a son.—In Cambridge terrace, Mrs.
Algernon Greville, a dau.—At Stafford
House, the Duchess of Sutherland, a son.—
3. The wife of Capt. R. M. Darneil, of Clifton
Grove, a son and heir.—At Scorton, the wife
of Dr. Pybus, a dau.—4. At Dover, the
wife of W. Deedes, esq. M.P. a dau.—5. At

3, John-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of
Robert Pollock, esq. a dau.—At Lower
Eatington-park, Warwickshire, the wife of
Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. M.P. a dau.—
6. At Stafford-house, the Marchioness of
Lorne, a son.—7. In Devonshire-st. Port-
land-pl. the wife of Stafford H. Northcote, esq.
a son and heir.—At Provender, Kent, the
wife of Norton Knatchbull, esq. a dau.—9.
At the Chateau of Eu, Her Royal Highness the
Princess Clementina of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a
Prince.—At Ickworth, near Bury St. Ed-
mund's, the Lady Katherine Jermyn, a dau.
—13. At Mottingham-house, Kent, the wife
of the Rev. Paul Ashmore, Rector of Porth-
kerry cum Barry, in the county of Glamorgan,
a dau.—19. At Dover, the wife of Edward
Lee Warner, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Horsham, Lord H. W. G. Paget,
to Sophia, dau. of the late Charles Eversfield,
esq. of Denne-park.
8. At Bristol, Christopher, third son of
Evan Morgan Williams, esq. of Lanwit Major,
to Marianne, only dau. of the late Thomas
Meyrick, esq. of Pentre Meyrick, both of
Glamorganshire.
9. At St. Giles's-in-the-fields, John Hogg,
esq. M.D. Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Miss John,
of Dean's-court, Doctors' Commons.
10. At St. Mark's, Middleton-sq. Edwin C.
Sutton, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-
law, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late W.
Greene, esq. of Melksham, Wilts.—At Plum-
stead, Kent, the Rev. George W. Sandys, son
of Richard Sandys, esq. of Slade Lodge, near
Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Emily, dau. of Col.
Cleaveland, Royal Horse Art.—At Widmer-
pool, the Hon. Edm. G. Monckton, late Capt.
in the Rifle Brigade, to Arabella-Martha, dau.
of the Rev. J. Robinson, Rector of Widmer-
pool.—At Kenwyn, George Dennis John,
esq. of Penzance, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late
Jonathan Passingham, esq. of Bonython,
Cornwall.—At Brighton, John Benjamin
Nevill, esq. to Eliza-Mary, youngest dau. of
the Rev. George Mason, of Walton rectory,
Surrey.—At Watton, Herts, the Rev. Thos.
Rawson Birks, M.A. Rector of Kelshall, to
Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev.
Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts.
—At Whitby, Thomas Percival, esq. only
son of the late Capt. T. Percival, R.N. to
Frances-Isabella, only dau. of Thomas Rich-
ardson, esq.—At Brighton, Edmond Elton,
esq. second son of Sir Charles Abraham Elton,
Bart. of Cleveland Court, Somerset, to Lucy-
Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. John Mor-
gan Rice, of Brighton and Tooting, Surrey.
—At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, Capt. Fred.
Ditmas, Madras Eng., to Isabella-Laura,
fourth dau. of Edward Bognhurst, esq. of Bever-
ley, Yorkshire.
11. At Charlton, Kent, Henry Wyche An-
drews, esq. of the Park, Blackheath, to Har-
riet, second dau. of John Edward Terrey, esq.
of Hatton Garden.—At St. Pancras, Joseph
Jones, esq. M.D. only son of the late Dr. Jones,
of Barbadoes, to Mary-Thomas-Ince, third
dau. of the late John Spooner, esq. of Barba-
does and of Upper Gower st.—At Exeter,
Thomas-James, eldest son of Robert Holmes,
esq. of Lyme Regis, to Harriett, second dau.
of the late John Armstrong, M.D.
12. At Taunton, Henry, fourth son of the
Rev. C. B. Sweet, of Broadleigh, Somersetsh.
to Anne, second dau. of S. Macmullen, esq.
M.D. of Taunton.—At Thruxton, Hants,
Alexander Talbot Eustace Maipas, eldest son
of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Eustace, K.C.H., and
C.B. to Georgina-Charlotte, second dau. of

John Drummond, esq.—At Gloucester, Charles Edw. Parke Gordon, Capt. 75th Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gordon, Adj.-Gen. Royal Art., Dublin, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Edward Day, esq. Tredenick, Cornwall.—At Christ Church, William Joseph Lunn, M.D. to Mary-Heath, only dau. of Reuben Craven, esq.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Augustus K. B. Granville, M.A. to Ellen-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Alexander Read, esq. of Dorset-sq. and formerly of the Madras Civil Service.—At Norwich, Arthur Tawke, esq. M.D. of Trinity College, to Hannah, dau. of Edward Smyth, esq. and niece of Professor Smyth.—At Claines, Worcester, the Rev. James D. Simpson, B.D., of Shrubs Hill, Worcester Fellow and late Tutor of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, to Frances-Jane, dau. of the late William Osborne, esq.

13. At Eccles, John Hinde, esq. of the 8th or King's Regt., to Frances, dau. of Richard Gould, esq. of Hope, Pendleton.—At Church Lawford, Thomas Jackson Woodhouse, esq. of Paris, to Maria, second dau. of Edw. Brierly, esq. of King's Newnham Hall, near Rugby.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edm. Sheppard Symes, esq. of Grosvenor-st. to Mary, dau. of Thos. West, esq. of Connaught-sq.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Capt. Atchison, (late Ceylon Rifles), of the Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, to Louisa-Sophia, third dau. of Frances Richardson, esq. of Upper Portland-pl.—At Burnham, Bucks, William Urban Bæe, esq. of Slough, son of the late Rev. John Penketh Bæe, Incumbent of Cawthorne, Yorkshire, to Matilda-Theophilia, youngest dau. of Wm. Roberts, esq. of Burnham.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Bourne Downing, esq. of Euston-pl. Euston-sq. to Harriett-Jackson, youngest dau. of the late John Barry, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-sq.—At Exeter, Wm. Phillips, esq. of Newton, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Furlong, esq.—At Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Pulvertoft Thirkill, of Hawton Rectory, Nottinghamshire, to Sophia-Hamilton, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Chetwode Hamilton Stubber, of Moyne, in the Queen's County, and Rector of Thomastown, Kilkenny.—At Edinburgh, Alfred Radcliffe, esq. of Liverpool, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late James Sanders, esq. M.D. Edinburgh.—Capt. Harry Edgell, R.N. of Her Majesty's ship *Siren*, to Miss Caroline Rossiter, of Highcliffe House, Bucks.

16. At St. James's, Hyde Park, C. Symons, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Angelina, youngest dau. of Edward Kendall, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Kennington, Mr. James Van Patten, of Rotterdam, and Mark-lane, London, to Louise, youngest dau. of William La Mark, esq. of Camberwell New-road.

17. At Kensington church, the Rev. W. W. Rowley, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, to Selina, relict of Major James Lumsdaine, H. E. I. C. Service.—At Alverstoke, Richard Reeves Wilkinson, esq. of Gosport, to Sarah-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Joshua Thorne, esq. of Old Stratford, Northamptonshire.—At Liskeard, the Rev. Edward Polwhele, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, near Launceston, to Jessie, second dau. of Peter Glubb, esq. Liskeard.—At Exeter, John Bradford Ellicombe, youngest son of Hugh Myddelton Ellicombe, esq. of Exeter, to Elizabeth, only dau. of R. C. Campion, esq.—At Glasgow, David M'Haffie Melliss, esq. merchant, New York, to Mary-Denisstoun, only dau. of David Tweedie, esq. merchant, Glasgow.—At Birkenhead, Richard Gathorne,

esq. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev. John Gathorne, Rector of Tarvin, to Eliza-Hamilton, second dau. of Edward Creek, esq. Hamilton-sq.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William John Walter Baynes, esq. eldest son of Sir William Baynes, Bart. of Portland-pl. to Margaret, third dau. of Daniel Stuart, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and Wykham Park, Oxon.—At Pentonville, Lieut. C. D. Campbell, Indian Navy, to Bower-Caroline, youngest dau. of W. C. Mylne, esq. New River Head, London, and Great Amwell, Herts.—At Hauley Castle, Worcestershire, Thomas Scott, esq. of Bromsgrove, to Emma-Isabella, third dau. of the late Rev. George Hornsby, Vicar of Turke-dean, Gloucestersh.—At Edwarlston, Suff., Richard Harby Oddie, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Job Hamner, R.N. of Holbrook Hall, Suffolk.—At Dublin, Capt. Michael Dawes, of the Bengal Art., to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Burdett, Rector of Banagher, in the King's County.—At Paddington, Richard Barnes Bell, esq. of the firm of Binny and Co., Madras, to Elizabeth, dau. of John Scott, esq. of Hyde Park-st.—At Bath, William, eldest son of William Ellis, esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley, Yorkshire, to Sophia-Charlotte, dau. of James Woodman, esq. M.D. Chichester.—At Guildford, Silas S. Stedman, esq. of Arundel, to Harriett, second dau. of James Stedman, esq. of Guildford.

18. At Launceston, Lieut. Thomas James, R.N., of Truro, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of the late Stephen Spettigue, esq.—At Bishops Hull, John Halliday, esq. of Chapel Cleeve, to Georgina-Eliza, dau. of Edw. Coles, esq. of Paul's House, Taunton.—At Donhead St. Andrew, Philip Hideout Hoffe, esq. to Emily-Louisa, youngest surviving dau. of Mr. John Lush, of Berwick St. John.—At Cheltenham, John, second son of the late James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alva, Stirlingsh., Major in the Madras Army, to Caroline, only dau. of the Rev. John Pannel, of Aldsworth, Sussex.—At Twickenham, Lieut. Edmund Edward Turnour, R.N., son of the late Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late William Davies, esq. of Little Strawberry-hill.—At St. Mark's Church, the Rev. John Deck, M.A. minister of St. Stephen's Church, Bury, to Mary-Anne Sanderson, eldest dau. of Edward Gibson, esq.—At Airmin, Yorkshire, John Wells, esq. of Armyn Pastures, to Louisa-Anne, only surviving child of the late Wm. Wells, jun. esq. of Airmin Hall, and granddau. of William Wells, esq. of Booth Ferry.—At St. Pancras, John D. Corrie, esq. of Dysserth, Montgomeryshire, to Emma, relict of the Rev. Edward Ward.—At Marylebone, Barclay, youngest son of W. Wickham Greenhill, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. to Caroline-Julia, youngest dau. of Edward Bates, esq. of Union-pl. York Gate, Regent's Park.

19. At Chillingham, the Rev. John Woodham Dunn, Incumbent of Matterdale, Cumb., to Sarah-Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Luke Yarker, Vicar of Chillingham, Northumberland.—At Kensington, William Walter Weld, esq. of Her Majesty's Staff, to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of J. Melville, esq. of Notting Hill.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Newnham Winckworth Winstanley, esq. of Somers-pl. Hyde Park, to Juliana, eldest dau. of John Thomas Bell, esq. of Russell-sq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lachlan Mackintosh Rate, esq. son of the Rev. Joseph Rate, of Alnwick, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Broom

Hall, Surrey, and Carlton House-terr. London.—At Hampton Court, Capt. George F. Duckett, only son of Sir George Duckett, Bart. of Hartham House, Wilts, to Isabella, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. G.C.B., and G.C.H., and niece to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. George Marriott, of Melton Mowbray, eldest son of George Marriott, esq. of Thorpe Arnold, to Caroline, youngest dau. of T. B. Sikes, esq. of Melton Mowbray.—At Portsmouth, Commander William Charles Chamberlain, R.N. son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen. at Rio de Janeiro, to Eliza-Jane, dau. of the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lewis Lloyd, jun. esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Frances-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Adm. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B. of Boyland Hall, Norfolk.—At Bleasby, Thomas-Branson, eldest son of Thos. Sands, esq. of Elmswood, Aigburth, Lancash., to Jane, second dau. of Robert Kelham Kelham, esq. of Bleasby Hall, Nottinghamsh.—At Brighton, Henry-Bidlington Whitworth, esq. of Northampton, to Anne, 2nd dau. of the late Nathan Wilson, esq. of South-bridge, N'pton.—At Ketton, Algernon Emilius Macmahon Stafford O'Brien, esq. youngest son of Stafford O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of Chas. Wake, esq. M.D. of Warwick.—At Daventry, the Rev. Arthur Baynham, of Daventry, to Emma, eldest dau. of Thomas Corbet Roche, esq.—In Paris, George Augustus, second surviving son of Henry Dixon, esq. of Oxford, and of Whittington Hall Derbysh., to Sylphe-Georgiana, only child of Charles Cobham, esq. late of Chadwell, Hertfordshire.

21. At Stapleton, Richard R. Wingfield, esq. Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in Switzerland, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Hinton Castle, esq. of Stapleton Grove.—At Nuneham Courtenay, Oxon, the Rev. Henry Blackstone Williams, Fellow of New College, to Christiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Baker, Chancellor of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham.—At St. John's the Evangelist, Thomas-Frederick, third son of the late James Hebblethwaite, esq. of Leeds, and formerly of Oporto, to Louisa-Percivall, youngest dau. of Thomas Forbes Walmisley, esq. of Westminster.

23. The Rev. Henry Harrison, Curate of Sapiston, to Miss Cooke, of Ixworth.—In Cavendish Church, Charles-Devereux Hustler, esq. eldest son of Orbell Hustler, esq. solicitor, Halstead, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Castley, Rector of Cavendish.—At Hampton, Middlesex, the Rev. P. Almeric Leheup Wood, A.M., of Magdalene coll., Canon of Middleham, Deanery of York, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir Wm. Wightman, one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench.—At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, George-Knight Huxley, esq. of North Bank, Regent's Park, Barrister-at-Law, to Miss M'Intyre, of New Cavendish-street.

24. At St. Pancras church, Captain Matthew Dixon, R.N. to Wilhelmina, relict of Henry Cheape, esq. of Rossie, Fife, and youngest dau. of George Hathorn, esq. Brunswick-sq. London.—At Liskeard, the Rev. John Athanasius Herring Laffer, Vicar of St. Gennys, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Jos. Childs, esq. solicitor, Liskeard.—At Torquay, the Rev. H. N. Burrows, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to Fanny, youngest dau. of the late John Bradley, esq. of South Ella, Yorkshire.—At Torquay, E. K. Fayle, esq. son of the Rev. Richard Fayle, to Lucy-Lucinda, youngest dau. of the late Fitzherbert Brooke, esq. of

Stanshawes Court, Glouc.—At Bathwick Church, Bath, the Rev. R. B. Brereton, Rector of Stiffney and Morston, Norfolk, to Mary, third dau. of W. J. Brereton, esq. of Brinton.

25. At the Chapel of the Russian Ambassador in Welbeck-st. and on the 26th, at the parish church, Lewisham, Rear-Adm. Eupheme Pontiatine, of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edward Knowles, esq. of Somerset House. At the latter church, at the same time, Thomas Arthur Bushby, esq. eldest son of W. Peatt Bushby, esq. of Larkfield, near Larkfield, near Liverpool, to Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late Edward Knowles, esq. Somerset House.—At Aston Clinton, the Rev. Edward Owen, of St. Leonard's, to Jane-Esther, dau. of John Burgess, esq.—At Christ Church, Derry Hill, Charles Edward Pritchard, esq. of Burlish Lodge, near Stourport, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Henry Brodrick, esq. of Birchfield, and Ennisnagg, in the co. of Kilkenny.

26. At Lambeth, J. A. L. Barnard, esq. of Holloway, to Cecilia-Gibbon, youngest dau. of James Handy, esq. Upper Stamford-st.—At Chelsea, Richard Westmacott, esq. F. R. S., eldest son of Sir Richard Westmacott, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Harry Edgell, esq. of Cadogan-place.—At Chelsea, Joseph Goss, esq. of Brompton, to Julia, second dau. of Randolph Payne, esq. of Sloane-street.—At Woodham Mortimer, the Rev. Thomas Clark Whitehead, Minister of Trinity Church, St. Lawrence, Thanet, to Catharine-Grimwood, eldest dau. of James Brewster Cozens, esq. of Woodham Mortimer Lodge, Essex.—At Mordiford, Thomas Cooper, esq. of Hampstead, Middlesex, to Frances-Anne, third dau. of the Rev. C. J. Bird, Rector of Mordiford and Dynedor, Herefordshire.—At Marylebone Church, Joseph Mitchell Woodyear, esq. eldest son of the late J. M. Woodyear, esq. of the island of St. Christopher, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Edward Charles Howell Shepherd, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-row.—At Brixton, Surrey, George John Dike, esq. of the Parliament Office, House of Lords, and of Brixton Rise, to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late John Couch, esq. Gov. of the Gen. Penitentiary at Millbank.—At Colne St. Dennis, Glouc. the Rev. T. W. Goodlake, M.A. Fellow of Pemb. Coll. Oxf. and Vicar of Broadwell, Oxon, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Price, Rector of Colne St. Dennis.—At Huntingdon, John, son of the late Henry Streatfeild, esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent, to Catherine, second dau. of Henry Sweeting, esq. of Huntingdon.—At Acton, Cheshire, the Rev. George Edward Lynch Cotton, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the Masters of Rugby School, to Sophia-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Reaseheath, in the same county.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Raymond S. Daniell, B.A. to Caroline-Emma, youngest dau. of the late George Jackson, esq. of North Reston.—James B. Allen, esq. of Canonbury, Islington, to Mary Jennings, of Camden-road Villas, second dau. of H. Jennings, esq. Bennett's End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—At Welch Newton, Herefordshire, B. Blyth, Mus. Doc. Oxon. et Cantab. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late James Davis, esq.

27. At Bornhofen, on the Rhine, Dr. Herman Mueller, Professor of Law at the University of Wuerzburg, to Maria-Isabella Dillon, eldest dau. of the late Richard Purcell, esq. of Cranford.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Henry, eldest son of George William Cook, esq. of Cross Deep, Twickenham, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Davis, esq. of Figges Marsh, Mitcham, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

EARL GREY, K.G.

July 17. At Howick Hall, Northumberland, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Charles Grey, second Earl Grey and Viscount Howick (1806) and Baron Grey of Howick (1801), the fourth Baronet (1746); K.G.; a Privy Councillor, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Governor of the Charter House, a Vice-President of the Marine Society, &c. &c.

This veteran statesman was born at Falloden, near Alnwick, on the 15th March, 1764, the eldest son of Sir Charles Grey, K.B. the first Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, of Southwick, co. Durham, esq. His father, when Sir Charles Grey, was a distinguished military commander, having served at the memorable battle of Minden, and the siege and conquest of Quebec, under General Wolfe.

He received his education first at Eton and subsequently at King's College, Cambridge. At the age of eighteen he visited the Continent, and made the tour of several of the European states. Whilst in Italy he made the acquaintance of H. R. H. Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, who gave him an appointment in his household. He returned to his native country in 1786, and in the same year he was returned to Parliament for the county of Northumberland, the vacancy having been occasioned by the elevation of Lord Lovaine to the upper house. He had not, however, completed his 21st year until two or three days previous to that on which he took his seat. To the surprise of his connexions, whose political principles were on the other side, he immediately joined the Whig party, then in opposition under Charles Fox. His first speech was delivered in the debate on Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, and gave presage of the talent by which his long parliamentary career was subsequently distinguished. The oratorical ability which he displayed on this occasion secured him a foremost position in the house, and during the same session, which was his first, he was named one of the managers in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and from that time he always took a leading part in the debates.

In 1792 Mr. Grey became a member of the Whig Club, and shortly afterwards of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the People," the avowed object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of parliamentary re-

presentation. At the head of this formidable association stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party, and it included thirty-two members of Parliament. Mr. Fox, however, declined to enrol his name among them, observing, "Though I perceive great and enormous abuses, I do not see the remedy." The society, however, continued to grow in numbers and to increase in influence. A series of resolutions, passed at their meetings, and a declaration of the principles and objects of the society, were printed and extensively circulated. On the 30th of April Mr. Grey gave notice, in the House of Commons, of a motion, which, in the course of the next session, he should submit to the consideration of the house, the object of which was a reform in the representation of the people.

In 1793 he presented a petition from the Society of the Friends of the People, praying for a thorough reform in and a shorter duration of Parliament; and then moved that this petition, with others presented at the same time, should be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon. After two long debates, the motion was negatived by a majority of 282 to 41.

War with France was now considered, even by some of the oldest Whigs, to be a necessary evil; but Mr. Grey rather increased his opposition. On the defeat of the Duke of Brunswick, he declared that "his retreat before the French armies was a triumph to every lover of liberty."

The session of 1795 was marked by his opposing the grant for the liquidation of the Prince of Wales's debts, and his proposing that the addition should be reduced from £65,000 to £40,000. It was, however, negatived by a majority of 169 votes. His motion, also, for an impeachment of Mr. Pitt, and the whole body of ministers, for misapplying the public money, was lost by a great majority.

In 1797, Mr. Grey brought forward his plan of Parliamentary Reform. He proposed to give the county of York four new members; and to divide each county into two districts, each returning a member. The right of voting was to be granted to copyholders and leaseholders, as well as freeholders. In cities and boroughs, the elective franchise was to be extended to all householders paying taxes. Lastly, parliaments were to be triennial. His motion was negatived by 149 votes.

Until the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grey continued one of his most strenuous opponents. One of his ablest speeches was made on the subject of the union between Ireland and England, to which measure he avowed his hostility in terms of the bitterest denunciation.

In January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died, and Mr. Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who by the elevation of his father to the peerage had become Lord Howick, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet. In October following the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox. Lord Howick then became leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The abolition of the slave trade was proposed by this administration. The Sovereign took alarm at the attempt of the ministers to remove some of the existing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved; Lord Howick, not choosing to contest the county of Northumberland, took his seat for Appleby. The death of his father, which took place shortly after, removed him to the upper house of parliament on the 14th Nov. 1807.

For some years after, his time was passed in the retirement and leisure of private life. Of his domestic circle, Madame de Staël observes, that "into no English family did she ever enter with such high expectations, and in none had her highest idea been so completely fulfilled."

When the Duke of Portland resigned, in 1810, a negotiation was opened with Lords Grenville and Grey, who, however, declared it to be quite inconsistent with their views to unite with the proposed ministry.

Again, in Feb. 1812, the Regent expressed his wish to bring Lord Grey and Lord Grenville into the cabinet, deeming that a union of leading men would give satisfaction and confidence to the country. But the difficulties were insuperable; the Marquess Wellesley, and afterwards Lord Moira, failed in obtaining their co-operation. The joint letter addressed to the Duke of York, in which Lords Grey and Grenville declined the offer of place and power, is printed in our Magazine for Feb. 1812, p. 185.

Again, in May of the same year, after the tragical death of Mr. Perceval, the same noblemen received another overture, which they declined by a letter dated the 3d of June, which may be found in the memoir of Earl Grey in Fisher's "National Portrait Gallery."

The retirement of Lord Liverpool, in

1827, placed Mr. Canning at the helm of affairs. Lord Grey declined to support that statesman. His lordship, after the death of Mr. Canning, in a speech on the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, in 1829, justified himself for having declined to extend to the deceased statesman's administration his active support.

Lord Grey took a prominent part in the trial of Queen Caroline before the House of Peers, and distinguished himself in the debates upon that occasion. After this his life was passed principally in the bosom of his family, until the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his retirement to assume the reins of government.

During the four years which he continued in office, he carried Parliamentary Reform and the Abolition of Slavery. Since his retirement from office, in 1834, he has taken no part in politics, but has resided principally at Howick with his family.

The following remarks on the character of Lord Grey are from the *Newcastle Journal*:—"Nature and fortune united to lavish their choicest gifts upon the deceased nobleman. In his lot were combined birth, wealth, talents, education, and a wide field of action. The most splendid qualities, when aided by opportunities for displaying them, seldom fail to raise their possessor to personal distinction, but their good or evil influence on the welfare of society is purely accidental, unless they are accompanied by judgment to give them a proper direction. The character of the noble Earl, though he was sometimes, even at the commencement of his career, accused of being a party man, forbids all suspicion that he was actuated by any other principle than that of honour. His defence of the Prince of Wales's rights, when he thought they were endangered, and his opposition to an intended augmentation of that illustrious personage's revenues, when he thought it impolitic, evidence the presence of a strong sense of public duty. His stern rejection of the fascinations of power, though offered by the representative of majesty, rather than associate himself with men of whose political principles he disapproved, must be admitted by his enemies, if, indeed, such a man could have an enemy, to demonstrate his integrity. On the other hand, it will not be discovered that discretion was the constant regulator of his conduct; otherwise, it must be confessed, that a strange fatality obstructed his intentions, and occasioned him to deliver sentiments not the most suitable to time and circumstances. When, during the

popular clamours for the Reform Bill, the Bishops were assailed by mobs wherever they appeared in public, none can say that it manifested prudence to admonish the defenceless prelates 'to set their houses in order.' Nor was it more discreet, at a moment of fearful excitement, and when a considerable city was suffering from the effects of political violence, to declare a 'dislike in this free country to use the word monarchy.' To imagine Earl Grey desirous of promoting riot, or of subverting the kingly rule, would be an extension of credulity beyond its ordinary limits of capacity; and he that would seek for the true cause of a contradiction frequently apparent in this nobleman's public conduct is irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that not rectitude of intention but soundness of discretion was wanting. *** But, whatever opinion may be the result, it will be impossible not to acknowledge that when Earl Grey made his celebrated declaration that he would stand or fall by his order, it was men like himself who made that order indeed the Corinthian one of our national architecture."

In person Lord Grey was tall, slender, and of a singularly dignified bearing. The expression of his face, though the features were small, was rather severe, but intellectual and commanding.

His portraits are numerous. An early picture by Lawrence was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1805, and is engraved in large folio by Dickinson; a whole-length by Smith is engraved in folio by Reynolds; one by T. Phillips, R.A. was engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner, in 1811; one by John Jackson, R.A. was engraved by W. Ward in mezzotinto. There is also a later picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of which a small copy is published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1832.

Lord Grey married Nov. 12, 1794, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, only daughter of William-Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue ten sons and five daughters, of whom eight sons and four daughters survive him. Their names are as follow: 1. the Right Hon. Louisa-Elizabeth late Countess of Durham, married in 1816 to John-George Lambton, esq. afterwards Earl of Durham, and died in 1841, leaving issue the present Earl and three daughters; 2. Lady Elizabeth, married in 1826 to John Crocker Bulteel, esq. of Fleet, co. Devon, and was left his widow in 1843; 3. Lady Caroline, a Woman of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, married in 1827 to the Hon. George Barrington, Capt. R.N. and was left his widow in 1835; 4. Lady Georgiana Grey, unmar-

ried; 5. the Right Hon. Henry-George, now Earl Grey; 6. the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st Foot, and formerly M.P. for Wycombe; he married in 1836 Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart.; 7. the Hon. Frederick William Grey, Capt. R.N. and C.B.; 8. Lady Mary, married in 1829 to Charles Wood, esq. M.P. for Halifax, eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.; 9. the Hon. William Grey, who died in 1815, in his seventh year; 10. the Hon. George Grey, Capt. R.N.; 11. the Hon. Thomas Grey, who died in 1826, in his 16th year; 12. the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A. Vicar of Wooler, Northumberland, who married in 1836 Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Charlotte Hervey, second daughter of the Marquess of Bristol, and has issue; 13. the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey, M.A. Rector of Morpeth, Northumberland, who married in 1840 Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle; 14. the Hon. Harry Cavendish Grey, Captain in the 52nd Foot; and 15. the Hon. William George Grey, born Feb. 15, 1819.

Henry George now Earl Grey was born on the 28th Sept. 1802; and as Viscount Howick has sat in the present Parliament for the borough of Sunderland. He was Secretary at War during the Whig administration from 1835 to 1839.

THE EARL OF DUNMORE.

July 16. At Streatlam, Durham, aged 43, the Right Hon. Alexander Edward Murray, sixth Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemot (1686), in the peerage of Scotland; and second Baron Dunmore, of Dunmore, in the forest of Athol, co. Perth (1831), in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship was born June 1, 1804, the eldest son of George the fifth Earl, by Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. He succeeded his father Nov. 11, 1836; and was a firm supporter of the present government. He was much and deservedly esteemed in the family circle, and by many attached friends beyond it.

The Earl of Dunmore married, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Sept. 27, 1836, Lady Catharine Herbert, fourth daughter of George-Augustus eleventh Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; and by her ladyship, who is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, he had issue three daughters and one son; 1, Lady Susan-Catharine Mary; 2, Lady Constance-Euphemia-Woronzow; 3, Charles-Adolphus, now Earl of Dunmore, born in 1841;

and 4, a posthumous daughter, born three days after her father's death,

The remains of the late Earl of Dunmore were removed to Dunmore, Stirlingshire, where the Hon. Captain Murray, his brother, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Earl Bruce, and the Hon. Mr. Vesey attended the obsequies.

VISCOUNT CANTEBURY.

July 21. At the residence of his son in Southwick-crescent, in his 66th year, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Lord Viscount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford of Bottesford, co. Leicester, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charterhouse, a Commissioner for building churches, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

His Lordship was great-grandson of the third Duke of Rutland. His grandfather, Lord George Manners, assumed the additional surname of Sutton, having inherited the estates of the Suttons, Lords Lexington. He had several children, and his fifth son, Thomas, created Lord Manners, filled the important office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland for twenty-one years. His fourth son, the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, who died in 1828, was Archbishop of Canterbury, and married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, esq. by whom he had several children. Charles, the elder son, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 20th Jan., 1780. His early school days were passed at Eton, and his education was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1802. Being destined for the profession of the law, he subsequently entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was by that honourable society called to the bar in 1805. For some years he practised in the Court of King's Bench, and went the western circuit. He first sat in parliament for the borough of Scarborough in the year 1807, which he represented until elected for the University of Cambridge, at the first general election under the Reform Act, in 1832, in opposition to Mr. Lubbock.

Mr. Manners Sutton was appointed Judge Advocate General under the administration of Mr. Perceval, in the year 1809, at which period Mr. Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, filled the chair of Speaker in the House of Commons, and continued to do so until Mr. Abbot's elevation to the upper house of parliament in the year 1817. The talent and political integrity of Mr. Sutton, manifested on all occasions, recommended him to his friends as a fit person to succeed Mr. Abbot as Speaker of the House of Commons, and,

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accordingly, in June 1817, he was elected by a majority of 160 over Mr. Wynn, and was found in no way disqualified to endure a comparison with his accomplished predecessor, equalling him in many points, and greatly surpassing him in the advantage of a commanding presence, sonorous voice, and imperturbable temper. There are two features in the career of Lord Canterbury, which not only distinguish him from, but place him above, all preceding Speakers. He commanded in so high a degree the respect of the house generally, and of his political opponents in particular, that, without the least compromise of principle on his part, the Whigs proposed him for the Speakership on two successive occasions, and agreed on several to re-elect him. This is without a parallel. The other is equally so. The activity of commercial enterprise consequent upon the re-establishment of peace led to a rush of private business in the House of Commons, with which, perhaps, no man at the time was so well qualified to cope as the subject of this memoir, and it was admitted by all parties that the skill and learning manifested by him in the conduct of what is called the private business of the house had never been approached by the most able of his predecessors. If he sometimes wasted the time of others, and he certainly rather encouraged than repressed the practice of speech-making, he never spared his own; and few public men have laboured more sedulously, more conscientiously, and, generally speaking, with more success in the service of the State than Lord Canterbury.

When Lord Grey resigned in 1832, Mr. Manners Sutton was engaged with the Duke of Wellington in attempting to form a Ministry; this undertaking, however, was defeated by the debate in the House of Commons, which had the effect of reinstating the former Government in office. There is every reason, however, to believe that King William IV. felt peculiarly obliged to Mr. Manners Sutton on account of the share which he had taken in those proceedings; for by the express desire of the King he was invested with the Order of the Bath, an honour never enjoyed by any of his predecessors, with the exception of Sir Spencer Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton. In the latter end of the year 1834, when Lord Melbourne suddenly found himself out of office, the immediate adherents and personal friends of Sir C. Manners Sutton set an idle rumour afloat that the Tory party thought of putting him forward as Premier, the only colour for such report being that he took a very active part in the negotiations for forming the first Peel Ministry. Though

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the prospect of his accession to the highest office was perfectly visionary, yet his close connexion with the political intrigues of that period was considered in some quarters permanently to disqualify him for the office of Speaker, and upon his being put in nomination by the Conservative party, on the 19th Feb., 1835, his opponent Mr. Abercromby was chosen by a majority of 10, the numbers being 306 to 316. It was considered rather remarkable that the rejected Speaker was kept some time waiting for his Peerage, but eventually he was called to the Upper House by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford, by patent, dated 1835. He was shortly afterwards selected to fill the important and delicate office of High Commissioner for adjusting the claims of Canada; but he ultimately resigned, without having ever entered upon its duties.

On the 8th July, 1811, Lord Canterbury married Lucy Maria Charlotte, daughter of John Dennison, esq. of Ossington, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue, 1, Charles-John (the present Viscount), born April 17, 1812, Registrar of Faculties; 2, John-Henry-Thomas, born May 27, 1814, M.P. for Cambridge, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, married, July 5, 1838, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, of Witchingham Hall, Norfolk, esq. and has issue; 3, Charlotte-Matilda, married in 1833 Richard Sanderson, esq. of Belgrave-square, M.P. Having become a widower in December 1815, the noble lord married secondly, Dec. 6, 1828, Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Currageen, co. Waterford, relict of John Home Purvis, esq. of Purvis, N.B., and sister to the Countess of Blessington, by whom he had issue, 4, Frances-Diana, born 1829; and 5, a son, still-born, 1831.

His Lordship was very unexpectedly seized with his fatal attack when travelling on the Great Western Railway, by the night mail train of Saturday, July 18. A gentleman who travelled with him from Exeter stated that he appeared to have been in perfect health as far as Slough, and kept up a lively and most agreeable conversation. Soon after leaving Slough, however, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy. On his arrival at the Paddington station he was placed in the waiting-room, and messengers were sent for medical assistance. With as little delay as possible the noble patient was removed to the residence of his second son, the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, in Southwick-crescent, Oxford-square. Drs. Chambers and Guthrie were called in, but medical skill was of no avail. Lord Canterbury never spoke again. He lingered, in an

unconscious state, until the afternoon of Tuesday, and then expired, in the presence of his second son, his daughter, Mrs. Sanderson, and some other members of his family. The Hon. Charles-John Manners Sutton (now Viscount Canterbury) was in Paris.

The mortal remains of Lord Canterbury were removed on the 28th July for interment at Addington, where they were deposited in the vault near his father the late Archbishop of Canterbury. In the first carriage were Lord Canterbury, the Hon. J. Manners Sutton, Mr. Richard Sanderson, M.P. and Captain Purvis. In the second, Lord John Manners, Lord Manners, Mr. John Manners Sutton, and Lord Charles Manners. In the third, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, Archdeacon Croft, Mr. H. W. Chichester, and the Rev. C. Chichester. In the fourth, the medical attendants of the deceased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer joined at Croydon.

A portrait of Lord Canterbury, as Speaker, was painted by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. and there is a large mezzotinto engraving of it by Samuel Cousins, 1835.

LORD BATEMAN.

July 22. In Portman-square, aged 65, the Right Hon. William Bateman-Hanbury. Baron Bateman of Shobdon, co. Hereford, Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire.

Lord Bateman was descended from the Hanburys of Hanbury in Worcestershire, and his ancestor Sir John Hanbury settled at Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Charles the First.

His Lordship was born June 24, 1780, the eldest son of William Hanbury, esq. of Kelmarsh, by Charlotte, daughter of Charles James Packe, esq. of Prestwold, co. Leicester.

He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Northampton in Nov. 1810. The other member was then the Prime Minister, Mr. Perceval, the representation being tacitly balanced between Whig and Tory. He was re-elected in 1812; but retired in 1818, on the Tories proposing a second candidate, when his place was taken by Sir George Robinson, who, although then unsuccessful, succeeded to the representation of the town at the next election in 1820.

After the enactment of Reform, in 1832, Mr. Hanbury came forward for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire; but he was disappointed, the Tories obtaining one seat in the person of Lord Brudenell (the present Earl of Cardigan). The numbers were as follow:

Viscount Milton . . .	1562
Lord Brudenell . . .	1541
William Hanbury, esq. .	1455
Thomas Tryon, esq. . .	1269

Again in Dec. 1835, on Lord Milton's death, Mr. Hanbury made a final effort, but he was beaten by Thomas P. Maunsell, esq. who polled 1841 votes to 1247, and that division of the county, as well as the Southern, (from Lord Althorp's accession to the peerage in Nov. 1834,) has been ever since represented by two Conservatives.

In 1837 Lord Melbourne rewarded the efforts of Mr. Hanbury by elevating him to the Upper House; and he was created Lord Bateman by patent dated the 21st Jan. in that year. On the same occasion he assumed the additional name of Bateman before Hanbury. His claim to this distinction arose from his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bateman, Lord Mayor of London in 1717, and sister to John first Viscount Bateman of Ireland. She was the wife of William Western, esq. of Rivenhall, Essex, and mother of the wife of John Hanbury, of Kelmarsh, esq. On the death of Mr. Western above-mentioned his estates went to his cousin and heir male, Thomas Western, esq. who was father of the late Lord Western.

His Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire on the death of Earl Somers in 1841.

Lord Bateman married, Aug. 16, 1822, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, uncle to the present Marquess of Donegall; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue ten children, of whom three sons and four daughters survive. The eldest son, William-Bateman, now Lord Bateman, was born in 1826.

GEN. SIR A. R. DILLON, BART.

July 3. In Dublin, in his 74th year, General Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, the third Bart., of Lismullen, co. Meath (1801), and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

He was the third son of Sir John Dillon, the first Bart., M.P. for Blesinton, co. Wicklow, by Millicent, daughter of Roger Drake, of Fernhill, co. Berks, esq.

Previously to entering the British, this officer served in the Austrian army as Ensign and Lieutenant, and was in two campaigns under Marshal Loudon. He received a Cornetcy in the 7th Dragoons in 1790; a Lieutenancy in the 27th Foot in 1791; was appointed Captain in an independent company in 1792; and Major in the 115th Foot the 18th Sept. 1794. That regiment was reduced in 1795; and, during

the rebellion in Ireland, Major Dillon served as a volunteer in a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and was at the battle of Tara; after which he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-general, and stationed at Limerick. In 1802 he was taken off the Staff, and on the renewal of war again appointed to it. The 1st of Jan., 1800, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; the 25th of July, 1810, that of Colonel; the rank of Major-General the 4th of June, 1813; of Lieut.-General the 27th May, 1825; and that of General the 23rd Nov. 1841.

Sir Arthur succeeded his brother Sir Charles Drake Dillon in the baronetcy June 16, 1840.

He married, Oct. 22, 1814, Letitia-Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Knox, esq. formerly one of the Under Secretaries of State, but had no issue.

He is succeeded by his next brother, William-Henry, who married Miss Ellen Webbe, of Hiltoun, and has issue.

ADM. SIR DAVID MILNE, G.C.B.

May 3. On board the Clarence steamer, on his way to Scotland, Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. late Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Berwick.

This officer was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, by a daughter of Mr. Vernon, of Musselburgh, where he was born in May 1763. He entered the navy in 1778 as a midshipman of the Canada 74, commanded by the Hon. Sir W. Cornwallis, and was present in Rodney's action, upon which occasion he was made master's mate.

During the subsequent peace he was for some time in the service of the East India Company, but in 1793 he re-entered the royal navy, and proceeded in the Boyne 98 to the West Indies, where he was promoted by Sir John Jervis to the rank of Lieutenant. In that rank he served on board the Blanche, when Captain Faulkner brought the French frigate la Pique to action off Guadaloupe, Jan. 5, 1795. In this hard-fought battle the heroic Faulkner was shot through the heart just after he had lashed the enemy's bowsprit to the capstan with his own hands; and, as the boats of both ships were either completely destroyed or unfit to swim, Mr. Milne, then second Lieutenant, swam to la Pique, after her surrender, with ten men, and took possession. The present Admiral Watkins was first Lieutenant; and so highly was the conduct of both appreciated that they were immediately advanced to the rank of Commander. Captain Milne soon after obtained the command of the Alarm frigate, in which he de-

stroyed the French corvette *Liberté*, of 20 guns, off Porto Rico, May 30, 1795. His post commission bore date Oct. 2nd in the same year, and his next appointment was to *la Pique*, in which he assisted at the reduction of Demerara, Essiquibo, and Berbice. About the same period he captured the *Lacedemonian*, French brig, of 16 guns.

On the 29th June, 1798, Captain Milne, being on a cruise off the coast of France, in company with the *Jason* and *Mermaid*, gave chase to a French frigate, which, after a running fight of above five hours, was captured, and proved to be *la Seine*, of 42 guns and 610 men (including soldiers), one hundred and seventy of whom were killed, and one hundred wounded. The brunt of the action was borne by *la Pique*; and previously to the surrender of *la Seine* the whole of the combatants took the ground near *Pointe de la Trenche*, where *la Pique* unfortunately bilged, so that it became necessary to destroy her. Captain Milne therefore removed with his officers and crew into the prize, to the command of which he was afterwards appointed by the Admiralty. He convoyed the outward-bound trade to Africa and the West Indies; and on the 20th Aug., 1800, being on a cruise off St. Domingo, he discovered a ship of war standing through the Mona passage, and immediately went in pursuit. On the morning of the 21st he was able to bring the enemy to close action, and after about an hour and a half hard fighting she surrendered. The prize proved to be the *Vengeance*, of 52 guns, exclusive of a number of brass swivels on her gunwale, and 326 men, many of whom were killed and wounded. This action was considered by naval men as one of the most brilliant fought during the war between single ships. The loss of *la Seine* was Lieut. Milne, twelve men killed, and twenty-nine wounded. *La Seine* returned to England March 12, 1802, and was soon after paid off at Chatham.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803 Captain Milne was re-appointed to her, and had the misfortune to be wrecked on the night of June 23rd in the same year, near the Texel, through the ignorance of the pilots. He was afterwards employed as Commander of the Frith of Forth district of Sea Fencibles, in which service he continued until the breaking up of that corps in 1811. Being then an old Post-Captain, he applied for a line-of-battle ship, and was appointed successively to the *Impetueux*, *Dublin*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark*. In the latter ship he served for some time on the coast of North America, where he captured the *Harlequin*, a fine schooner privateer, mounting 10 long

twelve pounders, with a complement of 115 men. The *Bulwark* also formed part of the squadron under Rear-Adm. Griffith (afterwards Colpoys,) in an expedition up the Penobscot; and assisted in taking Castine, and several other places in that river.

At the general promotion, June 4, 1814, Captain Milne was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was afterwards appointed to the command at Halifax, and was preparing to sail, when Lord Exmouth received orders to fit out a squadron for the attack on Algiers. Ever desirous of active service, he immediately solicited leave to join the expedition; he was appointed second in command, and acquitted himself to the admiration of the world. Lord Exmouth, whose despatch is a masterpiece of the kind, pays him the highest compliments, and laments that he was not sooner known to him. The loss on board his ship the *Impregnable* was greater than any British man-of-war, perhaps, ever before sustained, having 210 men killed and wounded; he himself received a slight wound, but did not report it. For his conduct in that tremendous conflict he was nominated a K.C.B. Sept. 21, 1816, and subsequently received the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Orders of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, and St. Januarius of Naples, conferred upon him by the sovereigns of those countries. He was also presented by the city of London with a sword of 100 guineas value.

He soon after proceeded to Halifax in the *Leander*, of 60 guns, and continued on that station during the customary period of three years.

He became Vice-Admiral on the 27th May, 1825, and full Admiral on the 23rd Nov. 1841. He was advanced to the rank of a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840.

His last command was at Devonport, which he relinquished only a few days before his death.

Sir David Milne married first, in 1804, Grace, daughter of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart.; secondly, a daughter of George Stephen, esq. of Grenada.

Probate of the will and two codicils of Sir David Milne, "late of Milne Graden, in the county of Berwick," was granted on the 9th May to his son, David Milne, esq. Advocate, the sole executor. The personal estate in England was sworn under 35,000*l*. The will was registered in Edinburgh on the 14th of May last. He devises his estates at Milne Graden, at Drum, at York-place, and at other places in and near Edinburgh, to his eldest son, David Milne, and his issue in succession, together with the residue of his moveable

and personal estate. By a codicil he mentions that, as in every probability, his grandson, David Milne, will succeed also to the Billy and Paxton estate, should that be the case, then he directs that the estate of Milne Green shall descend to his granddaughter, Jean Milne. He devises and bequeaths his estate at Inveresk, and other property, to his son, Captain Alexander Milne, R.N. Leaves 1,000*l.* a-year to Lady Milne, and a legacy of 100*l.* to his farm steward. The will is very long, and was made in 1831, and the last codicil in 1841.

GEN. SIR R. D. JACKSON.

June 9. At Montreal, of apoplexy, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America, and Colonel of the 35th Foot.

Sir Richard Jackson entered the service in 1794, as Ensign in the 2nd Foot, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion; in the expedition to Germany in 1798; in the expedition to the North of Germany in 1805; and in the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807. In March, 1810, he embarked for Cadiz with a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, and was present at the siege of that city, as well as at the battle of Barossa. He served also in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, as Assistant-Quartermaster-general, during which period he was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, at the battle of Salamanca, at the passage of the Bidasoa, at the battle of Nivelle, at the passage of the Nive, at the battle between the Nive and Adour, at the action at St. Palais, at the battle of Orthes, at the action of Aire, and the battle of Toulouse. Sir Richard had conferred upon him a cross and two clasps for his Peninsular services. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815.

In 1820 he was appointed to succeed Sir Benjamin d'Urban as Deputy Quartermaster-general at the Horse-guards. He became a Major-General in 1825, and in 1829 obtained the Colonelcy of the 81st Foot. In 1838 he was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-General; in 1839 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America; and in 1840, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 35th Foot.

The will of Sir R. D. Jackson has been proved by his executors, C. J. Manning, esq. his son-in-law, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Davies, and John Coles Symes, esq. The personal estate in England was sworn under 7000*l.* He confirms the settlements made on the respective marriages of his daughters, from his estates in the counties

of Bedford, Hertford, and Southampton, and, subject thereto, he directs all his estates to be converted into money, and invested for the benefit of his daughters and their children.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES GRAVES.

Lately. In Jersey, aged 70, Major-General James Graves.

This officer entered the service as Ensign by purchase in the 14th regiment of Foot the 21st of Feb. 1791. He joined that corps, then commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Welbore Ellis Doyle, at Portsmouth, on its arrival from Jamaica in Sept. 1791, and was present at the encampment at Bagshot Heath in July 1792, when Sir David Dundas's system was first practised before the King. He went out with the corps to Holland at the commencement of the war with France in March 1793; and was present, and carried the colours of the 14th regiment, at the attack of the intrenched camp of Farnars, on the 23rd of May 1793, on which occasion that corps was thanked in general orders by the Commander-in-chief, and got *Ca Ira* as the regimental quick step. He was present and did duty in the trenches during the siege of Valenciennes, and was also in the course of that campaign repeatedly in action, particularly at Dunkirk, where the regiment repulsed vigorous sorties made by the garrison on the 6th and 8th of September. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 14th regiment, by purchase, the 23rd of Dec. 1793, while in winter quarters at Oudenarde. He was present with the 14th regiment, as Lieutenant of light infantry, during the whole of the following campaigns in 1794 and 1795, in the course of which that corps was frequently engaged, and suffered severe loss, particularly on the 18th of May 1794, near Lannoy, when its steadiness met with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; and he was of essential service to the army on the 22nd of the same month, in repulsing a general attack on the position of the allies at Tournay, and was thanked in general orders both by the Duke of York and by the Emperor of Austria, as having turned the fortune of the day, by a successful charge made on the enemy at the village of Pontachion; also on the 8th of Jan. 1795, when he drove the enemy from the village of Gueldermulsen, on which occasion Sir Alexander Hope (the commanding officer) was severely wounded. He returned with the 14th regiment to England in May 1795, when he found himself appointed Adjutant, though but nineteen years of age.

He was promoted to the rank of Capt.

Lieutenant in the 14th regiment, without purchase, 1st Sept. 1795, and embarked for the West Indies on the 29th of that month, and served under Sir Ralph Abercromby at the reduction of the Islands of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, and at the attack of Porto Rico, in the course of which service, in the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, the corps was frequently engaged, particularly on the occasion of storming the outworks of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and repulsing a sortie of the garrison of Porto Rico.

Capt. Graves was never absent from any action, or missed a duty with his corps, during the whole of those campaigns, having been so fortunate as to get through the severities of the winter, and the risk attending a West India climate, without serious injury to his health, and never having been disabled by a wound. He returned to England in April 1803, in the command of the 14th regiment, (though still a Captain,) in consequence of the death or absence of senior officers, and was soon after (viz. 23rd Oct. 1803) promoted to the Majority of the regiment, without purchase, in which rank he sailed on the expedition to Hanover in Nov. 1805.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, 25th Nov. 1806, in the 5th garrison battalion, which corps he joined, formed, and disciplined for a few months in Dublin; removed (5th March 1807) to the 18th Royal Irish regiment then about to embark for foreign service, which he joined immediately at Portsmouth, and sailed in command of the 2nd battalion for the West Indies, 16th April 1807. He commanded that battalion and the garrison of the island of Curacao until he succeeded to the command of the 1st battalion by the death of Lieut.-Col. Honyman, and joined it at Jamaica in March 1809, after which period he served in the command of that corps in that island, with the exception of being employed with it on an expedition against the city of St. Domingo, which surrendered without resistance in July 1809. He was included in the brevet of Colonels of the 4th June 1814; and afterwards attained the rank of Major-General.

MAJOR-GEN. CHRISTOPHER FAGAN.

Lately. At Pau, Lower Pyrenees, Major-Gen. Christopher Fagan, formerly Judge-Advocate-General in Bengal.

He was one of the sons of the late Robert Fagan, esq. of Cork. He entered the service of the East India Company as a Cadet in the 19th regiment of Native Infantry in 1794; was promoted to Ensign in 1795; Lieutenant in 1796; Cap-

tain in Feb. 1804; Major 22nd Feb. 1811; and Lieut.-Colonel 14th July, 1815. He was appointed, in 1800, Adjutant to his battalion, which situation he voluntarily relinquished to proceed with the expedition to Egypt in 1801, where he was appointed, by Gen. Sir D. Baird, Agent for Transports on the Nile, a situation which he filled in such manner as to obtain him the most honourable recommendation from the General to the Supreme Government. He was subsequently nominated Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General on the junction of the Indian with the British army at Alexandria. From Egypt he obtained a year's furlough to England, and in Dec. 1803 was again in India, serving with his corps, with which he continued till Sept. 1810, when he relinquished the command of his battalion, a post of advantage as well as honour, in order to proceed as a volunteer on the expedition against the French Islands. After the conquest of the Mauritius he solicited and obtained Major-Gen. Abercromby's permission to return to Bengal, to regain the command of his corps. On his arrival at Calcutta in Feb. 1811 the Gov.-General, in concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Hewett, appointed him Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General. This appointment he lost on his promotion to a majority, through the operation of a rule which restricts that appointment to officers under the rank of Major. On this change he rejoined his corps, and obtained the command of it, as well as of the military station of Lucknow.

In July 1813 Major Fagan was called from the active duties of his profession, and appointed Judge-Advocate-General. In Dec. 1816 declining health compelled him to quit India for his native country, and on that occasion the Marquess of Hastings recorded his approbation of his official conduct in general orders.

LIEUT.-COL. R. R. MACDONALD, C.B.

May 31. At Bombay, of apoplexy, aged 54, Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Ranald Macdonald, C.B. and K.H., of her Majesty's 4th (the King's Own) Regiment of Foot, and Deputy Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces on the Bombay Establishment.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald entered the army as Ensign March 25, 1807. He served on the expedition to Sweden in 1808, and subsequently in Portugal and Spain, under Sir John Moore, including the battle of Corunna. He served afterwards in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France, from 1811 to the end of the war, including the action at Arroyo de Molino, the battles of Vittoria and the

Pyrennees, the last siege and capture of San Sebastian, the battles of the Nivelle, the Nive (where he was severely wounded), and Toulouse, besides various minor affairs. He was also in the campaign of 1815; and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He served on the staff in the West Indies. In 1834 he accompanied Lord Keane to India, where he served as Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops, and officiating Military Secretary to his lordship in Affghanistan in 1838 and 1839, and was present at the capture of Candahar, Ghuznee (for which he received a medal), and Cabool. He was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, July 13, 1838, and Major in the 4th Foot on the 27th of the same month.

Colonel Macdonald has long been known in India for his kindly and obliging disposition. He was a tried soldier and discreet officer. His unintermitted attention to his duties, which led him frequently to a great distance from his residence in the heat of the sun, had latterly impaired his constitution. He has left a very large circle of friends, by whom he was much esteemed and respected.

CAPT. HARWARD, R.N.

May 2. At Geneva, Richard Harward, esq. of Maisemore-lodge, co. Gloucester, a Post Captain R.N.

He commanded the Netley schooner at Antigua in June 1805, and was a Lieutenant of the Northumberland 74, in Sir John T. Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. He obtained the rank of Commander on the 2nd of April following; was appointed to the Delphin brig, of 18 guns, about April 1808; and had the misfortune to lose that vessel, near the coast of Holland, on the 4th Aug. following.

Captain Harward's next appointment was to the Parthian of 10 guns, in which sloop he captured la Nouvelle Gironde, a celebrated privateer belonging to Bordeaux, mounting four twelve and ten four pounders, with a complement of eighty-six men, but only fifty-eight on board, the remainder being absent in prizes. This scourge to the trade was taken after a chase, in light winds, of thirty-six hours.

This officer was made post July 31, 1809; and he subsequently commanded the flag-ships of his father-in-law, Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Viscount Exmouth) on the North Sea and Mediterranean stations.

Captain Harward married first, Jan. 11, 1810, the Hon. Julia Pellew, second daughter of Adm. Edward first Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B. She died Dec. 26,

1831. He married secondly in Aug. 1834 Miss Julia Halsted, niece to his former wife, being a daughter of the late Adm. Sir Lawrence William Halsted, G.C.B., by the Hon. Emma Mary Pellew.

CAPT. HUSKISSON, R.N.

Dec. 21. At his residence in Greenwich Hospital, aged 61, Captain Thomas Huskisson, R.N., the senior Captain of that institution.

Captain Huskisson was a son of the late William Huskisson, esq. of Oxley, Staffordshire, where he was born, July 31, 1784; and half-brother of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson, and of Major-Gen. Samuel Huskisson.

He entered the Navy under the patronage of Admiral Mark Milbanke, as a midshipman on board the Beaver sloop of war, July 22, 1800, and served in that vessel, under the command of Captain C. B. Jones, on the Channel station, until Oct. 24, 1800, when he joined the Romney of 50 guns, Capt. Sir Home Popham, with which he proceeded to the Red Sea, where he was employed with another midshipman, in a small hired brig, surveying the coast of Arabia. He afterwards visited various parts of India, and continued in the Romney till she was put out of commission, June 2, 1803. From that period he served under Capt. George Hope, in the Defence 74, which bore a very distinguished part at the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Huskisson next joined the Foudroyant 80, bearing the flag of Sir John B. Warren, in which he became Lieutenant. In June 1807 he was appointed to the Prince of Wales 98, in which he was Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Gambier during the operations against Copenhagen.

At the commencement of 1808 Lieut. Huskisson received an appointment to the Hyperion frigate, and shortly afterwards he was ordered to repair on board the Melpomene 38, for a passage to Jamaica, with Vice-Adm. B. S. Rowley, who gave him the command of the Fleur-de-la-Mer schooner, and sent him to cruise on the coast of St. Domingo.

In May 1809 Lieut. Huskisson heard of his promotion, and appointment to the Pelorus, a fine 18-gun brig, stationed at the Leeward Islands. His commission as a Commander bore date Jan. 18, 1809. In Oct. following he assisted at the destruction of a French schooner privateer, in the bight of Point-a-Pitre, under circumstances "of considerable difficulty," and, as Sir Alexander Cochrane acquainted the Admiralty, "highly honourable to the parties employed." The Pelorus also formed part of the naval force under Sir

Alex. Cochrane at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810.

Captain Huskisson's promotion to post rank took place March 14, 1811. at which time the *Pelorus* was employed on the Jamaica station. From May 1 in the same year until June 1812 he commanded the *Garland* frigate. At the latter period he was removed by Vice-Adm. Stirling to the Barbadoes of 28 guns, and ordered to accompany the *Polyphemus* 64, with a fleet of merchantmen, to a certain latitude. Whilst thus employed he captured, after a seven hours' chase, the United States revenue schooner *James Madison*.

After refitting at Bermuda Captain Huskisson took charge of three small vessels bound to Halifax, and was proceeding thither with 60,000 dollars for the dockyard, when, in the night of Sept. 28, 1812, the Barbadoes and two of her consorts were unfortunately wrecked on the N.W. bar of Sable Island. There being a very heavy surf between them and the shore, the boats were all stove and unfit for service before half the frigate's crew were landed; and at the end of forty-eight hours there was nothing to be seen of her except mere fragments of wreck, with which the beach was strewn. Happily, however, only one man perished on this disastrous occasion: the specie was saved by throwing it overboard, with a buoy attached to each of the cases.

The vessel that escaped was immediately despatched to Halifax with intelligence of what had happened; and at the end of twelve days Captain Huskisson and his companions in misfortune were released from their unpleasant situation by the arrival of the *Shaannon* frigate, and a schooner sent to their relief. The sentence of the court-martial afterwards held at Halifax, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Barbadoes, was as follows: "No blame is imputable to Captain Huskisson, his officers, and ship's company; but the loss of the ship was occasioned by the extraordinary and uncertain set of the currents."

From Halifax Capt. Huskisson returned to England in the *Africa* 64, a guest at Vice-Adm. Sawyer's table. His next appointment was, June 7, 1815, to the *Euryalus* 42, in which frigate he proceeded to cruise off Havre, where he remained as senior officer of the squadron employed in watching that port and the mouth of the Seine, to prevent the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, until it was known that that personage had surrendered himself to the *Bellerophon* 74.

On the 25th July, 1818, Capt. Huskisson was again appointed to the *Euryalus*, then fitting at Chatham for the Leeward

Islands' station. On the 18th Nov. 1819, he hoisted a broad pendant at Barbadoes, the command of the squadron in the Caribbean seas having devolved upon him in consequence of the death of Rear-Adm. Donald Campbell, which had taken place at Tortola seven days before.

On the 16th May, 1820, Rear-Adm. Fahie arrived from England, when Capt. Huskisson received directions to proceed to Jamaica, and place himself under the command of Sir Home Popham. On the 16th June, only eight days after his arrival at Port Royal, he again hoisted a broad pendant, and assumed the command of the squadron on that station, the health of Sir Home being in so precarious a state as to oblige him to return to England, where he died on the 11th Sept. following. It perhaps had never before happened to any officer of Captain Huskisson's standing in the service to have had a broad pendant on two stations, on each of which he held the command six months.

On the 23rd Dec. 1820, Captain Huskisson was relieved by Sir Charles Rowley; and as his health was then much impaired he invalided, and returned home in the *Sandwich* packet. In Sept. 1821 he obtained the command of the *Semiramis* 42, fitting for the flag of Lord Colville, with whom he continued on the Irish station until March 16, 1822. In March 1827 he was appointed Paymaster of the Navy, which office he held until 18 .

He married, in 1813, Miss E. Wedge, the youngest daughter of an eminent agriculturist, well known in the west of Staffordshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

ROBERT RUSHBROOKE, Esq. M.P.

June 17. In London, Robert Rushbrooke, esq. M.A., M.P. for the Western Division of Suffolk, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the Suffolk Militia.

Descended from a very ancient Suffolk family, the deceased was the eldest son of the late Robert Rushbrooke, esq. of West Stow, in that county, who exchanged that manor with the Marquess Cornwallis for Little Saxham; and afterwards, on the marriage of the son with Frances, daughter of the late Sir Charles Davers, Bart. an arrangement was effected with the Earl of Bristol, heir-general of the Davers family, by which Rushbrooke became the property of the family bearing its name. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He entered the Suffolk Militia as Captain in the year 1803, and in 1809 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the

Babergh Battalion of Suffolk Local Militia, which appointment he held till the force was disbanded. He was first elected Member for West Suffolk in 1835, (the period of Sir Robert Peel's short-lived cabinet,) in conjunction with Henry Wilson, esq. on the retirement of Sir Henry Bunbury and Sir Hyde Parker, Mr. Hales and Mr. Logan being the unsuccessful candidates; was again elected in 1837, with Mr. Logan, in opposition to Sir Henry Bunbury and Mr. Wilson, by a majority of between 600 and 700 votes; and at the last election, in 1841, was returned without opposition.

As a public man, Colonel Rushbrooke was eminently useful; strongly attached to Conservative principles, he uniformly supported them; no member in the House of Commons was more constantly at his post, or more ready to attend to the interests of his constituents; and, when released from parliamentary occupations, he was immersed in others, ready to assist in agricultural, friendly, or any societies which were calculated to do good. In private life, few have been more generally beloved; with considerable attainments and social talents, he was a welcome visitor throughout a large circle of acquaintance, adding to the cheerfulness and enjoyment of society, full of anecdote and ready applications, though never indulging in them at the cost or pain of any one, even of those who were the most strongly opposed to him; in his friendships he was warm-hearted, affectionate, and sincere, to his tenantry considerate, and to the poor liberal and kind. One of the last acts of his life was to signify his wish that his tenants should not be pressed for the rent then due until the close of the year, in the hope that they might thereby reap the advantage of a rise of prices, which his information led him to expect. His conduct under the pressure of a disaster, which was brought prominently before the public, was very noble. Resolved not to desert the post with which he had been entrusted, or the country to which he was fondly attached, he immediately accommodated himself to his altered situation in a manner which, if it were generally imitated in lower stations, would greatly reduce the number of those who figure in Basinghall-street. The bold acts of finesse, and the specious plausibility by which Colonel Rushbrooke and other persons of rank were deceived by an unprincipled adventurer, need not be more particularly described; but it ought to be stated to his credit, that when an individual whom he advised to join in the enterprise sought to throw upon him a share of the deception, Colonel Rush-

brooke felt that, ill as he could bear the pecuniary loss, the loss or the momentary impeachment of his honour would be far more insupportable, and he immediately took upon himself the whole of that individual's claim in addition to his own.

His mortal remains were interred at Rushbrooke, amidst the tears and regrets of the poor and the lamentations and heartfelt anguish of his family. The funeral, by his own desire, was as plain as possible, the body being borne from the hall by the labourers on his home farm, to each of whom he directed that two pounds should be given, and to the other heads of families in the village one pound each; the pall was borne by the tenants; Captain Rushbrooke, Colonel Eyres, Colonel Eden, Thomas Duffield, esq. and H. L. Cocksedge, esq. the son and sons-in-law of the deceased, with N. Barnardiston, esq. and the domestics of the family, followed as mourners. The church was filled with persons from Bury and the surrounding country, who attended out of respect for the deceased.

EDWARD BOLTON CLIVE, Esq. M.P.

AND COLONEL E. CLIVE.

July 22. At the house of his youngest son, George Clive, esq. near Croydon, in his 81st year, Edward Bolton Clive, esq. of Whitfield, near Hereford, M.P. for that city.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Archdeacon Robert Clive, Rector of Moreton, co. Salop, and a Prebendary of Westminster, by his cousin Rebecca, sister to the first Lord Clive, and great-aunt to the present Earl of Powis.

This branch of the Clive family were seated at Wormbridge in Herefordshire at the end of the 17th century, on the marriage of George Clive of Styche with Mary dau. and heiress of Martin Husbards, Esq. of Wormbridge. The eldest son of this union, Robert, succeeded to the Salopian property, and was grandfather of the great Lord Clive; the second died unmarried; and the youngest, Edward, obtained Wormbridge, and left a numerous issue, of whom the eldest was Sir Edward, one of the judges of the Common Pleas from 1753—1770, in which office he was succeeded by Mr. Justice Blackstone, who died 1771 at an advanced age.

Mr. E. B. Clive was the sheriff of Herefordshire in 1802, about which period he purchased the Whitfield estate, and rebuilt the mansion. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he espoused ultra-liberal principles, of which he continued a consistent supporter to his death.

He was during many years detained as a prisoner in France, and among the few gentlemen who returned to England with an undiminished bias in favour of the democratical party.

In 1826 he was elected for the city of Hereford after a severe contest of seven days, the numbers at the close being :—

Viscount Eastnor	667
Mr. Clive	453
Mr. Blakemore	438

He was re-chosen on six successive occasions, four of which were severely contested elections.

Mr. Clive married at an early age Henrietta, third daughter and co-heiress of Andrew last Lord Archer, in right of whom (who deceased many years since,) he became possessed of valuable estates near Birmingham and in Ireland. By that lady he had three sons and one daughter :—1. Edward (of whom below) ; 2. Rev. Archer Clive, who is married and has issue ; 3. George, a Police Magistrate at Kensington, who married Anne-Sibella, second dau. of the late Sir Thomas H. Farquhar, Bart. and has issue ; and Henrietta, who married the Rev. Archdeacon Wetherell.

By his will, proved by his eldest surviving son, the Rev. Archer Clive (the sole executor), he bequeathed to his youngest son Mr. George Clive, 20,000*l.* in addition to any sum that may be payable to him out of his estates ; to his only daughter, the wife of Archdeacon Wetherell, an annuity of 600*l.* a year, to be paid out of his estates in England. Liberal legacies are left to his servants, and all the residue of his real and personal estates to his eldest surviving son.

He desires that he may be buried in the family vault at Wormbridge, without parade, and like any private gentleman. The will is dated the 24th of April, being ten days subsequent to the death of

His eldest son, Colonel Edward Clive, of the Grenadier Guards, who died on the 14th of *April* last, in Grafton-street, Bond-street, aged 51, after a short illness.

His first commission was dated 4th July 1811, and he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 8th Nov. 1844. He served in the Peninsula in 1814, also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the taking of Peronne.

The funeral of Lieut.-Colonel Clive left London on the 21st April. The mournful cavalcade was met by a party of troops, which preceded the body in usual order of slow march, with arms reversed, keeping measured time with the solemn

dirge of the "Dead March in Saul," performed by the excellent band. The corpse was borne on the shoulders of the men of the regiment, the hat and sword of the deceased lying on the top of the coffin, and an officer upholding each corner of the pall. The charger, led by two orderlies, followed. A long line of officers, the staff of the regiment, and other friends of the deceased, made up the mournful train. In Hyde Park-street, and the road leading to the Great Western Railway, the Grenadier Guards were drawn up on each side, and, as the solemn cortège passed through the lines, the soldiers performed the last military salute to their gallant chief. The body was conveyed into Herefordshire by the Great Western Railway, to be interred in the family mausoleum at Wormbridge, in which vault those of his aged parent were also deposited on the 30th of July.

JOHN ADOLPHUS, Esq. F.S.A.

July 16. At the house of his son Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, in Montague-street, Russell-square, in his 80th year, John Adolphus, esq. barrister-at-law, and F.S.A.

Mr. Adolphus was born in London, in the year 1764 or 1765. His father, who was a German Jew, had been attached to the household of the Great Frederick, in a chirurgical capacity, but left, as Voltaire had done, if not in disgrace, at least in dudgeon, and came to London, where he settled down in quiet practice. In 1780, John Adolphus, the subject of this sketch, then in his sixteenth year, was sent as factor or attorney to St. Christopher's, and towards the end of 1781 or the beginning of 1782 he returned to England. For some time he led an inactive and purposeless life, but after a while entered an attorney's office, where he was regularly articled in 1783, and in 1790 he was admitted an attorney and solicitor.

In 1792 and 1793 he was remarkable as a regular attendant at the debating clubs, both in the west-end and eastward of Temple-bar, and in a very short time, having a natural aptitude for speaking, distinguished himself by his readiness and fluency. In 1793 he married Miss Leycester, of White-place, Berks, with whom he obtained some considerable fortune. He continued the practice of his profession until 1802, and during that time he was engaged in more than one Westminster election, and also in "the great Middlesex election" case, in all of which he exhibited great tact, readiness, and aptness. Conscious, like all able men, of his own powers, he resolved to quit the

subordinate branch of the profession, and to enter on a forensic career. With this view he entered himself of the Inner Temple in 1802 or 1803, and was called to the bar on the 20th Nov. 1807. Though known, however, for years as a ready, adroit, and capable man, it was not until April, 1820, that he came before the public in the character of leading counsel for Arthur Thistlewood, and labouring under every disadvantage of a want of preparation, (Mr. Curwood having been engaged to lead,) aggravated by the want of means of the prisoner, and the general horror with which his crime was regarded, he yet, without elaborate preparation, and sinking from bodily fatigue and the want of sleep, made as artful, as acute, and as ingenious a defence for the unhappy man as ever was heard in a court of justice. It is well known that he sat up the whole of the night to prepare this speech, but, considering the mass of evidence he had to wade through, the effort was an extraordinary one. The speeches in defence of Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd completed the measure of his fame, and from this moment he was regarded as a man combining all the superior qualities of Bearcroft, Garrow, and Gurney, with excellences peculiarly his own. Mr. Adolphus was a man of acute and apprehensive rather than of great or powerful faculties, but his capacity was clear, if not of the greatest comprehension, or of the highest order; and when he put forth his faculties strenuously he was often a powerful, and generally a formidable, opponent. He was always clear without effort, and his idiom, purely and unaffectedly English, was never chargeable with a false or vicious taste. His attention was ever wakeful to the case before him; and, whether in examination or cross-examination, no man was more "cunning of fence." His voice was clear, mellow, and flexible, though not of much compass. He had neither fancy nor imagination, nor were his argumentative powers of the highest order; but the clearness of his statements, the happy disposition of his topics, and the felicity of his epithets, made him a most effective speaker.

Mr. Adolphus may be said to have followed the profession of an historical author as well as that of a lawyer, and his works obtained considerable reputation from their lucid narrative and the general accuracy of their facts. His earliest employment of this nature was in assisting the historian Coxe in preparing for the press his memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, published in three volumes, 4to. 1798.

The titles of his own works are as follow :—

Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution. 1799, 2 vols. 8vo.

The British Cabinet, containing Portraits of Illustrious Personages, with Biographical Memoirs. 1799, 2 vols. 4to. 2nd Edit. 1805.

The History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783. 1802, 3 vols. 8vo.

The History of France from 1790 to the Peace of 1802. 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Political State of the British Empire. 1818, 4 vols. 8vo.

Observations on the Vagrant Act, and some other statutes, and on the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace. 1824. 2vo.

Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian. 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of the Reign of George the Third, published in portions, of which the first volume was published in 1840, and the seventh volume has lately appeared.

As already mentioned, Mr. Adolphus married in 1793, Miss Leycester, of White Place, Berkshire. His son, Mr. John Leycester Adolphus, is the author of *Niobe*, a prize poem at Oxford 1814, and *Biography*, a prize essay, 1818; and has edited some King's Bench Reports.

REV. RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM.

June 17. In Amen Corner, aged 56, the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, B.A. Rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith, in the city of London, a Minor Canon and Elder Cardinal of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a Priest of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

He was appointed a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1821; was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the rectory of St. Mary Magdalene with St. Gregory in 1824, and exchanged that living for that of St. Augustine with St. Faith in 1842.

Mr. Barham was better known by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby, and we extract the following memoir from Bentley's Miscellany, to which he frequently contributed under that designation:

"The father of Mr. Barham resided in the city of Canterbury, where the subject of the present sketch was born, and in the neighbourhood of which the family had been for many years located. In person he was physically inclined to that corpulency which, in our English constitutions, is usually attributed to a contented disposition, a kindly heart, and the sunshine of good temper. Be that as it may, he unquestionably transmitted those amiable qualities—the even nature, the generous sympathy, and the playful humour—to his son. From his boyhood Mr. Barham was a humourist; in proof of which it may

be mentioned that he was chief leader, or president, of a school and juvenile association in his native place, who assumed to themselves the title of The Whig Club, and who, disguised in legal, clerical, and sporting wigs of every sort, from the judge's full-bottom to the pedagogue's scratch, besides other masquerade habits, were wont to meet in choice divan, and play such fantastic tricks as more frequently attend the inventions of the cleverest men, when seeking recreation from severe studies and toils, than could be expected from the sallies of youth. But here reigned whimsical debate and ludicrous fancy,—the microcosm of the future.

"In these early years an accident, when leaning his arm out of a carriage window, seriously shattered his elbow, and partially crippled it for life. This had a considerable effect upon his future destination and the course of his studies; for, as he was restrained from athletic exercises, and exposed to inconvenience, pain, and farther injury, he applied sedulously to reading, and in due time became a ripe scholar, with a mind richly stored with various literature.

"His education was finished at Brazenose college, Oxford, where he was by a few years the junior of Bishop Copleston; and he subsequently attained to a friendship with that learned prelate (whose gratuitous almoner he in some measure became), which lasted to the close of his life. Of another eminent churchman, to whom in many respects he bore a singular similarity, he was also a very cordial friend. By strange coincidences of fortune his college contemporary rose to be the head of St. Paul's cathedral, the facetious Sydney Smith to be Canon Residentiary, and he himself to be a Minor Canon, with the singular addition of being the Elder Cardinal (the Rev. Mr. Packe being the other), a preferment the very name of which is little known beyond the precincts of that noble Protestant fane. It is, we believe, a form or relic of the elder church, with no duties attached to it, and but slight emolument. He occupied the canonry house in Amen Corner, attached to the canonry of the Rev. Sydney Smith, and, within a few months of the death of that very popular writer, there he died. Of the witty canon he was wont to tell the liveliest anecdotes, and repeat his *bon mots* with an unctuous pleasantry all his own; so that it would have been difficult to determine whether the original jest or the embellished story was the more pungent and entertaining. Nor did his own *jeux d'esprit* fall far short of those of his popular coadjutor. His conversation was the happiest mixture of sound wisdom and

playfulness; and many of his lighter compositions, such as the "Song on the Queen's Coronation," abound in whimsicality of idea, enhanced by equal whimsicality of style.

"In the Rev. Mr. Barham were finely blended the solid and the agreeable, the grave, when occasion required it, and the mirthful when relaxing within the convivial circle of attached companions. These qualities endeared him to all who knew him and appreciated his value as a sagacious counsellor, and were familiar with the rich treat afforded by his moments of social converse. Among these literary associates might be named Theodore Hook, who largely benefitted by his excellent and disinterested advice, and had much reason to be grateful for his services on many a trying occasion. This peculiar position, in relation to a great number of individuals, was the result of his admirable character; for his gentleness of manners invited confidence; indeed, we never met with a man so much referred to and consulted respecting the difficulties or disputes of others as the Rev. Mr. Barham. In affairs connected with literature, and in family and other transactions of the nicest delicacy,—in all questions of difference within the scope of his wide acquaintance, it was next to a certainty that he should be sought out to prescribe the remedy or heal the wound. He was indeed the conciliator and the peace-maker! To the honour of the gentleman he added the liberality of the Christian minister. Ever ready to smooth asperities, and to excuse venial faults or weaknesses, his countenance sternly turned from trickery, falsehood, and baseness; and if the just yet lenient Barham repudiated a fellow-creature, assuredly he was most undeserving even of pity.

"As an author he contributed much, and during many years, to several popular periodicals, the Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, and the Literary Gazette among the number; but his most popular series of papers were given to Bentley's Miscellany, under the title of "The Ingoldsby Legends," since collected and published in two vols. 8vo. His popular novel, "My Cousin Nicolas," was also published in three vols. Of his poetical pieces it is not too much to say, that for originality of design and diction, for quaint illustration and musical verse, they are not surpassed in the English language. "The Witches' Frolic" is second only to "Tam O'Shanter;" and the "Hon. Mr. Sucklethumbkin's Story of the Execution" is as satirical a reproof of a vile morbid appetite as ever was couched in laughable measure. But why recapitu-

late the titles of either prose or verse,—the lays of dark ages belonging to the fables of St. Cuthbert, St. Aloys, St. Dunstan, St. Nicholas, St. Odille, or St. Gengulphus,—since they have been confessed by every judgment to be singularly rich in classic allusion and modern illustration. From the days of Hudibras to our time the drollery invested in rhymes has never been so amply or felicitously exemplified; and if derision has been unsparingly applied it has been to lash knavery and imposture.

"Among the public institutions to which the Rev. Mr. Barham was attached we may mention the Literary Fund, in the distribution of whose benevolent funds he took an active interest.

"For several months he endured, with calm resignation, a painful malady of the throat; and died of an ulceration of the larynx, which defied all medical skill.

"He married Caroline, third daughter of Captain Smart, of the Royal Engineers, a union eminently congenial and happy; and by her he had nine children, six of whom died before him, and near to whom he was buried in the rector's vault, under the altar of St. Gregory's Church. His widow survives him; with two daughters and a son, the Rev. Richard Dalton Barham, Rector of Lolworth, near Cambridge."

An excellent likeness of Mr. Barham accompanies the foregoing memoir in Bentley's Miscellany, engraved by J. Cook from a drawing by Richard J. Lane, A.R.A.

MR. EDWARD DAVIES.

July 3. Of consumption, in the infirmary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Mr. Edward Davies, who is noticed in Mr. Kempe's descriptive letterpress of Stothard's Monumental Effigies* as having executed the colouring of the plates composing that work.

Mr. Davies was born in May 1783; he followed the vocation of a colourer of prints from his boyhood, and was distinguished for the great clearness and accuracy with which he executed his work.

The enamelled tablet of Geoffrey Plantagenet and the Royal Effigies at Fontevraud, published by the late Mr. Charles Stothard, are beautiful specimens of Mr. Davies's skill in laying on tints, illuminating with gold, &c.

During the late war he served for twelve years as a seaman on board various ships of the Royal Navy; he was in the Ardent

of 74 guns, under Captain West, in the Mediterranean, and also in the Sultan when she was paid off at the time of the general peace. About two years since he was admitted to that noble asylum for naval veterans—Greenwich Hospital.

He has left behind him a widow and two sons, the younger of whom, Robert George Davies, follows the profession of his father, and is employed by Messrs. Waller in colouring their work on monumental brasses.

Mr. Edward Davies had all the activity and integrity which constituted the character of a British sailor of the old school. One distinguishing feature of his class would have been wanting had he not been partial to a can of grog, a propensity which was, however, never carried to excess, and which did not interfere with his duties.

DR. GORDON, DEAN OF LINCOLN.

Aug. 2. At Lincoln, aged 83, the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D. Dean of Lincoln. Rector of Sedgbrook, and Vicar of Horbling, Lincolnshire. He was a native of Lincoln, his father, Dr. John Gordon, having been Precentor of the Cathedral and Archdeacon of Lincoln: he died Jan. 5, 1793. The Dean was very strongly attached to the place of his birth, as he evinced by declining the Bishoprick of Peterborough, when it was offered to him previously to the late Bishop, Dr. Marsh. In early life he greatly distinguished himself at the University of Cambridge, having been 14th Wrangler and 2nd Chancellor's Medallist in 1784. He was afterwards elected a fellow of St. John's college, and was Tutor to the then Marquess of Bath. He was presented to the rectory of Gumley in Leicestershire by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in 1788, to that of Sedgbrook by the Lord Chancellor in 1792, and collated to the vicarage of Horbling in 1807, by Bishop Pretymann. The earliest dignity that he enjoyed was the Precentorship of Exeter: he was afterwards Dean of Exeter, from which he was preferred to Lincoln in 1810.

The Dean was distinguished all his life by a zealous and careful preservation of things as they were, as well in matters connected with the minster as in politics. By his death many of the public institutions of Lincoln lose a noble patron, as he was always a most generous, hospitable man, and his public charities were considerable: these latter, however, were far exceeded by the good that he effected in private, and by the hands of others. Some years ago, when the communion plate was stolen from the cathedral, the Dean presented a very handsome new service of

* Introduction and Descriptions to Stothard's Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, by Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A. p. 107.

gold, valued at nearly six hundred guineas. We are not aware that Dr. Gordon published anything more than two sermons, the first preached at Exeter, on the General Fast, Feb. 28, 1794; and the other at Grantham, on the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Lincoln, in 1805.

His son, the Rev. George Gordon, is Rector of Mustow, Leicestershire, and of Whittington, Derbyshire, having been presented to the latter by his father, as Dean of Lincoln, in 1812, and to the former, by the Lord Chancellor, in 1822.

Another son, the Rev. John Gordon, was Rector of St. Antholin, Watling-street, London, and died on the 8th May, 1843.

The funeral of Dr. Gordon took place in Lincoln Minster on Saturday, the 9th of August. On the tolling of the bell, "the Great Tom of Lincoln," most of the shops were closed, and thousands of persons assembled at the Cathedral to be present at the last rites of one who had so long been the senior dignitary of it, and whose unostentatious character was so much and deservedly revered. The procession, composed of the officers of the Minster, the parochial clergy, &c. were met at the Cathedral by the residentiaries, attendants, &c. The Archdeacon of Lincoln read the psalms and lessons, and Archdeacon Bonney the service at the grave, and the coffin was deposited in a vault at the north extremity of the eastern aisle. The great revenues of the Deanery of Lincoln now come under the control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

CAPT. ROBERT ADAIR M'NAGHTEN.

May 18. At Calcutta, Captain Robert Adair M'Naghten, proprietor and editor of "The Englishman," published at that presidency, which thus announces his decease: "It is not our purpose to say much of a man so well known to all who have taken any interest in the Indian press for the last twenty-five years; but we cannot pass over the event in silence, and we may say with perfect truth, that while there were few men in India with so extensive an acquaintance, there were still fewer so highly valued by those to whom they are best known. Capt. M'Naghten's connexion with the press has exposed his failings to the public in the broadest light, a test which very few could bear with impunity; but his active benevolence, his untiring exertions for all who claimed his assistance, have never been brought before the public, though we know that they are thoroughly appreciated by many a grateful heart. As a writer he had long acquired in a remarkable manner the confidence of his own profession, of whose interests he was the warm and untiring advocate, and

in gayer days he was fond of poetical composition, and wrote rapidly and agreeably in verse upon almost any subject that was proposed to him. The Indian army will long miss him, not only as their public advocate, and the bold and ready commentator upon all passing events in which they were concerned, but also as the private friend and adviser to whom many, very many, flew in the hour of difficulty, and from whom all who applied were sure of every assistance that it was in his power to give.

"The Englishman, according to the wish strongly expressed by Capt. M'Naghten in his will, and all the publications connected with it, are to be carried on as they have hitherto been conducted, but in future for the sole benefit of his widow and children, by the same editor who has been attached to 'The Englishman' ever since Mr. Stephenson left it."

Capt. M'Naghten's first lady, Mrs. Newport, was the intimate friend of Miss Landon, (L. E. L.) and together with her sister, Emma Roberts, resided for a year or two in the same house with her in Hans Place. It was with Capt. M. and his wife that Miss Roberts paid her first visit to India, where she had too soon the misfortune to lose her amiable sister. After a period, Capt. M'Naghten married again, with Miss Susan Halford, a young lady who was also a companion-boarder with the Misses Lance; and she, with her two children, was on the eve of sailing in the *Gloriana* for Calcutta when this unhappy news arrived.

Probate of the will of Sir William Webb Follett, late of the Inner Temple, and of Park-street, Westminster, Knight, was granted on the 2nd instant to his brothers, Robert Bayly Follett, Brent Spencer Follett, and John Follett, esquires, and to his brother-in-law, Edward Gifford, esq. the executors; they are also appointed guardians to the children. The testator devises his real estates to his executors, in trust for his eldest son, George; and on failure of issue, to his other sons and their issue male. Bequeaths to Lady Follett 2,500*l.* a year, and a legacy of 1000*l.* for immediate use. To his sister, Mrs. Synge, 200*l.* a year, and a legacy of 500*l.* To his sister, Mrs. Bright, 3000*l.* for her own use, and to her husband, Dr. Bright, 500*l.* To the four sisters of his wife 1000*l.* each. And legacies to his nephews, and a year's wages to his servants. Leaves his law books to his brother, Brent Spencer Follett, his brother Robert Bayly Follett first making a selection for his own use; leaves to his brother Robert the watch he usually wore.

Devises to his brother John the messuage, &c. at Topsham; and bequeaths to each of his said three brothers a legacy of 1500*l*. Bequeaths to Lady Follett the carriages, horses, and all the household furniture, &c. for her life, but expressing a wish that she should give to her son inheriting the real estate such of the plate as was received by him as presents. The residue of his personal estate (the whole of which was sworn under 160,000*l*.) he leaves to be divided among all his children. The will is dated July, 11, 1844, and of some length; the last sheet is in his own handwriting, containing several bequests

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 30. At Serampore, the Rev. *John Murk*, Director of the College at that place; and the last survivor of the celebrated Serampore mission of which Carey, Ward, and Marsham were members.

June 10. At Hall Croft, in the parish of Gosforth, Northumberland, aged 78, the Rev. *John Grice*, formerly incumbent of Drigg and Irton, Cumberland: to both which he was instituted in 1797.

June 12. At Ugborough, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *John Spry*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Grocers' Company in 1810.

June 14. At Hambleton, aged 56, the Rev. *Charles Collier*, Vicar of Hambleton with Braunston, Rutlandshire, and Vicar of Riby, near Lincoln. In early life Mr. Collier was assistant to a baker at Bury St. Edmund's, when he made himself useful to the late Bishop of Lincoln (Pretymann), who encouraged him to study for the Church. He was presented to Hambleton in 1822 by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and to Riby in 1824 by Mr. Tomline.

At Potton, Beds, in his 87th year, the Rev. *Richard Whittingham*, Vicar of that place, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1806. Mr. Whittingham was formerly Curate to the celebrated evangelical churchman, the Rev. John Berridge, of Everton, who died in 1793, and whose Life he afterwards published. He was honoured with the friendship of the Rev. John and Charles Wesley, George Whitfield, Countess of Huntingdon, John Newton, William Romaine, Thomas Jones, Andrew Fuller, Robert Hall, Thomas Robinson, Legh Richmond, John Thornton, T. P. Bull, Dr. Peck, Richard Cecil, J. Sutcliffe, Dr. Ryland, Charles Simeon, Rowland Hill, Biddulph Housman, Beachcroft, and many others eminent for their piety. The only works published by Mr. Whittingham,

were the "Life and Works of the Rev. John Berridge, and an Appendix," a "Selection of Psalms and Hymns, with many new compositions," a "Sermon preached on the Death of his Wife," and a "Sermon on behalf of the Bedford General Infirmary," with a few other Tracts.

June 15. At Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. *Oliver Lodge*, Rector of that parish, and formerly Curate of Barking, Essex. He was instituted to Elsworth in 1836.

June 16. At Caxton, Cambridgeshire, aged 36, the Rev. *Edward F. Champney*, of Stepney, Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

At Bedford, the Rev. *William Balfour Winning*, late Vicar of Keysoe. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1823, M.A. 182-, and he was presented to his living by that society in 1827. He was author of *A Manual of Comparative Philology, Essays on the Antediluvian Age, &c.*

June 20. At Hugill, Westmoreland, aged 66, the Rev. *John Airey*, incumbent of that chapelry for nearly thirty-two years. It is in the gift of the Vicar of Kendal.

June 21. At East Sheen, aged 82, the Rev. *Edward Patteson*. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. 1787.

June 22. At Walcote, near Lutterworth, aged 88, the Rev. *William Graham*. This gentleman was married to the celebrated Catharine Macaulay, the historian, in All Saints' church at Leicester, Nov. 14, 1778: he had not then been ordained. Mrs. M. was the sister of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, of London, and first married Dr. Macaulay, a physician, of the same place. She died Jan. 23, 1791; and Mr. Graham married secondly, May 17, 1797, Miss Carr, of Walcote (being then Curate of Misterton). Mr. Graham was a Liberal in politics, and was one of the two clergymen of the Established Church who voted for T. Paget, esq. at the contested county election of 1830. Dr. Arnold, of Leicester, and the Rev. H. H. Arnold, of Lutterworth, are his nephews, and, it is reported, succeed to the bulk of his freehold and personal property.

At Stratton, Cornwall, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Stephen Hawker*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1833 by the King in right of the Duchy of Cornwall.

At Llantrissaint, Glamorganshire, aged 52, the Rev. *John Brown Williams*, Vicar of that parish and a justice of the peace for the county, to which he was presented in 1829, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. He was formerly Curate of St. Lawrence, Reading.

June 24. At Southend, Essex, the Rev. *Joseph Smith*, B.A. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, late Curate of Southend.

June 25. At the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, aged 70, the Rev. *William Borden*, M.A. 1801, of Pembroke college, Oxford, and formerly a tutor in the establishment of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

June 27. Aged 62, the Rev. *George Hall*, M.A. Vicar of Tenbury, and Rector of Rochford, Worcestershire, and Chaplain to Lord Brougham. He was instituted to the united livings, which were in his own patronage, in 1827.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Rees Williams*, Vicar of Merthyr Cynog, Llanlleonfel, and Newchurch, Tyr-Abbat, co. Brecon. He was presented to Llanlleonfel in 1811, by the prebendary of that place in the collegiate church of Brecon, to Merthyr Cynog, in 1828, and to Tyr Abbat in 1830, by Colonel Gwynne.

June 28. At Ewhurst, Surrey, aged 44, the Rev. *Henry John Cooper*, M.A. Rector of that parish, minister of the chapel royal, Windsor Park, and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

June 30. At Gnosall, Staffordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Fearon Jenkinson*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was collated in 1817 by the Bishop of Lichfield.

July 1. At Wayford, Somersetshire, aged 51, the Rev. *Richard Symes Cox*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1819 by J. A. Pinney, esq.

July 1. At Abbey Lanercost, Cumberland, in his 90th year, the Rev. *George Glibbanks*, for fifty-nine years incumbent of Lanercost, Farlam, and Upper Denton. He had been in holy orders upwards of sixty seven years, and was presented to his living in 1786 by the Earl of Carlisle.

July 2. In his 65th year, the Rev. *James Volant Vashon*, Rector of Salwarpe, Worcestershire. He was son of the late Admiral James Vashon; was a member of Oriol college, Oxford, M.A. 1810, and was instituted to the rectory of Salwarpe in 1818, it being in his own patronage. Mr. Vashon died suddenly in his carriage on the road to Droitwich. He was much esteemed for his urbanity, kindness, and unostentatious charity.

July 3. At East Owell, Devonshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas V. Whidborne*, for fifty years Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1726, by T. W. Taylor esq.

July 23. At Stone vicarage, Worcestershire, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Morgan*, M.A. Rector of Rushock, Curate of Stone, and late Head-Master of Kidderminster Grammar-school. He was pre-

sented to the rectory of Rushock in 1814 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Aug. 1. At Brandon, Suffolk, aged 87, the Rev. *Richard Ward*, Rector of Brandon with Wangford, and late Rector of Sutton with Duckmanton, Perpetual Curate of Dethick, and for upwards of forty years Chaplain, at Cromford, to the late Richard Arkwright, esq. of Willersley Castle, Derbyshire. He removed to the rectory of Brandon in 1838.

Aug. 2. The Rev. *Richard Samuel Dixon*, LL.D, Rector of Flempton, Suffolk, and sinecure Rector of Great Tey, Essex. He was the only son of the late Richard Dixon, esq. of London and Blackheath. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1824; was instituted to Flempton in 1826, and to Great Tey in 1828. They were both in his own patronage.

Aug. 6. Aged 29, the Rev. *William Moriarty*, of West Derby, formerly Curate of St. Cuthbert's church, Carlisle. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Moriarty, of Roscommon.

Aug. 10. In his 60th year, the Rev. *James Hoggins*, B.A. Vicar of Elham, Kent; uncle to the Marquess of Exeter. He was the son of Thomas Hoggins, of Bolas, co. Salop, gent. and sister to Sarah, Countess of Exeter, who died in 1797. Mr. Hoggins did not take the degree of B.A. until 1811, at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was collated to the vicarage of Elham by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of Merton college, in 1834.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 5. At Kennington, aged 37, *Caroline-Augusta*, wife of Alfred Corpe, esq. and sixth dau. of Mr. George Field, formerly of Anmer, Norfolk.

July 8. Aged 48, Mr. James Wykes, of Camberwell, son of the late Rev. James Wykes, Rector of Hazlebeach, Northamptonshire.

Caroline, relict of Major Thomas Dent, formerly of 10th Inf., late of Brompton.

July 13. At Hampstead, Constantia, wife of Dr. J. M. Brander, Bengal army.

July 14. At Hampstead, Mary-Ann-Beckingham, wife of Richard Hodgson, esq. of Upper Norton-st.

Aged 8, Caroline, youngest dau. of Mr. Cubitt, of Clapham-park and Eaton-pl.

July 15. Aged 72, William Blew, esq. of Warwick-st. Pall Mall East.

In Belgrave-st. Adelaide, widow of Charles Ogleby, esq. of Salvador House.

July 16. In Woburn-pl. aged 83,

Susanna, relict of Francis Thwaites, esq.

July 17. In Bernard-st. aged 67, John Duffield, esq. late of Gibraltar.

In Manchester-sq. Sophia, widow of William Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's-hill, Berks, and dau. of the late Anthony Aufrere, esq. of Hoveton House, Norfolk.

At Shacklewell, Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Mack Marsden, esq. R.N.

July 18. Aged 83, Robert Ward, esq. of the Albany, Piccadilly.

In Devonshire-st. aged 19, Ellis-William, son of the late Dr. Delisser. He had recently returned with his family from Italy, and he died very suddenly.—During the inquest on the body his sister, Matilda, aged 15, fell from the second floor window into the area, a depth of 40 feet. The injuries she had received, the skull being driven in upon the brain, caused her death in an hour and a half after the occurrence. It was supposed that she had overbalanced herself in leaning out of the window to obtain a view of the proceedings in the inquest room, which was exactly opposite. Their father died suddenly fourteen months ago.

July 20. At the British and Foreign Hotel, George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 61, William Besley Dunsford, esq. of Swindon, Wilts.

In Brompton-sq. aged 68, Capt. William Gordon Matchett, brother of the late Jonathan Matchett, esq. of Norwich.

At her daughter's residence, St. John's-wood-ter. Regent's-park, aged 78, Lady Félicité Perpetue Paul de Lamanon d'Albe.

July 21. Alfred Tomlins, esq. late one of the senior clerks of H. M. Treasury.

At the residence of Mrs. Haynes, Norland-sq. aged 22, Miss Chantry, only surviving child of the late William Chantry, esq. late of Copford Lodge, Essex, and Mornington-crescent.

Aged 72, Richard Davison, esq. of Virginia-terr. Southwark, formerly of Her Majesty's Dock-yard, Sheerness.

In Hanley-road, Hornsey-road, aged 36, Ann, wife of William Bagshaw, esq.

July 22. At Notting-hill, aged 78, David Colombine, esq.

July 23. In Chester-terr. Regent's-park, aged 58, James Robinson Hayward, esq.

July 24. At Gloucester-pl. New-road, Clementina-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John English, of Fareham, Hants.

July 26. Attwood Wigzell, esq. of the Middle Temple, for sixteen years a reporter to the Morning Herald.

At Highgate, aged 74, Mrs. Maria Carbonell, of Hinde-st. Manchester-sq. and Old Windsor, Berks.

Thomas Everitt, esq. late professor of chemistry to Middlesex hospital.

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July 27. In Pulbore-pl. Harleyford-rd. Vauxhall, aged 77, George Colman, esq.

In Jermyn-st. aged 6, Margaret-Frances-Erskine, second dau. of John Buchanan, esq. of Carbeth, Stirlingshire.

At Hyde Park-place, West, Lady Mulcaster, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Mulcaster, K. C. H. She was the only dau. of William Harris, esq. and became the second wife of Sir Frederick in 1822.

July 28. Aged 15, Clay, son of Joseph Houson, esq. Lincoln's-in-fields.

In London, aged 50, Fanny-Creed, dau. and on the 29th. aged 80, Mrs. Ribouveau, wife of Rear-Adm. Ribouveau.

July 29. In New-st. Spring-gardens, aged 81, Miss Mabel Coulthurst.

■ In Caroline-pl. Bayswater, aged 83, Rebecca, relict of John Vale, of Richard's-castle, Herefordshire.

At Hampstead, John Eaton, esq. only son of the late George Bancroft Eaton, M.D. of Southernhay-pl. Devonshire.

In Regent-st. aged 44, Henry Hunt, esq. son of the late Henry Hunt, esq. M.P.

July 30. At Kensington, aged 57, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Henry Hume Spence, R.N.

July 31. At the house of her brother, George Vincent, esq. Sloane-st. Anne, dau. of the late Henry Vincent, esq. of Chelsea.

Lately. At the residence of her uncle, Walter Blount, esq. North Bank, St. John's-wood, aged 16, Julia-Agnes-Mary, dau. of Thomas Nolan, esq.

At the residence of her uncle, J. R. Templeman, esq. Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 13, Catherine-Eleanor, only dau. of W. H. Speer, esq. of Liverpl.

Aged 35, William Montagu, esq. son of Basil Montagu, esq. Q.C.

At his lodgings, in the Strand, Mr. Joseph Augustine Wade; a fine musician, a pleasing poet, and no mean scholar. He had suffered a long and severe illness, ending in mental derangement, brought on by incessant study, and by habits of feelings which made the destructive resource to opium but too acceptable. He has left a widow and two children utterly destitute.

Aug. 1. In High Holborn, aged 72, Ann, widow of the Rev. Thomas Smith, formerly of Gordon House, Kentish Town.

Jane, wife of Francis Hargrave Curtis, esq. of Porchester-terr. Hyde-park.

In Soho-sq. aged 42, Andrew Merton, esq.

Aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Rear-Adm. Lauchlan Hunter.

At Clapton, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Vaux, sister of the late late Joseph Vaux, esq. of Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Aged 57, James Gordon Duff, Devonport-st. Hyde-park.

Aug. 4. At Kew Green, aged 78, Mrs. Rushton.

Aug. 5. At Alpha-pl. Regent's-park, aged 49, George Ernest Britten, esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

In Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. aged 87, Margaret, relict of Richard Harris, esq.

Aug. 6. At Hampstead, aged 74, Sophia, relict of Matthew Baillie, M.D. and sister to Lord Denman.

In Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 43, Richard Winter, esq.

Maria-Louisa, wife of W. P. Brodribb, esq. surgeon, Bloomsbury-sq.

Aug. 7. At Blackheath Hill, aged 47, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. William Thomas Morgan, R.N., who was lost in command of H.M.S. *Confiance*, off the coast of Ireland, in 1822, when all on board perished.

Aged 42, George Landels, formerly an officer in H.M.S., and late Secretary to the Great Central Sardinian Railway.

Aged 79, James Hinchliff, esq. of College, Islington.

Aug. 9. At Southampton-pl. Mary-Anne, wife of George Chambers, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnsh.

At Hackney, aged 68, Thomas Carpenter, esq. late of Upper Clapton.

At St. Katharine's Lodge, Regent's-pk. aged 20, Charlotte-Mary-Louisa, only surviving child of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.

Aug. 10. At the residence of Charles Lewis, esq. Blackheath-park, aged 77, Mary-Jane, relict of Capt. Sharp, R.N. of Ramsgate.

BEDS.—*July 31.* At Cardington, accidentally killed by the fall of a tree, aged 7, Charles, youngest son of Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq.

Aug. 5. At Bedford, Ann, youngest dau. of Theed Pearse, esq.

BERKS.—*June 8.* At Watchfield, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of the late C. Rickards, esq.

July 21. Mary-Ann Hasker, sister of John Hasker, esq. of Newbury.

Aug. 7. At Englefield Green, aged 79, Richard Teren, esq.

Aug. 10. At Newbury, aged 73, Richard Best, esq. third son of the late Rev. Thomas Best.

Aug. 12. At Mortimer, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. Dobson, late 1st Royal Dragoons.

Aug. 13. At Roundoak, on Englefield Green, aged 55, Ann, wife of Thomas Rawdon Ward, esq. She was only child and heir of Thomas Clark, of Greenham, co. Berks, esq. and was married to Mr. Ward at Bath in 1815. She has left two sons and three daughters.

BUCKS.—*July 25.* At Chalfont Park,

aged 75, Eliza, wife of Sir Robert Alexander, Bart. She was the daughter and heiress of John Wallis, of Dublin, esq. barrister-at-law, was married in 1795, and has left a numerous family.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 16.* Aged 93, William Ingle, esq. of the Mills-road, Cambridge.

Aug. 2. Aged 23, Mary, only dau. of the Rev. E. Manning, of Gamlingay.

CHESHIRE.—*July 25.* Aged 35, Mr. Edwards, a partner in the firm of Bibby and Co. iron merchants, Liverpool. He had been speculating in railway shares, and was a defaulter to a very large amount, in consequence of having sold stock which he was unable to deliver. He was found near the sand hills at New Brighton, on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, his brains blown out, a discharged pistol at his side, and another, also loaded, lying by him. He was a young man of considerable ability, and had only recently been admitted into the firm as a partner, having for some years been a confidential clerk in the same house. He has left a young widow, but no children.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Truro, aged 71, Commander William Sanford Oliver, on the retired list of 1816. He was a Lieut. of 1799, and was put on the retired list in 1844.

Aug. 2. At the residence of her sister Mrs. Graham, Launceston, Miss Guard, sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Guard, of Exeter.

DERBY.—*Aug. 4.* Aged 72, Henry Mozley, esq. of the Friary, Derby.

DEVON.—*July 16.* At Sidmouth, Harriett, wife of William Larkins, esq.

July 18. Aged 19, Frances-Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Collins, Rector of Farrington.

July 26. At Dawlish, Frances-Isabella, wife of the Rev. Hyde W. Beadon, and niece to Viscount Ponsonby. She was the youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, who was slain at Waterloo, by the Hon. Georgiana Fitzroy, 6th daughter of Charles 1st Lord Southampton, and was married in 1840.

July 30. At Bristol, aged 28, Louisa wife of Jonathan Gray, esq. and second dau. of James E. Homer, esq. of Wraxall house, Somerset.

Lately. At Tiverton, aged 29, George P. Osmond, esq. solicitor, son of the late Rev. C. Osmond.

Aug. 1. At Heavitree, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late D. A. Bielfeld, esq.

At Newport, near Barnstaple, aged 22, Gertrude, second dau. of the late Sir George Henry Freeling, Bart.

At Exeter, Mary Virginie, wife of G. C. Holroyd, esq.

Aug. 7. At the Priory, Dawlish, Frances-Maria, wife of Percy Lipyeatt, esq.

At Sidmouth, Robert Foote, esq. late of Charlton Place, Kent, for which county he was High Sheriff in 1815. He was also a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Aug. 8. At Romansleigh parsonage, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Hamilton Bond.

Aug. 10. At Tavistock, aged 52, Lieut. Richard Darke, R.N. (1815).

Aug. 13. At Teignmouth, aged 38, Anne, wife of Capt. Aldridge, R.N.

DORSET.—*July 25.* At Stockland, aged 51, Samuel Hole, esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 71, William Mortimer, esq. of Wareham.

Aug. 4. At Wrackleford House, Robert Pattison, esq.

DURHAM.—*July 23.* At Sunderland, aged 48, Lieut. William Pinhorn, R.N. (1818).

ESSEX.—*July 11.* At South Ockendon, aged 80, Thomas Banks, esq.

July 16. At Ingatestone, Catherine-Mary, relict of the Rev. G. T. Edison, Rector of Stock and Ramsden Bellhouse.

July 18. At Shenfield, aged 24, Philip Clark, esq. of Queen's Coll. Cambridge.

July 19. Aged 94, Richard Patmore, esq. of Colchester.

July 25. Aged 82, John Warmington, esq. of Plaistow.

July 31. At Epping, Richard Bullock Andrews, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 3. Aged 35, Mary-Sophia, wife of James Raymond, esq. of Baythorn Park.

Aug. 13. At Leyton, aged 86, William Masterman, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 9.* At Clifton, aged 47, John Hamilton, esq. of Grove, Meath, Ireland.

July 20. At Brandon House, Cheltenham, Anne, Countess de Ponthieu.

July 29. At Bibury House, in giving birth to a still-born child, the Lady Elizabeth Dutton, eldest dau. of the Earl of Suffolk, and wife to the Hon. James Dutton, eldest son of Lord Sherborne. She was married in 1826, but has died without surviving issue.

Lately, Aged 100, Mr. Hugh Probert, of Hanham.

Aug. 6. At Clifton, aged 17, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Major Percy Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen. of Bengal.

Aug. 7. At Cheltenham, Emily, relict of the Rev. G. H. Goodwin, M.A. of Denbury, Devonshire.

HANTS.—*June 26.* Edward Newman, esq. of Creech-place, near Hambledon.

July 11. Aged 62, Anne, relict of the Rev. Jeremiah Watson, of Arnwood.

July 28. Aged 69, Frances, relict of Charles Wade, esq. of Pucknall.

July 30. At New pl. Alresford, aged 57, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

July 31. At Southsea, aged 5, William, eldest son of J. B. May, esq. of London, and grandson of Joseph Wakeford, esq. of Andover.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 80, C. Pilgrim, esq.

Aug. 3. At Southsea, aged 70, Margaret, relict of Major-Gen. Sir William Clarke, Bart. She was the daughter of Thomas Prendergast, esq. of Dublin, was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1808, having had issue Sir Wm. Henry St. Lawrence Clarke, the present Baronet, five other sons, and one daughter.

Aug. 10. At Southampton, aged 70, George Farhill, esq. magistrate of Sussex.

HUNTS.—*July 23.* At Upwood House, aged 83, Mrs. Maria Bickerton, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and sister of the late Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart.

KENT.—*July 21.* At Southborough, near Tunbridge, aged 79, Joel Godden, esq.

July 28. At Doddington vicarage, aged 34, James Leigh Radcliffe.

At Sandgate, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Collar, grandmother to Mr. T. Collar, Master of the National School. She was the oldest resident in Sandgate, having lived there since it consisted of but five houses.

Lately. At Dover, aged 39, Henry Augustus Biederman, esq. son of Thomas Edward Biederman, esq. of Tetbury.

At Rodmersham-lodge, aged 71, W. J. Lushington, esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and of Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.

Aug. 1. At Sydenham, aged 74, Anna-Maria, widow of John Byass, esq. an old medical practitioner of Arundel.

Aug. 3. At Dover, aged 59, John Laurens Bicknell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

At St. John's, Sevenoaks, aged 79, Peter Nouaille, esq.

Aug. 7. At Forest-hill, Sophia, widow of Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart. She was the third dau. of Mr. James Mullett, of London, was married in 1810, and left a widow without issue in 1842.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 6.* Aged 79, William Brocklebank, esq. of Liverpool and Torver.

July 16. At Southshore, Thos. Wright, esq. of Hill Top.

July 25. At Thingwall-hall, aged 68, Thomas Case, esq. Justice of the Peace for Lancashire and Liverpool.

July 31. At Lytham, aged 67, Hugh Hornby Birley, esq. Broom House, Manchester.

Aug. 2. At Pendleton, aged 43, Harriet-Acland, widow of Mr. John Edward Taylor, Proprietor of the Manchester Guardian, and dau. of the late Mr. Edward Boyce, of Tiverton.

LINCOLN.—*Aug. 6.* At the vicarage, Easingwold, Mary, wife of the Rev. Samuel J. Allen, Vicar.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 11.* At Hampton Court Palace, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph M'Lean, K.C.H. Royal Art. She was the youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Congreve, Bart. and sister to the late Sir William Congreve, the celebrated inventor of the rocket system; she was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1839, with two surviving sons and four daughters, out of a family of fourteen.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Chepstow, aged 50, John Biby Tovey, esq. solicitor, only surviving son of the late T. Tovey, esq. of Newnham.

Aug. At Usk, B. Mostyn, esq. solicitor.

NORFOLK.—*July 12.* At Swaffham, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. A. Edwards, Rector of Great Cressingham.

July 23. Aged 84, Catherine, widow of Benjamin Norton, esq. of Bawburgh Hall, and only dau. of the late Dr. William Spencer of York.

July 24. At the rectory, Hedenham, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. John Peter Chambers.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July 10.* At Northampton, aged 65, William Fisher Morgan, esq.

July 16. Aged 59, William Watkins, esq. of Badby House.

July 24. At Charlcombe, aged 32, Salome, wife of Capt. Arnold Christian Pears, Madras Art.

July 12. At Pitsford, aged 80, Lucy, relict of Col. Corbet.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 13.* Mr. Emerson Charnley, of Newcastle, an eminent bookseller.

OXFORD.—*July 3.* Aged 21, Mr. John Fraser Fletcher, son of Captain Fletcher, of St. Clement's, Oxford. He was educated at Magdalen College School, and was preparing a course of studies for matriculation at the same college during the ensuing term.

SALOP.—*July 30.* At Ludlow, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of John Hutchings, esq. and sister of Charles Savery, esq. of Bristol.

SOMERSET.—*July 13.* At Bath, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Taylor, C.B.

July 17. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Keel-

ing, formerly of Westbury House, Barking, Essex.

At Bath, aged 91, Lieut.-Col. R. Warne, the oldest surviving officer in the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service. He was at the taking of Seringapatam.

July 18. At Bath, Maria-Philippa, second surviving dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Robert L. Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

July 28. At Bath, in advanced age, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Samuel Farewell, of Holebrooke-house.

At Bath, aged 76, Mary, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Brenton, and sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., and of the late Capt. E. P. Brenton, R.N.

July 30. Aged 89, Mrs. Anna-Maria Gresley, dau. of the late Rev. Blinman Gresley, formerly Vicar of Banwell.

July 31. At Bath, aged 63, James M'Donnell, esq. M.D., late 57th Regt.

At Bath, Thomas Smallcombe, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Smallcombe, esq. of Fieldgrove House, Gloucestersh.

Lately. At Ilminster, aged 29, John White, esq. of Fairlie, I. W., and Up Cerne, Dorset.

At Bath, aged 69, Frances, relict of Chas. Wade, esq. of Pucknoll, Hants.

At Bath, Elizabeth, relict of James Weeks, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

At Bath, Mrs. Keating, relict of Col. Keating, late Col.-Commandant of the 88th Regt.

Aug. 2. At Bath, aged 77, Vice-Adm. George James Shirley. This officer entered the navy in the year 1779, under the protection of those two distinguished brothers, Captains Samuel and Alexander Hood, the particular friends of his father (who was lost at sea two years before, when Captain of the Vestal frigate), and had the good fortune to participate in most of the actions they fought during part of the American and French Revolutionary wars, which led to both those officers obtaining peerages, and enabled them to promote their protégé, in the year 1790, to the rank of Lieutenant. He was Lieutenant of the Royal George during the mutiny at Spithead in 1797; commanded the Mægæra fire-vessel in the same year; and was posted into the Mars 74 in 1798. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, 1825; and Vice-Admiral, 1840.

At Newton St. Loe, Charlotte-Elizabeth, infant dau. of the Rev. Edward Holland.

Aug. 3. At Winsford, aged 67, James Jones Reynolds, esq. magistrate of Bideford.

Aug. 7. Aged 83, Robert Beadon, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor of Taunton.

STAFFORD.—*July 28.* At Lichfield, aged 75, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. of Hope Hall, near Manchester.

Aug. 3. At the Hough, near Stafford, Ann, relict of James Webb, esq. Banker.

SUFFOLK.—*July 9.* At Halstead, on his route to Brighton, aged 56, Major Henry R. Bullock, of Bury St. Edmund's, youngest son of the late J. J. C. Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex. He was formerly in the 11th Light Dragoons, and fought with his regiment at Waterloo. He afterwards changed into the 1st Life Guards. He was Mayor of Bury St. Edmund's in 1843.

July 21. At Corton, aged 75, Richard Wither, esq.

At Aldringham, aged 71, Francis Hayle.

July 25. At the rectory, Freston, Agnes, wife of Henry Charles Mules, esq. of Honiton, and dau. of the late Rev. John Bond.

Lately. Burrell Edwards, esq. of Sutton. Found drowned in a pond on his estate. He was well known for his eccentricities, and had on the preceding evening asked one of his labourers whether there were any fish in the pond, and instructed him to go the next morning to see if he could stir any up. This order was attended to; and while the man was raking the pond, he felt something heavy, and on pulling it up discovered it to be the body of his master.

SURREY.—*July 15.* At Hersham, W. Edgar, youngest son of W. D. Burnaby, esq.

July 19. At Farnham, aged 57, Elizabeth, relict of Alexander Brown, esq. of Calcutta.

July 24. At East Moulsey, aged 22, Sarah-Anne, dau. of James Feltham, esq.

Aug. 10. At Farnham, Eliza-Watts, wife of James Stevens, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Watts Wilkinson.

SUSSEX.—*July 13.* At Brighton, at an advanced age, Louisa Morgan, of Streatham, relict of Richard Morgan, esq. of Presteign, Radnorsh. and formerly relict of Joshua Green, esq. of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.

July 18. Aged 47, Eliza, relict of Richard Chase, esq. of Brighton, formerly of Horsted-park.

July 22. At Brighton, aged 20, Susannah-Betsey, only dau. of John Helps, esq. of Clapham Common.

July 25. At Brighton, aged 72, Amelia, relict of Richard Goodall, esq.

July 28. At Brighton, aged 70, Paul Malin, esq.

July 30. At Hurstmonceaux rectory, aged 49, Marcus Theodore Hare, esq. of Rockend, Torquay.

At Brighton, aged 76, Nathaniel Simmons, esq. of Gloucester Lodge, Croydon.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 12, Mary, dau. of James Griffin, esq. of Edgbaston and of Withymoor Works, Dudley.

Aug. 9. At Brighton, at the residence of his brother, Macro, youngest son of the late Robert-Waldegrave Brewster, esq. of Bevington-house, Otten Belchamp, Essex.

Aug. 11. At Brighton, aged 62, Major James Bayley, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

WARWICK.—*July 26.* At Hill Wootton, Susanna, relict of Richard Tones, esq. late of Warwick.

Lately. Mr. Richard Hiorns, of Warwick. He had been for many years a most respectable inhabitant of that town, and had served the office of mayor; and as magistrate, and a member of the town council, was distinguished for correctness of judgment and persevering activity.

Aug. 1. At Leamington, aged 82, Mary, widow of Laver Oliver, esq. of Brill House, Bucks, and only surviving sister of the late Arthur Shakespear, esq.

Aug. 6. At Coventry, Christopher Woodhouse, esq. a magistrate of the city.

WILTS.—*July 23.* At Wilton, aged 7, James Edward, only child of the Hon. and Rev. C. A. Harris.

July 31. At Salisbury, Harriet, wife of T. O. Stevens, esq.

Aug. 4. At Devizes, Robert Hulbert, esq. father of H. Hulbert, esq. solicitor.

At Swindon, George Townsend, esq. second son of the late Richard Townsend, esq. of Speen, Berks.

WORCESTER.—*July 17.* Aged 55, Chas. Ratherham esq. of the Henburys, Moseley.

July 19. At Cradley, aged 38, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Meeres, B.D. Minister of Cradley.

Aug. 11. At Great Malvern, aged 24, Charles, second son of James Eyre Watson, esq.

YORK.—*July 24.* At Scarborough, Eleanor, wife of George S. Lister, esq. of Ousefleet Grange, and youngest dau. of Thomas Coulman, esq. of Whitgift Hall.

July 25. At Knaresborough, aged 68, Jane, relict of the Rev. W. T. Staines, M.A. Vicar of Aylesford, Kent.

July 29. At Richmond, aged 26, Jennett, wife of J. Bailey Langborne, esq. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

Lately. At Northallerton, aged 31, John Raper Hunton, esq. formerly of Magdalene College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev. John Raper Hunton, of Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland.—Also, in the East Indies, Timothy, second son of the same Rev. John Raper Hunton.

July 30. At Thorne, aged 47, Charles Darley, esq.

July 31. At her father's mansion, aged 14, Julia, youngest dau. of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. Burton Agnes.

Aug. 2. John Thornton, esq. of Hull.

WALES.—*July 11.* At Dolgelly, aged 63, Eliza, and on the 4th Aug. aged 69, Anne, sisters of Edward Edwards, esq. of Woburn-sq. and Ramsgate.

July 25. At Cardiff, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Taliesin Williams, aged 89, Mrs. Petherick, formerly of Camborne, Cornwall, and subsequently of Cardiff.

July 29. At the Menai Bridge, Mr. Barrington Brown, son of Colonel Gore Brown, of the Artillery, Woolwich. An inquest was held on his body, when the following verdict was returned: "Died from the effect of an over-dose of acetate of morphia, taken during temporary insanity."

SCOTLAND.—*July 1.* At Edinburgh, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Maitland, of Poggie, Hon. East India Company's Service.

July 5. At Edinburgh, aged 9, Erskine Douglas, youngest son of Erskine Douglas Sandford, esq. Steward of Kirkcudbright.

July 6. Aged 72, at Aigburth, Thomas Holt, esq. of Liverpool.

July 9. At Callendar House, Lady Louisa Antoinetta, wife of William Forbes, esq. of Callendar, M.P. for co. Stirling, and second surviving dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March. She was married in 1832.

July 19. At Aberdeen, aged 33, John-Innes, youngest son of the late James Hadden, esq. of Persley.

July 27. At Craigflower, Alice-Douglas, youngest dau. of Andrew Colville, esq.

July 28. At Edinburgh, James Glassford, esq. of Dougalston.

IRELAND.—*July 13.* At Kilkenny Barracks, aged 22, Ensign William Harman, 48th Regt. youngest son of T. R. Harman, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

July 14. At Dublin, aged 27, the Hon. Edward Arnold Ford Henry Lambart, son of the late Earl of Cavan. He was formerly Adjutant of the 60th foot, in which he attained his Lieutenancy in 1838.

July 25. At Londonderry, Colonel Samuel Moore, of Baltimore, Maryland, where he had resided since 1800. Colonel Moore commanded a regiment in the defence of Baltimore in the last war with England, 1814.

EAST INDIES.—*May 25.* At Bhooj, aged 20, Ensign Walter Soames, H.E.I.C.S. fourth son of James Soames, esq. Titchfield-terr. Regent's-park.

At Calcutta, Frederick, fourth son of G. B. Lonsdale, esq. of London, and Milton next Gravesend.

June 3. At Sawuntwarree, aged 19, Lieut. Sidney Waller, 3d Madras Light Inf. youngest son of Samuel Waller, esq. of Cuckfield, Sussex.

At Meerut, Lieut. Richard Brandram 'Gwilt, of her Majesty's 10th Foot, third son of Joseph Gwilt, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster. He was King's Scholar at St. Peter's College, in that city, and was thence elected Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 11th May, 1831.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec. 18.* On board the Stag, off the Mauritius, Capt. W. Lucas, 86th foot.

June 15. At Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, aged 76, the Hon. Patrick Brown.

June 25. At Chepstow Lodge, near Bridgetown, Barbadoes, the residence of her son, Alexander Stewart, esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs at that island, aged 70, Mrs. Henry Bentall.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 13.* At Rome, Lieut. G. H. M. Johnston, 12th foot.

March 12. From wounds caused by the explosion of the magazine, during the affray in the Bay of Islands, aged 36, Henry Mark Masterman Torre, esq. second son of the late Col. Torre, of Snyderdale, Yorksh.

April 5. At Victoria, Hong Kong, China, Henry Edward, third son of Robert Cropper, esq. Louth.

April 14. At the island of Ascension, to which he had been invalided, Surgeon Patrick Brennan, 1841, of the Hydra steam-sloop, Commander Young.

April 15. On board the ship Lintin, on his passage from Bombay to St. Helena, aged 29, Charles Mellersh, esq. Lieut. 5th Bengal Inf.

April 23. On board the ship "Herefordshire," off the Cape of Good Hope, Major Edward William Kennett, of the 13th Bombay Nat. Inf.

May 6. At Pulo Penang, aged 25, Thomas F. Wolrige, assistant surgeon of H. M. S. Cruiser, son of Lieut.-Col. Wolrige, of Bath.

May 13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Julia-Stewart, wife of Henry Willis, esq. and dau. of Major-Gen. Willis, Bombay Army.

May 22. At Sierra Leone, Lieut. William Watts Wilson, R.N., on board H.M.S. Lily.

May 31. At Madisonville, North America, Alexander-Caldcleugh, second son of Arthur Lewis, esq. Champion Hill, Surrey.

June 1. At Chittagong, Caroline, wife of A. Sconce, esq. B.C.S.

July 5. At St. Omer, aged 52, Lieut. Joseph Bodill, of Her Majesty's Service.

July 6. During his passage to Madeira, aged 30, William, eldest son of the late W. Venables, esq. of London.

July 14. At Antwerp, Mary, wife of Edward L. Ireland, esq.

July 15. At Malta, Dominick William O'Reilly, esq. of Kildangan Castle, Ireland.

July 17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 52, Martha, relict of Rev. John Towell, and dau. of the late S. P. Beales, esq. of Newnham.

July 18. At Malta, Lecilena, wife of Lieut.-Col. William Burton Tylden, R.E. and dau. of the late William Baldwin, esq. of Stede Hill, Kent.

July 23. At Paris, Capt. Thomas Thompson, formerly of the 18th Madras Nat. Inf.

July 25. At Florence, Sarah-Catharine, wife of John H. Wheelwright, esq. and eldest dau. of William Hanley, esq. of Newington-green.

July 28. In the Avenue Lord Byron, Paris, Clara, wife of George Catlin, esq.

Latelly. At Naples, Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Grant, Bart. and wife of the Rev. Dr. Masters.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut. James Somerset Seys, 46th Foot, second son of the late Rev. W. Seys, Tutshill-house, near Chepstow.

At Frankfort-sur-Maine, Ann, widow of John Pendrill, esq. M.D. of Bath.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JULY 26, TO AUG. 16, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	1779	} 3482	|	Under 15.....	1871	} 3482
Females	1703			15 to 60.....	1013	
				60 and upwards	593	
				Age not specified	5	

Births for the above period..... 4857

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 1	28 7	22 3	33 6	39 5	40 11

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 18*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 25.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3178	Calves	211
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	25,850	Pigs	300
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, Aug. 25.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 81.—Ellesmere and Chester, 59.—Grand Junction, 140
— Kennet and Avon, 8. — Leeds and Liverpool, 560.—Regent's, 24½
— Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118½.—St. Katharine's, 109.—East
and West India, 140.—London and Birmingham Railway, 243.—Great
Western, 141.—London and Southwestern, 79.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 91.—West Middlesex, 130.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Hope, 1½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix
Gas, 40½.—London and Westminster Bank, 27½.—Reversionary Interest, 102

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 28, 1845, to August 25, 1845, both inclusive.

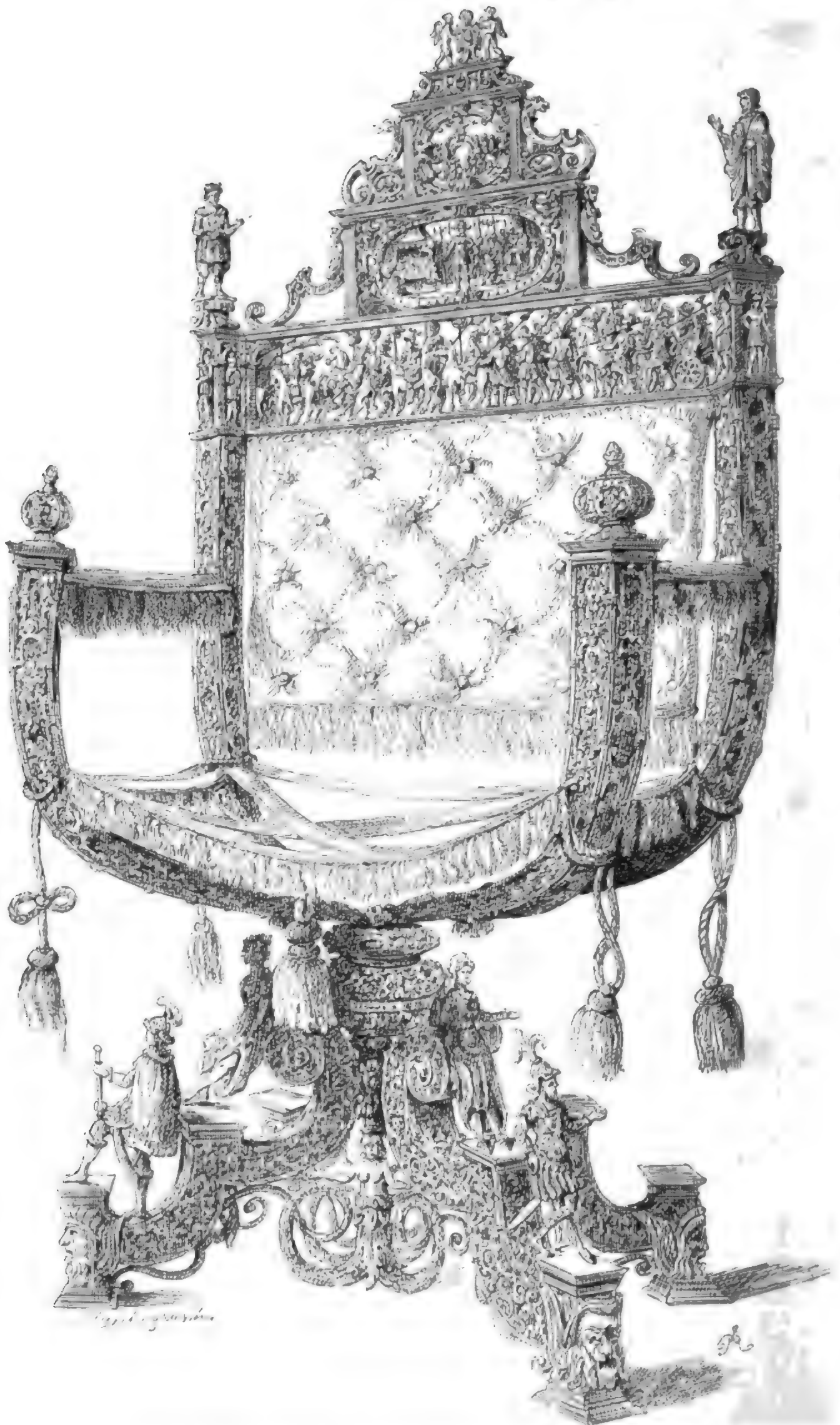
Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
28	61	63	50	29, 70	cloudy, rain	12	60	62	60	, 89	cloudy
29	59	62	49	, 57	do.	13	53	63	60	30, 03	fair
30	62	65	59	, 78	fair, cloudy	14	62	61	52	29, 94	cloudy
31	62	63	60	, 58	showery	15	58	59	48	, 76	do. rain
A. 1	64	66	64	, 66	fair, cloudy	16	57	59	50	, 86	do.
2	61	67	64	, 39	rain, thunder	17	60	63	50	, 89	changeable
3	62	67	56	, 62	do. cloudy	18	61	63	57	, 17	fair, rain
4	65	69	59	, 70	clou. showers	19	61	63	53	, 21	constant rain
5	64	70	59	, 65	fair, cloudy	20	59	63	53	, 59	fair, cloudy
6	65	71	65	, 83	do.	21	61	64	52	, 91	do. do.
7	65	59	54	, 76	cly. sty. thr.	22	63	67	53	30, 10	fine
8	63	63	54	, 48	fair	23	63	67	54	, 11	do.
9	63	63	54	, 48	cloudy	24	63	67	55	, 02	fair
10	60	63	58	, 55	rain	25	58	69	58	, 01	do.
11	62	68	63	, 64	chan. thundr.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28 211	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2					69 pm.	55	53 pm.
29 210 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2	99					53	52 pm.
30 211 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2					273 1/2		51	53 pm.
31 211	99	98 1/2	102 1/2					273		51	53 pm.
1 211	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2				273	67 pm.	51	53 pm.
2 —	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2				273	69 pm.	51	pm.
4 210	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2					67 70 pm.	51	53 pm.
5 211	99 1/2	98 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2					70 67 pm.	53	50 pm.
6 211	98 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2				272 1/2	69 pm.	52	49 pm.
7 211	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2		113 1/2			67 pm.	51	49 pm.
8 —	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2	99 1/2	113	272 1/2			49	51 pm.
9 —	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2				273	69 pm.		51	49 pm.
11 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2						51	49 pm.
12 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			272	66 pm.		49	51 pm.
13 —	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2	99 1/2	112	272			49	51 pm.
14 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			272	69 pm.		51	pm.
15 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2				69 pm.		51	49 pm.
16 211	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2			99	270	66 pm.		49	51 pm.
18 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2				272	66 pm.		49	51 pm.
19 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			272	66 pm.		48	50 pm.
20 211	99 1/2	99	102 1/2	11 1/2			272 1/2	66 pm.		50	51 pm.
21 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			271 1/2			51	49 pm.
22 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2		112	272 1/2			50	52 pm.
23 211 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2				272	69 pm.		51	49 pm.
25 212	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2				66 69 pm.		49	51 pm.
26 212	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			273	69 66 pm.		49	51 pm.
27 212 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	11 1/2			272			51	49 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



THE STEEL CHAIR AT LONGFORD CASTLE, WILTSHIRE.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of two voluntary contributions to the repairs of ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerk-enwell, viz. 1*l*. from John Player, esq. of Saffron Walden, and 1*l*. from Miss Hackett, of Clapham. We trust these may be the harbingers of others.

Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.—The architects, churchwardens, &c. have entered into contracts with certain respectable tradesmen of Bristol to commence the *restoration* of the above church forthwith, and we are informed that some progress will be made in the works before our next number appears. We shall then be enabled to give some account of such contracts, as well as of the plans and intentions of the architects, Messrs. Britton and Godwin.

Our kind Correspondent, who refers to our article on the Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, will find one account of the apparition which is said to have foretold his death, in Lord Clarendon's History, and other accounts respecting those superstitious rumours will be found collected in Nichols's History of Leicestershire.

In reference to our notice (p. 57,) of Mr. Hunt's Memoir of Dr. Pearson, we beg to assure that gentleman that no disrespect was intended to his work; but the Reviewer regretted that an opportunity was lost of making the public more generally acquainted with Mr. Green's interesting account of his friend, which he wishes Mr. Hunt had reprinted as an appendix to his own work.

W. de L. begs to call the attention of the readers of Mr. Ord's "History of Cleveland," (p. 388,) now publishing in parts, to a strange error committed by that author in assigning an effigy placed over the grave of a late parish clerk, in the church-yard of Kirkleatham, to "Sir Wm. Bulmer, Knt., who, in 1531, willed that he should be 'buried in the church of Kirkleatham.'" The effigy in question, is, in fact, the *figure of a female* (!) probably of the time of Edward I. or II., for she has the peculiar gorget or face-cloth of that period, and was found by the aforesaid clerk in digging in the church-yard, who left strict injunctions for it to be placed over his grave.

F. B. writes, in Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church, vol. ii. p. 249, occurs the following passage:—"So highly did he (Alfred) value the performance (the translation of the Pastoral of St.

Gregory), that he sent a copy of it to every cathedral in his dominions, with an *æstel* of the price of 50 mancuses, and a solemn prohibition, in the name of God, ever to permit the removal of the *æstel* from the book, or of the book from the minster, except it were that the Bishop sought to read it in private, or it should be lent to others for the purpose of transcription." To this is appended the following note:—"What was the *æstel* of fifty mancuses which accompanied each copy? *Æstel* is a word which has sorely tormented philologists. It seems to be derived from *ystal*, a stall, and if I may conjecture may signify a book-case or stand." Whether the Doctor's derivation be correct, I know not, but surely the same word with the signification of a book-stand is in use at this very day when we speak of a painter's *easel*.

Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON inquires where he can meet with a pedigree of the family of "Burneston?" They were originally of Irish extraction, it is believed, but one of its members was resident for some time at Hackney, in Middlesex. Charles Burneston, esq. described as of "Hackney," about the close of the seventeenth century, had three daughters, viz. Frances, married to Richard Wolseley, esq. a Captain in the service of King William the Third, and by him mother of Sir William Wolseley, fifth Bart. of Wolseley, co. Stafford, and of Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart. of Mount Arran, co. Carlow. Anna-Maria, married to John, second son of Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, co. Bedford, and by him mother of the late Right Hon. General Burgoyne, who married the Lady Charlotte Stanley; and — the third daughter, married to Henry Timperley, esq. of Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, and of Colkirk Hall, co. Norfolk. Our Correspondent does not find any record of the family at the Heralds' College, nor are any wills to be met with at Doctors' Commons.

ERRATA.—In the account of the Bignor Pavements, p. 122, *for* any other station "mentioned by Antoninus," *read* "mentioned by Richard of Cirencester or Antoninus." In the essay on Arthur's Round Table, p. 237, *for* "torneamentum," *read* "torneamentum;" in the lines from Virgil, *for* "colvere," *read* "solvere." P. 304. The Earl of Dunmore died at Hill House, Streatham, Surrey, not at Streatlam, Durham.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from p. 17.)

I have been agreeably disappointed with French tragedy; at least Talma's tragic acting is grander, and yet more real than I had any idea of—*Britannica* was the piece, and in spite of the absurd “*Madames*,” and the length of the speeches, and the monotony of the versification, I was interested and touched by the whole. But what words can do justice to Mad. Mars! Her beauty, her grace, her smile, her curtsy, her incomparable enunciation, so distinct, and yet so colloquial. And with such variety, every part I have seen her in she has been so different, yet in all that is charming so much the same. She is while acting the very person—I actually for moments felt anxious for her, as for a real person—actually thought the scene was reality,—an illusion I never felt even in seeing Mrs. Siddons. Though she has so often wrung my heart, yet I do not recollect that I ever forgot that I was in a theatre, or thought Mrs. Beverley was really in a prison. It cannot last, to be sure, such an illusion, for more than a few moments; but there is more possibility of it in a Parisian than in a London theatre: the actors are all good on the French stage, and the audience all attentive. In a favourite scene, not a sound is heard, except from the stage; or if any indiscreet utters a word, “*chut! chut!*” from the pit, instantly compels him to silence. Inconstant as *La Grande Nation* has shown itself in all serious things, it is immoveably constant in trifles. The theatre has continued to be attended through all the changes, and though, like their *bal au victime*, it has followed the temper of the moment, it has so often led, that it is at present under a strict censorship, and nothing Republican, Imperial, or Bonapartist, is allowed to appear.

I find Talleyrand's influence as a politician much more highly rated than Lord Byron was willing to allow; it is said that he did all he could to prevent the Russian expedition; and that as soon as he ceased to advise Bonaparte his downfall was inevitable. Talleyrand drives about in a splendid equipage, and has a love of pomp and show, which is almost childish in a man who has lived through the Revolution. Strange-looking mortal he is; he looks as if he had been squeezed and flattened; a frightful pale face, and limping gait, and yet the air of high birth. His brother Perigord is a fine-looking man, *epaules effacées*, and all the air of French noblesse, so totally different from the *nouveaux riches* or Bonapartist courtiers. They are to be known at once by their vulgar air of pretension, their want of and assumption of ease, I mean those who have given in their adhesion, and who are received at court. Those who retire sulkily and sadly regretting their emperor, are more respectable and wiser; they do not risk coming into collision with born gentry. And few animals are more ill-bred than an ill-bred Frenchman, except an ill-bred Frenchwoman.

There is in the vulgarest English citizen or citizeness always a good-heartedness and sense of right that compensates for much, a solidity—but when the natural frivolity of French nature is unsupported by the *convenances* of bon ton, there is nothing to restrain their natural conceit, and self-sufficient audacity. The revolution, the consulate, the empire, has all passed away, and French nature is the same, French profligacy much worse. The loosening of every bond of society in the reign of terror, the law of divorce, and the military licence of Napoleon's reign, and the belief that intrigue and success with the women was a mark of gentility, has swept away all the decency of guilt; and there is as much vice, with as little to make it interesting, now at Paris, as ever was in the capital of a civilized nation. A living contradiction to the dogma, that to be hated it needs but to be seen, it is seen in every form of disgusting depravity, and far from hating they seem to doat on it, and many of my ill-conditioned countrymen are plunging headlong into it.

Talleyrand was talking to the Duchess d'E—— when I saw him first; they were either unconscious or careless of who heard them. "I have been to see *Les Anglaises pour rire*," said she, "and it is excellent."

"But it will not banish our excellent allies," said he; "there is an impassiveness to ridicule in them, a cool standing to be shot at in society just as they do in battle."

"Natural obtuseness of feeling," said the Duchess; "and yet they would not do anything inconsistent with their caste."

"One inconsistency I am sure they are never guilty of," said she, "that of speaking good French, and that I suppose is part of their national education."

"There, however, for example," said Talleyrand, "is an exception; those just coming into the room, the ambassadress, the Duchess of Wellington, she not only speaks excellent French, but excellent thoughts, and thoughts in the language she is speaking; they have none of the awkwardness of translation that the best sayings of most foreigners have."

"Very different from her Duke," said Madame d'E——, "whose literal translations and amusing attempts at our language almost amuse away even to a Bonapartist the sense that he is a conqueror; he will never conquer the French grammar."

"It is for those who win to laugh," said Talleyrand, "and we laugh; what have we won?"

I had been much struck with our ambassadress when presented to her, and now when I saw her in a company chiefly French and courtiers, I felt what excellent taste the ex-bishop shewed in admiring her. In London she passed for a nobody, not tall, not beautiful, though with very lovely eyes, there is a grace in her countenance as well as her air, a grace in her expression when speaking that is infinitely captivating.

"Irish by birth, I believe," said Talleyrand; "I have not met many Irishwomen, but I have known many men, soldiers and priests, from that country, and very extraordinary mortals they have always appeared to me. A certain fascination about them, as there is in the ambassadress, a sort of careless grace in what they do and say. Carelessness is the distinctive mark between them and Englishmen. An Englishman is careful of every thing, even of his words, because they are his."

"And do you know the names and understand the differences of the different tribes of our Barbaric allies?" said Madame d'E——. "How clever you are!"

"I was, in the shipwreck of my fortunes, cast upon their hospitality ;—

————— 'Barbari vero præstabant non modicam humanitatem nobis,' "

said Talleyrand, quoting the Vulgate.

"What is that ?" said she.

"The barbarous natives showed us no little humanity," said he.

"Monseigneur remembers something of his old holy trade then ?" said she.

"Yes, it is in fashion again now ; it is convenient sometimes for memory, like the seven sleepers, to waken just where it left off."

"Very convenient," said she, "if all the world had been asleep too. Do you find all the world have been asleep about your acts and sayings for the last twenty years ?"

"All the world in France I think seem to have very bad memories just now," said he.

"But some parts of France, a very illustrious part too," said she with emphasis, "have not been in France ; are you sure they have slept away their memory elsewhere ?"

"And wakened, like the sleeping beauty in the wood, in all their youth and beauty at the touch of the knight destined to dissolve the enchantment," said he, turning to the Duchess of Wellington, who had been within hearing of the last two speeches, "all concluding with a grand firework, as the piece does on the stage."

"Artificial fires—very ephemeral things," said Madame d'E——.

"We all look at them and enjoy them," said the Duchess, "they delight us for the moment, and if we take care of the moments, as our English proverb says, the days will take care of themselves."

The Duc de Berri at this moment addressed the English Duchess, a fat young man with a very unintellectual countenance—very Bourbon, but without the dignity or ability of the King's expression.

"I hope," said Madame d'E——, who delighted to keep every one, and the most cautious especially, in hot water,— "I hope," said she in a low voice, "that the ambassadress will not, like the ambassadors in *Le Chaperon Rouge*, mistake the Prince for the dwarf, and 'pull him by the ears as they use to do monkeys in their country' —."

"That lady," said Talleyrand, "has a tact which comes from the heart ; a tact which the experience even of *age* does not always supply."—Madame d'E—— is past sixty at least.

"When very old," said she, "one returns to childish things, and you Monseigneur began with the fairy tales."

"I always endeavour to make my quotations from what my auditors are likely to have read."

"Have you seen the caricature ?" said the Duc de Berri, who, like his unfortunate uncle, is very apt to *brusquer* with the most ill-advised questions. I was not sure to which he alluded, but Talleyrand replied,

"I do not carry my spectacles about with me now, and I can see nothing without them."

"Yet you are reckoned to have the clearest sight of any man in Europe," said the American envoy, "and are thought to possess the instinctive view that some animals possess, of being aware of coming dangers before they are known to duller senses."

"Do those animals abound most in your new or in our old world ?" said Talleyrand.

"The United States produce neither the monkey nor the tiger of the

civilized antique continent—we come here to look for them. Is France their native country?"

"We do not allow savage beasts to wander about in general—we treat them very well at the Jardin des Plantes, and we think they are more at home there than in a lady's saloon."

"So you are resorting to your old locking-up plan; what you think dangerous you put into durance; I thought you had had enough of Bastilles. Are not you under a free constitution now? you can tell us perhaps how far your freedom is to extend with censorship to keep it in order?"

"Who is free? who can say he is safe from the accidents of life, the slavery of habit,—who can say he can escape even the annoyances of society? though we have abolished bodily torture, can we ever rid ourselves of that which troublesome acquaintance can inflict upon the mind?"

"Those fine-drawn distinctions are thrown away upon us free citizens; I ask a plain question of the man reckoned the ablest in France, and in America a plain question receives a plain answer. I ask, are you to abide by the Charter that has been promised, or are you to go back to despotism and the Bastille."

"Plainly then—there have been no orders, that I have heard, for the rebuilding of the Bastille."

"Good—and the Charter, have there been any orders that you have heard for the formation of it?"

"I have not yet heard any orders as to whether it is to be drawn out on parchment, or on paper."

The Envoy was silenced for the moment, and, while he was searching in his mind for some new impertinence, Talleyrand withdrew.

January 1815.—Last spring, till the Emperors and Kings came, Miss Edgeworth's Patronage was the universal topic of conversation; and now on my return from Paris I find all the world talking of a story called "*Waverley*," written by nobody knows who; but some think it is by Scott. I must get it, or I shall be unfit for civilised society here.

29th. I have been labouring through the first chapter of this famous *Waverley*, and think it as dull an imitation as ever I saw of the worst parts of Fielding's style, now so totally out of fashion. "*Waverley*, or 'tis sixty years since," is the title, and truly it appears to be not only about, but to have been written in those days. However, I will labour on at it.

31st. It was no labour, indeed, after I got out of the old house, and uncle and aunt, and tutor, and Miss Cecilia; the moment he touches Scotland, his mother earth, Scott is himself again,—for as to its being Scott's, I cannot imagine a doubt about it, though I find it the subject of the most vehement controversy in every company. Not the Gluckists that Mad. de Stael talks of, and their Italian adversaries—the Guelfs and Ghibellines of Music—were more furious than the Scottists and non-Scottists of this novel, and all sorts of strange people are set up as the real author. The poetry of feeling, the deep pathos, are all of his published poems; and any one who has studied the notes to them perceives in passages the same sort of humour which appears in the humorous parts of the story—they are much admired, but the high-wrought loyalty and clan-devotion are the novelty and glory of the book—I know nothing else like it. There is no prose fiction at all in the same line, unless it be the serious parts of

Don Quixote; but here, the pure feeling of loyalty to her Prince in the heroine, and the rude fanaticism of devotion to his chief in his followers, are entirely new: they come nearer to some of the pathetic touches in Richard the Second, and Queen Katharine, than to any thing else. Strange strength of mind Scott must have to keep the secret; and yet very amusing it must be. One thing is singular that he seems to think the execution of the rebels in the Forty-five as an act of cruel injustice! as if men, though fighting for their rightful King, were not rebels just as much, and as deserving of punishment by the existing government, as ever were the regicides in Charles the Second's time. And yet the book is the greatest tribute possible to the present government. How firmly must the reigning family be established, how unshakeable must be the loyalty to our good old King, when an author dares to interest every sympathy for a cause that so recently shook the Brunswick throne to its foundations; when there are people alive who can recollect the terror of London when the Chevalier reached Derby; and yet Scott has dared to invest this Chevalier with all the charm of romantic reality, and has made every heart in Britain beat in sympathy with the loyalty of his followers. To be sure, there being no Stuarts alive is a great safeguard. We may all feel as much interested for Charles Edward as for Henry the Sixth, and be in as little danger of turning Jacobite as of becoming a Lancastrian. But it is a wonderful thing in history that in the course of one generation a whole dynasty should have passed away; and that Scotland, the terror and torment of England fifty years ago, should be now the most grave and reverend and peaceable part of the empire, and the Highlands thought of only as the scene of Scott's poems—the Highlanders as the most gallant soldiers in his Majesty's service.

The *Lord of the Isles* is not popular; and though I have read it with peculiar interest, every word both of the poetry and the notes being so evidently by the author of *Waverley*, yet it is very inferior to any of its predecessors; but why, I cannot exactly tell: *Bannockburn* and *Bruce* should be the most interesting of themes for a Scotch poet, and yet it does not come home to one: there is a want of spirit, a want of effect, there is not the mystery of the *Lay*, nor the nobly-sustained characters of *Rokeby*. It is diffuse, and the battle, which should be the grand scene, is spoiled by the author's as well as the reader's recollection of *Floddenfield*. The *Rejected Addresses* too, though so good-humoured a parody, still had their effect in casting a damp over the freshness and freedom of public enthusiasm. And yet I don't know,—the ridicule of Lord Byron has not in the least quelled the ardour of the ladies' admiration for his bandit heroes and his blood-stained heroines, so very faithless and so very fond. It is the love of mystery, I believe—the double love of personal scandal, and mystery in general, that has made the mannerism of Byron outlive the satire upon it. People choose to suppose him the original of his naughty men, and that is so winning!—besides there is real genius in the drawing of strong passion, and that will outlive all the ephemeralism of personality.

In looking over my papers this morning I found, in a note-book that I had at Stockholm, a query of the Pastor Steenson, made nearly two years ago, and which I had never thought of since, though I made the note at the time in the hope of its giving occasion to my writing to the good man, and renewing some intercourse with so interesting a person, and here is his

address, To the care of a friend at Upsala : I will show the query to Gaisford.

Oxford, 1815.—How very grand this place is ! I looked at it as I approached, and as I entered it, with the eyes of a stranger and a traveller, and certainly I have seen nothing like it since I left it ; but my traveller incognito of feelings was gone the moment I was at Christ Church—all the past returned in such an irresistible flood. All that I had seen, done, and felt in the interim, gone like a dream.

I have been walking about all day in a strange kind of delirium, myself and not myself ; my past self a spectre dogging my present self through every turn. But I do not find myself very Nestorian yet ; I do not see any degeneracy in the style or bearing of the present generation. Fine, dashing, joyous-looking fellows ; the handsomest and most aristocratic looking set to be seen in the world—matchless, I do believe, for their gallant bearing, their lion port, their manly minds.

I have been to Gaisford, and, very luckily, a Professor from Jena was there at the moment, and I had a grand discussion on the Pastor's passage from Euripides' Iphigenia in Aulis—in Agamemnon's speech, in which he says,

Παῖδ' Ὀρέστης ἔγγυς ἀναβοήσεται
Οὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς ἔτι γὰρ ἐστὶ νήπιος.

Markland reads it *συνέτοις*. Pastor Steenson would have it *Εὐθύνη* ἀσυνέτως, and says that the sense goes on, ἀσυνέτως ἀναβοήσεται νήπιος γὰρ ἐστὶ. Gaisford upheld *συνετὰ συνετῶς*. The German was inclined to *συνετοῖς*, making the sense to be, not intelligible to more mature understandings. This, Gaisford declared, was making much more of the words than they would bear, destroying the simplicity of the passage : all that Agamemnon meant to say was, that even the infant Orestes cried because he saw his sister cry. I said that Potter seemed to understand it so :

——— Orestes standing near, shall cry
In accents inarticulate, his speech,
As yet unformed, articulate to me.

“ Articulate to me,” seems to imply the reading to be that the dumb eloquence of the child's cry was plain enough to the father. The German said Schiller gives it “ unwissend was er weint ;” which is but a loose translation, but it gives the sense of the usual *οὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς*. Gaisford said it should be the established canon of criticism, for all the writings of antiquity, to give the simplest and most obvious meaning. The Professor said that would be to throw away all learning ; it would make any one who could look in a dictionary just as well able to understand the original as the most learned student. Gaisford said, if learning was used only as finesse to draw out and torture and confuse the meaning, we should be better without it. I said, I would not admit Pastor Steenson's or Markland's alteration without some MSS. confirmed their reading. Gaisford agreed ; and said nothing justified a new reading, unsupported by some existing copy, except obvious mistakes in a termination or the misspelling of a word, and even then to be admitted only with the greatest caution. The German, evidently a keen sportsman in this kind of game, declared, that to hunt out a false copying, to pursue a conjectural reading, to establish an alteration, was the triumph of scholarship. “ Yes,” said Gaisford ; “ but the pleasure is in the chase.”

"And I doubt," said I, "if the author over whose property we are sporting would call us any thing but poachers."

It was some time before we could make our Professor comprehend what we meant, though he speaks English well; when he did, he said, "I perceive that you English are in all things two superstitious—that is, you have the superstition of your liberty, and yet you do act always like great slaves: you are saying your King makes you buy a right to shoot your own hares, and you would have from your colleges this brevet for criticism too; you dare not change one alpha or omega without the allowance of an old copy, made by you know not who or when, from you know not whatever what. Had we the leaves from which the actors spoke, and which Euripides had himself given the last touch to, I would not change the one letter; but it seems to me that we know every one bit as much of the Greek as those scribes did that had that copying. Look now, if you give one MS. to a clerk he will make as many blunders all the same in his own language as shall give you great anger, and these old copyists knew not so much of the spirit and sense of the poet, and there was no printing-press to set it right."

"Then, according to your principle," said I, "a language is better corrected by a foreigner than by a native?"

"I do not say just that; but I say that a German or English learned, who understood the sense and object of the writer, were a best corrector than the Greek who copied word by word, letter by letter."

"I often think," said Gaisford, "when I am revising a Greek proof, what the poor author would say to my emendations."

"And how surprised some of them would be," said I, "at some of your German exertions in their behalf, giving them so many ideas that they never thought of."

"That is as you say," said the Professor; "but if your Shakspeare stepped in now, and could be able to read our Schlegel on his dramas, I think you would find he held him best of all his critics."

"I should like to try the Professor," said I, "with some doubtful passage in Shakspeare.—Othello calls Desdemona 'excellent wretch!'—What do you understand by the word 'wretch?'"

"Wretch is wretched, *elend!*"

"But what is the following of these words?"

'Excellent wretch! Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee!'

"It means that she is charming though faithless, and that though he were to be as fallen as she he would love her still."

"But this speech is before he began to be jealous of her."

The Professor looked a little disconcerted, and said he did not attempt emendations even in Greek, which he understood much better than English, without the whole text before him, "But now knowing the place where the words are, I can say it would be a miscopying; it shall be some other word."

"And so some of his editors have made it," said Gaisford. "That observation is a fine proof in favour of your canons of criticism. One of the editors says it should be read 'wench,'—a word which, though now used contemptuously, meant formerly only a girl."

"Wench,—our *dirne*,—I see! It is as your word fowl, our *vogel*. In your Bible and old books you say fowls with respect, and have the sweet-singing fowls; but, now, is it not that you use for dinner meat?"

"Admirable!" said Gaisford. "You do show wonderful knowledge of our language."

"Yes," said I, "of our language in general, but not in particular. Mr. Professor does not understand as much of our various dialects as we may suppose he does of the Doric and Ionic; there are no Dorics or Ionics now to find him out if he is wrong. But Shakspeare was a Warwickshire man; and in that part of the country, as Johnson informs us, the word wretch is still, or was still in his time, used as a term of fondness,—as one says to a child, 'Oh, you little monkey!'"

The Professor acknowledged that this provincialism was not likely to have occurred to a foreigner, but maintained that in a dead language, where no changes have occurred, a learned modern had more chance to be right than an unlearned ancient. Gaisford said that would be very true if moderns had all the works that ever were written in these dead languages, and all the colloquialisms, and provincialisms, and fashionableisms of the day besides. The Professor said we did possess them in Aristophanes. "But that," I said, "would help you as little with Homer and Pindar as Congreve's plays would with Shakspeare's."

June, 1815.—Surprised at Brussels! This is last night's news. I was at Lady ———'s rout. I was in a knot of admirers doing homage to the beautiful Miss ———, when something seemed to agitate the crowd beyond. A gentleman who had just entered seemed to be regarded with strange interest. The murmur surged onward; it reached our circle. "The Duke has been surprised!—the French are by this time in possession of Brussels." There was dismay on every face; scarcely a person present who had not some friend or relation in the army. How stricken were all the conventionalisms of society at that instant! For one brief instant Nature resumed her sway. The common-place fine ladies and gentlemen were men and women. The impassibility of English nature startled at once and wholly from its propriety. The routine of evening-party talk arrested as by a thunderbolt. The well-dressed, well-bred *insouciance* of society stripped by a word, and hearts laid bare. The clockwork movement of high life stopped short, and the index for once was pointing true. It was as if one of the actual bombs from a French cannon had fallen into the midst of us—aghast and scattered every group,—and for once all looked and thought not how they looked; even affectation for the moment paralysed,—but for a moment, however. That first startle, that single outbreak of nature over, habit resumed its sway. The wives and mothers of some guardsmen recollected that they ought to faint, and the young ladies who had lovers in the fight that they ought not. Officials began to say it was all a mistake. Men of money that it was a stock-jobbing trick. Young gentlemen who had stayed at home at ease began to prove how absurd it was to be surprised at a ball,—for it seems the news of the French having marched came upon the English at the Duchess of Richmond's ball. In ten minutes all the hypocrisy of life was supreme again. Feeling, nature, was once more locked up in every heart; and all forgetting that each had seen the other for one moment their real selves, went on acting as completely as usual, and everybody was just as common-place as if they had not just heard that the fate of Europe was this very hour at stake. What—what is to be the issue?

1816. *Christmas.* The bad summer, the end of the war, the deadness of public affairs, the destroyed harvest, the dread of actual famine, the certainty of no rents, has thrown a damp over everything, even over the usually joyous *réunion* of this season. In this large house, where the good Duke and Duchess have been wont to keep the Christmas in all the glory of long-inherited hospitality, there is a general feeling of sadness. Even the children seem spiritless, and the schoolboys grumble at the bad weather and bad spirits of everybody as a peculiar insult to themselves. A wonderful animal is an English schoolboy; a sort of state through which the creature has to pass, and if he does not he is never the man he should be afterwards. A schoolboy without the indomitable spirits, the restless mischief, the strong party feeling, the daring frolic, the *esprit de corps*, is never a man,—never that noblest specimen of creation, an English gentleman. If a schoolboy is above or below the tastes of his comrades,—if he has not that strange spirit of bye-law honour, of league, offensive and defensive, against all the world but themselves, there is some ill-conformation of body or feebleness of mind which, marring the boy, will be the bane of the man through life.

1818. What a heavy-looking person! was my first thought on seeing Mackintosh yesterday for the first time. A large coarse Scotchman, with an untidy figure and a fat face. But as soon as he warmed to conversation his countenance had all the fire of genius, an earnestness, a vigour that carries one away at once. His accent, though not his idiom, is strongly Scotch, but that adds extremely to the energy of his declamation. His memory is the most apt and prodigious that I ever knew; indeed, one can hardly fancy a greater power of instant recollection and exact quotation. It has been objected to as detracting from his claim to original power, but very unjustly, I think, at least from what I saw and heard of him. I knew he had been much with Mad. de Stael when she was in England, and, curious to know what he would say of her, I regretted her death, and said I had met her in Sweden.

"The French," said he, "Parisian French, found fault with her style, and called it Genevese. To say we speak Aberdeen and Cockney is not so foul an imputation. But, nevertheless, they must allow her to be, for she will be, one of their standard classics."

"And her powers of conversation," said I, "powers which they value so much,—how wonderful they were!"

"Not exactly Parisian, though. She thought *scènes de salon* at Paris the first of human happinesses; but she had too declamatory a tone to suit them completely—she had too much of what Molière calls the '*Ambigu de precieuse et de coquette*,'—not the grace and ease of the true Parisian."

"She was not a happy person, I think."

"She lived too much in a delirium—but she had an eye to business through it all—a great knowledge of affairs: she was a very good economist, I have understood from those who were her intimates: she inherited a great deal of the Fermier General; she was a capital financier in her own affairs."

"Very singular mixture. She inherited financiering from her father, but she seems to have had nothing of her mother; the *roide* pedantry and formality of Mad. Necker were the very antipodes of her daughter."

"That mixed question of metaphysics and physiology, of what we inherit,

mind and body, from each parent, is one which will perhaps never be settled; and yet it is one depending upon facts, and of which the study is philosophically useful. In all systems of education, inherited bodily conformation seems to have been never sufficiently considered."

"Can it ever be so?" said I: "the advantages of educating in masses a number of children together must always counterbalance any advantage that could arise from separate systems for every different strength or weakness."

"It compensates itself in some cases—Byron and Scott—their success as authors arose from their bodily defects—trained the mental powers to the exercise their lameness deprived them of in bodily sports. Whereas in Cowper feebleness of body was the origin of all his mental ills."

"Cowper is a very curious study for the metaphysical physiologist; for his writings are those of a manly mind; his satiric poems have a bold and masculine strength that seems inconsistent with his way of life, and surprise one from the author of the Hares and the Sopha, and all his ladylike compositions."

"There was a great robustness in his purposes," said Mackintosh: "he performed a mighty labour—*tant bien que mal*, to be sure, but still an immense performance for one man—his Iliad and Odyssey are scholarlike and laborious; and it is strange that they bear no trace whatever of aberration of mind, and he could work rationally at Greek when under the darkest cloud of despondent insanity."

"How could the Berkeleyan philosophy deal with insanity such as Cowper's? Here were two separate minds, which we should call imaginary and real; but in a philosophy that makes all things equally unreal, how distinguish madness and method?"

"Berkeley made more impression than his system deserved, partly because it was new and strange, and partly because of his beautiful style.—What fine writing is this, speaking of philosophical examination of different creeds: 'He proceeds to examine and compare the different religions. He will observe which of these is the most sublime and rational in its doctrines, most amiable in its mysteries, most useful in its precepts, most decent in its worship? which createth the noblest hopes and most worthy views? He will consider their rise and progress;—which oweth least to human arts or arms? which flatters the senses or gross inclinations of men? which adorns and improves the most excellent part of our nature? which hath been propagated in the most wonderful manner? which hath surmounted the greatest difficulties, or showed the most disinterested zeal and sincerity in its professors.' Berkeley, though he lived before the word came into vogue, was exactly *romantic*. His West India College was a project of a noble and romantic beauty; it preceded all the rage for 'conversion of our benighted brethren,' which has latterly occasioned so many platform speeches and public-dinner enthusiasm and tea-table sensibility."

"It is genuine enthusiasm, though," said I, "in the devoted missionaries themselves: there is no affectation or hypocrisy in men who give up every comfort and happiness of civilized life, and die neglected and forgotten after enduring every species of hardship and contumely."

"One of the first instances in modern times of fanatic missionarism is a countryman of mine: a Scotch Presbyterian, who went to Rome to convert no less a person than the Pope himself. He is mentioned by two very

different people who happened to be at Rome at the same time. West, the painter, in whose life this extraordinary man is described; and Moore, the author of *Zeluco*, who, in his sarcastic Voltairian tone, tells of how the poor Presbyterian had been so troubled about the iniquities of the Roman Catholic religion that he was pining away till a thought struck him. The happy idea which afforded him so much comfort was no other than that he should immediately go to Rome, and convert the Pope from the Roman Catholic to the Presbyterian religion. The moment he hit on this fortunate expedient he felt the strongest impulse to undertake the task. The Pope heard him, and dismissed him very good-humouredly, shipping him off to England."

"There is no trace, I suppose, of what his end was?"

"Not that I know of—he died probably as you say neglected and forgotten. And I have seen in India strange instances of this surpassing heroism; but a great deal of the glory of martyrdom is lost now by the shortened powers of the Inquisition. There was a grandeur in its iniquities,—and if we could not but exclaim,

‘ ————— Quod contra sæpius olim
Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta,’

yet we are exalted by the contemplation of the courage that could brave these mysterious horrors."

"Our modern missionary plan, which copies the original lowliness and lovingness of the Gospel teachers, which would convert by preaching and teaching, is certainly an improvement on the Middle Age system of burning people into belief."

"Such a strange contradiction and blunder too, as it was," said Sir James, "to copy the cruelties with which the Heathens had treated the Christian heretics for their non-idolatry."

"Human nature—always spoiled by power."

"Yes," said he, "those who have the upper hand are always sure to tyrannize; but we must allow in favour of the perpetrators of these Christian cruelties, that they really and truly thought they were doing God service: there was a sort of ghastly magnificence in an *auto-da-fé* that gives an exalted idea of the force of faith and of character that would invent and execute such mighty cruelty. As Philip the Second said to the heretic, 'I would myself carry wood to burn my own son, were he such a wretch as thou.'"

"There is, I suppose, some peculiar service in the Spanish ritual for the special occasion of an *auto-da-fé*. One would be curious to see its perverse piety," said I.

"It would be more curious," said Mackintosh, "if we could possibly know them, to learn what prayers a victim in such a situation offers up; whether spontaneous bursts of natural agony, in words suggesting themselves at the moment, or passages more naturally recurring to the accustomed early-acquired form of church prayer, which, though in another tongue, have all the force of association. 'Words,' as Jeremy Taylor says, 'the words of prayer, are no part of the spirit of prayer: words may be the body of it, but the spirit of prayer always consists in holiness—words are in themselves servants of things, and the holiness of a prayer is not at all concerned in the manner of its expression, but in the spirit of it, that is, in the violence of its desires, and the innocence of its ends, and the continuance of its

employment ;' and if it were possible to read the heart and words of one on the point of execution, and execution in so hideous a form as an *auto-da-fé*, we might learn fine forms of fervour : and yet in the *Eikon Basilikon* Charles is represented as quoting a supplication to a Heathen deity used in Sidney's fantastic Pastoral."

"That has always been considered, has it not," said I, "as a proof that it was not the original work of the King?"

"But unwisely, I think," said Sir James : "one forging the last thoughts of a devout monarch would rather put into his mouth the prayer of the church, or such a holy meditation as he might think creditable to a martyr. Whereas Charles, who was fond of poetry and romance, recollected for himself a form of words as they had struck him with their beauty years before, and which recurred to him as not only apposite and expressing his own feelings at that moment, but they came back to him with all the freshness of early association, 'a drop from the cool fountain of youthful happiness.' No inventor or copyist could have so put themselves in the place and into the mind of another. Could another in his words, 'which are but air,' possess himself so wholly with 'a touch, a feeling of their afflictions.'"

"The ill-fated dynasty of the Stuarts, so unfortunate from beginning to end," said I, "would make one almost believe in the ancient notion of a destined race."

"Without any superstition," said he : "there is in every family, as we were saying just now, a bodily conformation which is in itself a destiny ; but the fate of the Stuarts was more that of their position. Sovereign of a small, poor, ambitious country, next neighbour to a more powerful one, and just at the turn of feudalism, when it had reached its greatest height, and the nobles were almost petty kings, and then called upon to rule a nation that had been so long their national enemies : their fate was that of their position."

"But the belief in destiny is such a national prejudice in your country, that your very reformers in religion have supported it by their predestination creed."

"It is curious, too," said Mackintosh, "how the national turn for metaphysics appears in the Assembly Catechism, which every child in the lower orders in Scotland has not only to learn by heart but to be prepared with texts to support every answer."

"Poor children," said I.

"Poor children, indeed," said Sir James ; "but it makes them work mind and body, and lays early habits of serious thought, to which much of our universal success in all parts of the world is to be attributed."

"More to your free-masonry of brotherhood—the clannish feeling of every Scot for every other Scot."

"Which has made us, as the Irish orator Curran says, 'not only patiently surmount every difficulty, and mount from steep to steep in the hill of science, but in the scent for truth soar eagle-like aloft, and into the very noontide blazing of the sun, with eye undazzled, and with unwearied wing.' Rather Hiberniously hyperbolic in its praise, you will say."

"Beautiful," said I ; "only one is not quite sure, or at least people are not quite agreed, where this blaze of truth is to be found. If we were agreed where to look for it we should all fly up to its blaze ; but that is

just what has been the difficulty from Plato downwards. Pilate's question, 'What is truth?' remains unanswered still."

"If it was found, there were an end of the chace:—we must always belong to that family of the Searchers, whose name the quaint Abraham Tucker takes in his *Light of Nature*, where he professes to be only steadily following the few rays vouchsafed us in our earthly pilgrimage."

"Those habits of 'patient thought,' as Dugald Stewart says, are at least more modest than Kant, and the German metaphysicians, who scorn analysis, experience, and experiment,—who leave out facts, and weave their spider-like theories from nothing but themselves."

"Yet their theories are, perhaps, the nearer to truth. The Baconian system of induction pre-supposes a faculty the most difficult of human attainment,—careful, constant, and unbiassed compilation of experiment."

"By which all discoveries, after all, are made," said I.

"But subject to so many"—interruptions, he might well say, for here we were interrupted, and I have since, in looking for the passages he quoted, been astonished at his accuracy; all, except that from Curran, which I did not know where to look for, I have found, except three or four words, I think, omitted from Jeremy Taylor, exactly as he repeated them. Quotations from poetry even are not often correctly given in conversation; but this vivid, instantaneous, and word for word recollection of prose is quite unique, and never wearisome. Sir James has such heartfelt pleasure in what he quotes, that one is impressed with the idea that he remembers them from feeling, not for display.

1819. *March.* ——— of the Florentine Legation, asked me to-day how people presented petitions to the Regent, "It seems to me," he said, "that subjects have no access to the sovereign here!"

"Direct application to the sovereign is so seldom necessary here," said I: "we give our petitions to our Member of Parliament, and then they are discussed by the Houses, and granted or refused according to their decision."

"According to law—as everything else here is: royal bounty as well as private charity are all by Act of Parliament—you cannot give to a beggar as you please in this land of freedom; you must pay your poor's rates."

"And is not it much better and safer to trust to established and certain law than to the caprice of a king or the whim of a nobleman?"

"But then there is an end of charity, and the sovereign loses one of his best privileges. At Florence the Grand Duke has a fixed day on which every subject, the meanest and lowest, may have an audience, and make his complaint, and have injustice redressed."

"Here everything is in order; justice is done to all—the sovereign is not obliged to interfere, he is the guardian not the executor of the law, and it is all so well adjusted that he has no need to interfere. Like our mail-coaches, the coachman only sits on the box and drives the horses, he is not getting down every five minutes to grease the wheels, or adjust the harness. The sovereign holds the reins of the state chariot, and it never stops: he leaves to the inferior functionaries to keep it all in order."

"And when a poor passenger is knocked down and driven over your coachman will not look down even to ask if he is hurt! There may be more regularity in your way, but there is not as much feeling as in ours."

"More self-respect, more dignity with us. Every Briton has his rights and knows them, and does not want to owe them to the king."

"To be called the father of his people was the greatest compliment paid to a Roman emperor; but you are such independent children you will not owe anything to your father's affection: you would rather have the steward or the butler assist you than go to your own parent in your difficulties."

"When we do wrong, however, we go to our father for forgiveness; he leaves to the steward or the tutor the task of whipping; but, if we are to escape it, he alone can let us off."

There is, however, a great deal of truth in what he says. The want of personal intercourse with the sovereign is a defect in our system; it pervades every part of society, there is a want of cordiality between our different classes: the landlord deals with his tenants through his agent, the lady with her servants through the housekeeper. And in our charity how much of it is by rule and measure, taxes and rates, and even what are so ostentatiously declared to be "SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS," Heaven knows how little voluntary they generally are! The tyranny of a tyrannical government has occasioned much eloquence, but the tyranny of freedom is sometimes much more oppressive; yet who would exchange the one for the other?

Aug. 1819.—I was looking in Dodsley's Collection of Poems to-day, and certainly a more piteous farrago of flatnesses never was seen. There are some of the standard poems of the preceding generation, which stand out on high among the rest, but the performances of the day are really shocking to behold. There is a littleness, an utter dulness, that would be most disheartening were it not so gloriously contrasted by our present race. If we turn from Dodsley's paltry page of dilettante rhymes to Scott, or Shelley, or Byron, what giants we appear in comparison to our fathers. The generation between the Rebellion of Forty-five and the French Revolution was one of the tamest in our history. The American war, so disastrous in its close, was first looked upon as a mere partisan warfare, a little outbreak among a set of impudent convicts, that would be put down in a month or two; and it was so far off, and the whole so vexatious! There was no national feeling excited; we were fighting against ourselves; it was a spiritless and melancholy struggle, and nothing great on our side was elicited. But after the French Revolution the ferment of the universe brought forth great spirits, great warriors, great statesmen, great poets. And now, when we look back at the namby-pamby rhyming in Mr. Dodsley, we wonder how there could have been so many men in England who could write such stuff, or that the women could have been contented with such an unmanly set as must have been the composers of "Epistles in the manner of Ovid, from Monimia to Philocles," or "The Squire of Dames, in Spenser's style:" Spenser's! And "A Song for Ranelagh," and "Flowers by Anthony Whistler, esq." "A prayer to Venus in her temple at Stowe," "On a message-card in verse," and "Verses under Mr. Poyntz' picture." Besides "Epistles to a Lady," and "Epistles to Camilla and Clarissa," and inscriptions in grottoes, and lines on fans innumerable.

What a burst of sunshine was the Border Minstrelsy and Lay of the last Minstrel! How we all felt as if we had in the desert of literature come at last upon the real fountain, and mocked no longer by the *mirages*

that had tantalised us so long! How we drank and revelled in the freshness of this living gush! And there is in all Scott's poems a reality that will make their glory eternal. A nobleness of thought, a purity and chivalry of sentiment, that must ever make them and their author the pride of a nation that could produce and could value such a poet. Shelley has by his immorality and his irreligion put his works out of the pale of society: the oaken crown for the useful citizen, the laurel, the triumph for the successful warrior, were not more certain in antique Rome, as their reward, than is the punishment to the corrupting, debasing, immoral writer in modern Christian England: the most complete, total, and hopeless punishment—OBLIVION. And the most just, because there can be against it no appeal—it is involuntary—the involuntary disgust excited by misused powers. The powers of Shelley are sublime; the grace of his versification, the flood of poetic imagery in almost every word, the fervour of feeling, the high aspirations—all lost, and deserving to be lost. To say that he was ill-educated or ill-used is nothing to the purpose; he outraged society by his conduct, and then endeavoured to prove that society since the creation, or at least since the Christian era, was wrong in its very construction, and that Percy Bysshe Shelley alone was right. Wickedness perishes in its own absurdity. Lord Byron, too, with his manly force, his power of passionate expression, his unbounded popularity, has sacrificed it all. Still, as poets, these men are mighty in their generation. Campbell is perhaps more wonderful than his brothers, for he began in the tame and formal style of the preceding race: no one would suppose that the author of the *Pleasures of Hope* could have written "*The Mariners of England*," or the "*Battle of the Baltic*;" nor could he, ten years before,—it was the spirit and the glory of the time that wrought the change.

Jan. 29, 1820.—George the Third is dead: that long reign of such glory is at an end. That good man is no more. If he was not like our Harries and Edwards of yore, an actual warrior in the field, he was as brave as ever was the hero of romance,—brave from principle. Principle was the mark of his character, and the cause of his kingdom's high supremacy of place. He acted really and truly as he thought best for his people; the good and glory of the nation he ruled over was his purpose, and he pursued it with that unflinching resolution, which is not genius, but has all and more than all its effects. It was George the Third's personal character that stayed the torrent of revolutionary madness. That this brave and honest man should have passed the last years of his long reign in darkness, mental and bodily, and should have died unconscious of his country's glory, is enough indeed to tame all human pride. How little sensation his death occasions! It is indeed but the disappearance of a shadow. The new reign is but a change of name. The memory of "our good old King" is, however, hallowed in the hearts of all his subjects. How different his end from that of Louis the Fourteenth—the next longest reign in modern history! Louis le Grand had outlived all his glory, and the Grand Nation only felt his death as a riddance, and the change as a change welcome in itself. All personal attachment had long died away; the end of Louis the Fourteenth's reign was all disaster, defeat after defeat, loss of provinces and colonies, disgrace on disgrace. But now, "George the Third is gone!" comes upon all hearts as a knell of long-

cherished attachment, long-associated reverence. It had been to the end the watch-word of success, and at the conclusion of that long reign, the extent of England's dominions, and the glory of her name, was greater and mightier, and more splendid in renown, than ever nation was before; and therefore we sigh at a father's death as we say, "Our good old King is no more!"

Aug. 1820.—I spent yesterday evening most agreeably with Sir Humphry Davy. In society he does not appear to advantage, troubled with that strange English disease, the aping of fine company. Last night there were only two or three more besides ourselves. X——— was very full of some specimens of lead, some new vein that had been discovered. Sir Humphry was pronouncing upon their merits. ———— asked what it was that occasioned the different look of lead and of silver, so nearly alike in colour. Sir Humphry said silver had no colour. ———— maintained that it had. Philosophically speaking, it might be called the absence of all colour; but one talked of a white cloud and white snow; but silver was not like snow, it was a colour in itself—silver; silver coloured, silver grey, silver white, were used as expressions of shades. Davy said that there were no words in any language that could exactly express shades of colour. "They are every where subject to arbitrary names, and such arbitrary names are in fact more philosophical than any attempt at definition."

"Yet you have done exactly the contrary," said X———; "in your own discoveries you revolutionised the whole nomenclature of chemistry, to show the basis of your combinations."

"Because I could distinctly analyse and trace out their genealogy; but it is different with light and colour, those great mysteries of nature. 'Untwine the varied skein of light' as much as you will, you reduce it only to certain primary colours, and those so few; the combinations and shades are infinite."

X. As resolvable, they are are still referrible to some original colour.

Davy. Go into a dyer's and dip a piece of cloth successively into the different vats, and then tell me the names of all the variety of colours you produce, referring each to some primary, and you will find the difficulty. Go into a conservatory and define the shades of the cactus, and tell me to what prismatic colours they belong. You will not be able; you will have to use some periphrastic description; one is like melted copper, another like a sunset cloud, and so on.

Z. Could not you use a better word than *shades* of colour? colour is only different positions or forms of light, and to talk of shades of light is absurd.

Davy. Not if you consider colour as it is, in many instances, produced by the absorption of some of the rays of light,—it is an absence of so much light, and is therefore for so much a shade.

Z. Shade, shadow, the obscuring of light by the intervention of an opaque body.

Davy. That is the definition of shadow, and a shadow is called a shade sometimes, and you speak of being under the shade of a tree, which means the obscuring of light; but a shade of colour is, I maintain, a justifiable expression, derived, as I have said, from what occasions it—the disappearance of some rays of light.

Z. You would allow, then, that the "grey light of the morning" is a philosophical as well as a poetical expression: though to me it seems non-

sense to talk of grey or any other colour, as applied to light *en masse*,—light *en masse* is colourless.

Davy. It is ; till the divining rod of the prism acts upon it, and by its spell breaks it into all its parts, makes visible its invisibility. Shows that which makes all else visible, and which seems invisible itself, to become separate visibility. And the different positions of the sun and its effect upon the earth is only a sort of mighty prism. The direction of the rays, the nature of the medium air on which they fall, the various substances through which they pass, all occasion what we call, and from these reasons not unphilosophically, the “twilight’s mantle grey.” We do not, in fact, speak of light *en masse*, that is, of light abstractedly, but as it appears at the time to us,—“ye mists and exhalations that now rise,” in the morning and evening of our day, interfere with the light, and if they do not actually prismaticise it, they prevent the free transmission of the great circumfluent life of light.

X. That is something of Newton’s fits of transmission, which is now almost exploded.

Davy. Replaced by what ? undulations. Tides in the ocean—would not the ceaseless flow as of a river rather express it ?—somewhat for ever proceeding from an inscrutable source.

Z. That is just what science does not like to say : the essence of science is to scrutinise, and as soon as you say inscrutable there is an end of science.

Davy. Of the quackery of pretenders to it, if you please. Quacks in science, as well as in medicine, are always pretending or believing that they have penetrated into the arcana of nature. She permits us to see her results, but the means by which they are accomplished are impenetrable. I know pretty well what a human laboratory is, and can well understand what a different thing must be that which is divine.

X. A divine laboratory is a strange expression.

Davy. Strange and absurd, because it is a human attempt to describe what humanity cannot imagine. The single word create—how one’s very brain reels at the idea ! How all our combinations, our pulling to pieces, our analysis, however exquisitely performed—our joining together, our synthesis, however perfectly combined—they are of what is, what has been ; but to originate ! to be the beginning ! to create from nothingness ! We cannot.—That is an extraordinary word in German, *können*—we translate it, to be able : or, in the more philosophic genius of our language, to can,—requires a something to act upon, to be able to do something. “Something” we comprehend : but though we use the word “nothing,” what do we mean by it ?—what we strive we strain—’tis frenzy—we CAN no more.

X. Therefore, how much wiser are those who are content to dwell within the bounds, and deal only with the positive and real.

Z. Rather those like poets and writers of novels who have their own imaginations only to deal with. Much safer than your uncertainties of science, which, as Sir Humphry says, only teach you at last how little there is to be taught. As long as one sticks to one’s own creations—

Davy. I deny that you can create : your poems, and plays, and novels, are only combinations of realities.

Z. Fairies, and genii, and ghosts, are they realities ? Are not they at once your two impossibilities, Creation and Nothing ? They are the creations of human fancy,—yet they are not realities, they are nothing.

X. There is another word not so sublime as nothing, but in the present instance very appropriate, I think,—nonsense; your fairies and genii and ghosts are nonsense.

Z. That will do for you, but it will not help out Sir Humphry out of the dilemma I have put him into.

Davy. There is more philosophy in it than you dream of—non-sense: not belonging to bodily sense—the bodily senses. That is at once the attempt and the failure of these so-called creations. Titania and Oberon are only little men and women with little wings. Genii have hands and legs—ghosts are only shadows of substantial human forms. Not any of them creations; they are only varieties larger or smaller, or fantastically combined, of our own forms—not nothings, for they are invested with all the attributes of humanity. To make an enchantress turn herself into a lion, is only putting a woman and a lion together; there is nothing new, still combination, not creation.

Z. But the power to do so is an original invention, you must allow. It is not one of the “attributes of humanity” to have the power of transformation. Men, and women, and beasts, are nature’s; but the notion of leaving one form and becoming another, is not in nature, and yet it is in fairy tales made by men. The changes you may call only combinations, but the power to change is a supernatural human creation.

Davy. No, I do not think so—only an extension of power; the power of transformation is nature’s—chrysalis and butterfly and petrification, and so on. Merely a well-performed conjuring trick: that is the origin, that is all your creation, your supernatural, invented power—only very good acting—very quick changes of costume. A lady appeared on the stage, and by a dextrous stage trick, she puts on a lion’s skin, or trap-doors it off, and lets the lion takes her place,—that is the sublime origin, I take it, of Protean transformations.

X. All you have both of you said, proves all the more how right I am in sticking to my positive and real. I do not pull to pieces poor nature in a laboratory, and try in vain to put her together again; I am content with the humbler task of putting together old deeds, spelling out old MSS. and turning over ragged papers and parchments—all very real substantial things. And time, and damp, and moths, which are as busy as you experimenters, and which amuse themselves so often with pulling them to pieces, give me only additional amusement,—and this is all certainty.

Z. When half the words are worm-eaten, and the rest illegible, when there is no date, and you have to guess perhaps the century as well as the year, and to suppose the names and supply the words—curious sort of certainty!

X. Yet these uncertainties have always a term. They are about human actions,—human acts, at least,—I do not pretend to more; and therefore I have always enough; the world has existed long enough to supply us with plenty of materials for study in its history.

Davy. Dates with all their uncertainty have many incontrovertible certainties about them; but not without the aid of what is peculiarly called science—with the aid of astronomy: the mention of an eclipse gives a positive data, and where you deal with number, you have the easiest and most sublime of materials. Materials, I say, because number belongs to matter, and yet is so immaterial as to be an abstract idea. It is real, positive, immutable. It is a universal language. The primary numbers are

not like the primary colours, the narrowing of infinite variety : they are the source of every possible combination ; while each combination is a fact, a reality, a truth. Number is the nearest to deity of any human exertion of the intellect, because it is in itself immutable truth.

Z. It goes but a very little way though. When we come to more abstruse calculations we do away with number, we have recourse to the generality of algebra. Not narrowed and hampered with the restraints of number, it is general. Universal arithmetic, though a very poor name for it, still shows its superiority to mere combinations of number. Its essence is expansiveness, and in its essence it is therefore—I mean in its higher forms—a nearer approach to infinity, to deity.

Davy. A nearer approach to the vague and popular expression infinity, but the infinite is beyond human thought. Truth can only be with certainty, with the immutable. Number is unchangeable,—it is truth. As soon as we leave it we launch into the ocean of vague thought without a pilot or a compass, we venture into the vast and dark inane, and have no light, no guiding-star ; we attempt to traverse the desert, but we have lost both the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night,—we have shut out eternal truth. Take any of your profoundest analytical workings, and what is the result ? AN APPROXIMATION. Use your algebraic notation as a help, and prove its truth by actual numbers, and you have a useful hand-maid, obedient to the Godlike art,—try to make it the superior, and your idol is disenchanted,—it is an unreal mockery. It is not truth.

Z. Do you allow no truth, then, to geometry ? Are not its forms as real, as immutable, and as positive as your favourite numbers ? They are actual, tangible realities ; you can no more change the nature of a square than you can the combination of two and two, called four.

Davy. Yes, a square is always a square, and a triangle a triangle ; but they are neither positive in size nor infinite in their combinations. What can you do with them ? You say a cone is formed by turning a triangle on its apex, or a parallelopipedon by turning a parallelogram on its base ; but these are imaginary operations. When you come to reality, when you come to measure these forms, you have recourse to number, and without actual number you come to no result. What you call the higher branches of algebraic mathematics are a beautiful amusement, a noble exercise of the highest human faculties, and so far to be valued as all that exists and strengthens human faculties must be ; but unless you concentrate and realise it in number, you attain no truth, you make no nearer approach to the eternal. You soar away in your balloon, and fancy you can quit the earth ; how soon you find yourself tossed about you know not where, how soon you are forced to descend, and to acknowledge what a little distance you have gone !

X. You consider Z's conic sections and integral calculus as no more than the ingenious puzzles of a riddle book,—a good diversion for a rainy day,—only more intellectual than pitch and toss ?

Davy. Chess is the favourite game of great generals,—mimic war ; but no one supposes it advances the real science.

X. Still I think I am the safest of you all. I am in no danger of ballooning beyond the earth, or of wandering in guideless deserts, or of tossing on uncharted oceans ; I just tread the broad highway, and serve my own species in their own way about their own affairs.

Z. But we mathematicians do not give up our utility,—we do an immensity for our generation—what assistance we are to commerce, and almanac-makers, and land-surveyors !

Davy. And we chemists, we beat you hollow in utility; both of you must give up to us there. Commerce—at least manufactures—could not do without us; and if we do not help land-surveyors as much as Z. we help land-owners much more, with our tests for soils, and so on.

Z. So that fluxions and integral calculus come to be placed on the same level as whist and billiards,—a nice amusement; while adders-up of account-books, who deal in the immutability of number, may be considered as approaching much nearer to divinity.

Davy. That is *ad absurdum* indeed. But we have been speaking of ourselves as finite beings, as concerned only with what we can do and combine and arrive at and discover, while in the body. That is not our only business. Ours is a higher destiny. “Stale, flat, and unprofitable” indeed should we find all we could do in this short and perishable scene, where the knowledge and experience and wisdom of one generation passes away before that which succeeds,—if we had not the belief that all that we are now learning, all that we penetrate into the secrets of nature, all that we have ascertained of the mystery of language, and of our own minds; every knowledge, X.’s antiquities, Z.’s conic sections, even his fictions, fairies, and poetry, all—all,—every acquisition of the mind that exalts and ennobles here, is not only exalting and ennobling here, but prepares for the most noble and most exalted communion hereafter.

Z. And a little morality of conduct, too, I suppose? Mind is a very fine thing; but we live in the body, and the deeds done in it are to be our hope or our condemnation. Body will have its rights and its wrongs too.

Davy. Yes, that is the punishment to misused wealth of intellect, as well as of ill-spent money. That is the supreme torment of the intellectual Dives, to know and feel the gulf fixed between him and all his mental powers might have won.

Sir Humphry Davy is a very remarkable-looking man, his first appearance singularly ungentlemanlike and mean, and he has a bashful low-born air which is quite painful in mixed society; but when he is at ease and excited in conversation, his splendid eyes irradiate his whole countenance, and he looks almost inspired.

Sept. 1820. I have had a long letter from Pastor Steenson. Like a voice from Ariccona’s cave, or some cobweb-covered library, he always writes of some classical or antique literary matter, and comes so strangely on one in the midst of the world, so indifferent to such things. Just returned from a great shooting-party in the Highlands, with my bags full of grouse, and my head full of fowling-pieces and shooting-jackets, and all the wild licence of a sportsman’s life, and the very tame circle of ideas it allows of,—I was rather puzzled to find myself with my Pastor among the heroes of the Iliad. He has a theory that there were many other poems as sequels to the Iliad as well as the Odyssey. He is a firm advocate for the unity and completeness of the Iliad, stedfastly upholding that it was written and sung as we now have it by Homer, and that Homer was Homer, and nobody else,—finding it easier to believe that there was one such poet, than that there were half a dozen men endued with equal powers. And one of his arguments for the Odyssey being by the same author is, I think, new: the continual mention of Ulysses as “the father of Telemachus,” preparing for the appearance of Telemachus as the hero of the first books of the Odyssey. He also says that the bald list of the ships which Ajax brought to Troy, with no further account of him, or his family, or his

descent, is a proof that there was more about him elsewhere. He is always mentioned among the chief leaders, and always has the precedency of Ulysses and Idomeneus; and when Teucer or the son of Oileus are mentioned, it is always as belonging to the great house of the Ajacæ, and as inferior to the mighty Telamon. But he himself, in his greatest acts, is but a subordinate person, though always alluded to as so famous. Diomed, too, evidently a favourite of the author, is very much in the back-ground in the latter books, as if his story was to be finished hereafter. He is made to fight against gods and goddesses, and is assisted by Minerva, and is allowed the honour of combating Eneas, who is always brought forward with such distinction as the father of the kings of Troy reigning when Homer wrote; and it is not probable that Diomed should have been made so prominent a personage to be dropped entirely, but that he and Ajax were the heroes of separate songs, which are lost. Steenson, indeed, goes rather far in supposing that the madness of Ajax about the armour was a part of this poem, and that it existed when Sophocles wrote. But the whole turn of mind in the Ajax of the tragedy is so different from the Ajax of the Iliad, that I do not think the idea tenable. Nor do I think he makes out his point that there existed in the time of the Tragedians a poem of Homer's celebrating the taking of Troy. The constant allusion to its fall, the acknowledgment of Hector that it was to be, the prophetic announcement of it by Jupiter himself, and the certainty so continually expressed by Achilles and his mother that he was to perish before that event, are strongly in favour of Homer's having written the fall of Troy. But perhaps he only intended it, and the many incidents alluded to by the tragedians as having occurred to the Greeks previous to the actual siege, as told by Homer, incidents not only omitted by him, but in contradiction to his story, are proof positive that they drew their plots from more modern tradition, or invention, or from some other poems now lost. The possibility of there having been many more Homeric poems cannot be proved; but it seems as certain as any such guess can be, as the hymns to Apollo and Hermes being called Homer's shows that there were smaller pieces besides the epics, which were at once the code of religion, the history, the peerage, and the poetry of the age. The annals of the nobility being contained in the Iliad and the Odyssey was the chief cause of their preservation, and it is not impossible that the very family pride which occasioned their preservation may have caused the loss of the biographies of Ajax and Diomed. The haughty house of the Ajacæ may not have liked to have the melancholy end of the Telamonian hero preserved, and may have destroyed all the copies of the poem, as in the case of *Œdipus*. His dark and dreadful story appears to have been only known in mysterious tradition till a later age, when all the descendants of the unhappy house of Laius had disappeared, and it was brought on the stage as we have *Lear*, without danger of hurting the feelings of any of Regan's or Goneril's representatives.

1821. I have been at the Water-colour drawing exhibition to-day, and came away with but one satisfactory feeling, and that is, that, being water-colours, they are as transitory as they are uninteresting. One would suppose that they were not only intended for, but done only by, cockneys. Such blue trees! such yellow grass! It would really seem as if the artists had never seen a tree. Even a tree in Grosvenor Square would be more like nature than these blotches of blue and yellow. They have all the air

of being copied from worsted-work. There are human figures, too, in abundance, and the singular colours of the dresses, however absurd, one passes over, as people may be supposed to wear any kind of coloured coat or petticoat; but the human face divine is not represented by muddy red and patchy white. One wonders where such shades were produced; and still more one wonders how people can be found, in such abundance, too, for the rooms were crowded, to admire and even to buy these strange attempts at art. It is, to be sure, as far as the perpetrators and their patrons are concerned, an innocent mode of earning and supporting existence; but, as it regards the honour of one's country and one's age, it is such high treason against taste, that I could wish for some condign punishment on these our national disgracers. However, we are more modest than our French neighbours; their daubs are in oil, and, only that their varnish will soon destroy them, they would make the shame more enduring than ours, if we had not criminals in oil too. But to-day I like to comfort myself with the belief, that what my eyes have been aching at, will not make the eyes of the next generation ache too.

By an odd chance, I have seen in one day the two Sidney Smiths, —the hero Admiral and the witty Parson. Sir Sidney, the admiral, is very naval-looking, little, thin, war-worn, and battered. No expression of ability in his countenance, nor even of much resolution; a good-humoured and careless unpretending air. He is accused of being very vain, but his look does not give me the idea of it. He does not affect "the hero of Acre," —at least, as I saw him, nothing but a spirited veteran officer, and an Englishman every inch.

The reverend Reviewer is English-looking too; fat, well fed, and sleek as beseems his cloth; joyous and humourous as beseems his reputation; but I felt much more curiosity to hear the hero than the wit. When one has heard a great many witticisms repeated as of a witty man's, one knows very well what one is to expect, and he knows that it is expected of him; but with a man distinguished only for deeds one is more curious about his words. He does not shew himself as a talker: he is only to appear—"Here I am a hero," and to see him is enough; therefore whatever he says is accidental and natural, and one listens at ease.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

HAVING been enabled to collect some particulars regarding SAMUEL PEPYS, which appear to me curious, and singularly corroborative of the statements in his "Diary," I venture to forward them to you, as many of your readers may feel interested in any authentic memorials in connexion with that remarkable man.

Samuel Pepys, as secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles the Second, and James the Second, resided for many years in the parish of St. Olave Hart Street, City; the Navy Office having been situate on the site of a house previously Lord Lumley's,

in Crutched Friars, where some of the East India Company's warehouses now stand.

I have had opportunities of examining the manuscript records of this parish, and have investigated the registers, more especially with reference to Mr. Pepys and his friends in the neighbourhood.

Those persons who have seen the original "Diary" closely written in short-hand by Mr. Pepys himself, and preserved in the Pepysian library at Magdalene college, Cambridge, can best appreciate the sagacity and industry of the gentleman who deciphered the manuscript. This difficult

task was executed by the Rev. John Smith, of St. John's college, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Hon. and Rev. Neville Grenville, Master of Magdalene, whose brother, Lord Braybrooke, edited the work, first in 4to., and afterwards in five volumes 8vo.

His Lordship well observes in the Preface that "the Journal contains the most unquestionable evidences of veracity;" but it may tend to strengthen this evidence to find independent local notices of events, with their respective dates, exactly coinciding with the particulars and dates set down by Pepys himself.

I will now quote a few instances of this correspondence between his journal and the parish documents.

In the Diary, vol. i. 8vo. edit. 1828, p. 207, we read—

"June 30th, 1661 (Lord's day.) To church, where we observe the trade of Briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday that we resolve to give no more to them."

On referring to the original MS. book of "Collections in the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street," I meet with the following item, on the day on which Pepys found cause for complaint:

"June 30, 1661. Collected for sev'all inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunston's in the West towards there losse by fire, one pound two shillings and seaven pence." } xxii^a. viii^d.

Some excuse for Mr. Pepys's impatient observation as to the weekly recurrence of briefs may be found in the fact that the same parish account-book contains entries of similar collections in church towards the relief of losses by fire, &c. on the *fourteen* successive Sundays previous to this appeal.

In vol. iii. of the Diary, p. 215, May 9, 1667, is the following tragical notice:

"In our street, at the Three Tuns tavern, I find a great hubbub; and what was it but two brothers had fallen out, and one killed the other! and who should they be but the two Fieldings! one whereof, Bazill, was page to my Lady Sandwich; and he hath killed the other, himself being very drunk, and so is sent to Newgate."

"10th. At noon to Kent's, at the Three Tuns tavern, and there the constable of the parish did show us the picklocks and dice that were found in the dead man's pocket, and but 18*d*. in money, and a table-book wherein were entered the names of several places where

he was to go, and among others his house where he was to dine, and did dine yesterday."

"And after dinner went into the church, and there saw his corpse with the wound in his left breast.—a sad spectacle, and a broad wound, which makes my hand now shake to write of it. His brother intending, it seems, to kill the coachman, who did not please him, this fellow stepped in and took away his sword. who thereupon took out his knife, which was of the fashion, with a falchion blade, and a little cross at the hilt like a dagger, and with that stabbed him."

The following is an extract from the register of burials in the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street:

"1667, May 10. Basill Feilding slayne by his brother. Buried in the church-yard."

Pepys, at a subsequent date (July 4, 1667) corrects his mistake as to the name; Basil having been the murdered youth, and "the other," whose name he does not state, the fratricide. He informs us that he attended the trial at the Sessions-house, before Judge Keeling, that the prisoner "was found guilty of murder, and nobody pitied him."

I have searched in vain for some particulars of this case, beyond the slight notice afforded in the Diary.

In the Diary, vol. iii. p. 380, the author says:—

"October 12, 1667. At home we find that Sir W. Batten's body was to day carried from hence, with a hundred or two of coaches, to Walthamstow, and there buried."

The following is an extract from St. Olave, Hart Street, register of burials.

"1667, Oct. 12. Sir Wm. Batten buried at Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, in y^e side chauncell."

Diary, vol. iv. p. 252:

"Feb. 17, 1668-9. To Colonel Middleton's, to the burial of his wife, where we were all invited, and much more company, and had each of us a ring. At church there was my Lord Brouncker and Mrs. Williams in our pew; the first time they were ever there, or that I knew that either of them would go to church."

Extract from the register of burials:

"1668, Feb. 16. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Colonell Middleton."

Lord Brouncker here spoken of was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and was nominated the first

president on its incorporation by royal charter in the 14th of King Charles the Second. He lived in Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, which was at that time a fashionable part of town.

Many persons of consequence al- luded to in Pepys's Journal, Sir Jeremy Smith, the Deanes, the Knightleys, and others, were buried in this church.*

In the register of burials are the following :

"1669, Nov. 13. Elizabeth, wife of Samuell Pepys, Esq. one of his Ma^{ties} Com^{missioners} of y^e navy, obit x Nove^m, and buried in y^e chauncell xiiith instant."†

"1672, Sept. 17. Sr Andrew Riccard obit vj p^{nt}, and buried in y^e chauncell."‡

Sir John Minns, Vice-Admiral and Comptroller of the Navy, and after- wards a Commissioner, whose name is also known as a traveller and a poet, was buried in the chancel Feb. 27, 1670—1. His monument remains.

Perhaps the most striking parts both of Pepys's and John Evelyn's inter- esting volumes are those which relate to the Great Plague of 1665, and the Fire of London in the following year.

On July 24, 1665, the frightful pes- tilence, which had already swept away so many inhabitants of London, broke out in the parish of St. Olave Hart Street, the following being the earliest notice of the plague which occurs in the register of burials :

"1665, July 24. Mary, daught^r of William Ramsey, on of the Drap^{ers} almesmen, and y^e first reported to dye of y^e plague in this p^{ish} since this visitac^{on}; and was buried in y^e new ch. yd."

Twelve days previous, that is, on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1665, there had been collected in St. Olave's church

* Various genealogical extracts from the Register of this Parish will be found in vol. II. of the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*.—*Edit.*

† There is an excellent marble bust of Mrs. Pepys over her monument in the chancel.

‡ An eminent Turkey and East India merchant, knighted July 10, 1662. He purchased the advowson of St. Olave's, and left it to trustees, who are five in number, and have the presentation to the living. There is a marble statue of him which was erected to his memory by the Turkey Company, who had it placed against the north wall of the church; but it has since been removed to the west end of the building, and stands under the organ gallery.

"y^e some of thirty-eight shillings, being y^e first day apoynted to be kept as a day of publike humiliac^{on} for averting y^e plague of pestilence."

Other cases of plague soon followed from the same house, one of the Drapers' Almshouses, founded by Sir John Mil- bourn, which are still standing in Cooper's Row, they having, like the old parish church, narrowly escaped the flames of 1666. They have also just been spared by the London and Black- wall Railway.

The devastation made by the disease in the neighbourhood soon became dreadful in this parish. The registers, which have been very carefully kept since the year 1563, bear painful testi- mony to the extent of the mortality, each entry of a burial from the plague being distinguished by having the letter P prefixed to it. On July 30, 1665, vol. ii. p. 298, Pepys wrote thus :—

"It was a sad noise to hear our bell to toll and ring so often to-day, either for deaths or burials; I think five or six times."

Yet, strange to say, he has on the fol- lowing day this memorandum, full of the world, and the pride of life!

"31st. Up, and very betimes by six o'clock at Deptford, and there find Sir G. Carteret and my lady ready to go: I being in my new coloured silk suit, and coat trimmed with gold buttons, and gold broad lace round my hands, very rich and fine."

It is melancholy to observe, from an examination of the names of the parties dying of the plague in the parish, with what fearful violence the disorder raged in those houses into which it had once found an entrance. Between Sept. 10 and Sept. 25 six persons of one family, named Poole, probably all the inmates, were buried from one house.

The business of the Navy Office still kept Pepys in London. On the 8th of August he says—

"To my office a little, and then to the Duke of Albemarle, about some business. The streets empty all the way now, even in London, which is a sad sight. And to Westminster Hall, &c. . . . So home through the city again, wishing I may have taken no ill in going; but I will go, I think, no more thither.

"10th Aug. By and by to the office, where we sat all the morning; in great trouble to see the bill (of mortality) this week rise so high, to above 4,000 in all,

and of them above 3,000 of the plague. Home to draw over anew my will, which I had bound myself by oath to dispatch by to-morrow night; the town growing so unhealthy that a man cannot depend upon living two days."

By the 28th he became much more alarmed, though the impressions made upon his mind by the awful instances of mortality around him, and occurring at his very door, were evidently not of a salutary kind.

"Aug. 28. I think to take adieu to-day of the London streets. In much the best posture I ever was in my life, both as to the quantity and the certainty I have of the money I am worth, having most of it in my hand; but then this is a trouble to me what to do with it, being myself this day going to be wholly at Woolwich; but for the present I am resolved to venture it in an iron chest, at least for a while.

"30th. Abroad, and met with Hadley, our clerke, who, upon my asking how the plague goes, told me it encreases much, and much in our parish; for, says he, there died nine this week, though I have returned but six.*

"Sept. 3d (Lord's day.) Up, and put on my coloured silk suit, very fine, and my new periwig, bought a good while since, but durst not wear, because the plague was in Westminster when I bought it; and it is a wonder what will be the fashion after the plague is done as to periwigs, for nobody will dare to buy any haire, for fear of the infection, that it had been cutt off the heads of people dead of the plague. My Lord Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes, and I up to the vestry, at the desire of the justices of the peace, in order to the doing something for the keeping of the plague from growing; but, Lord! to consider the madness of people of the town, who will (because they are forbid) come in crowds along with the dead corpses to see them buried; but we agreed on some orders for the prevention thereof."

On the 30th January, 1665-6, after his return to London, Pepys writes thus:

"This is the first time I have been in the church since I left London for the plague; and it frightened me indeed to go through the church, more than I thought it could have done, to see so many graves lie so high upon the churchyards where people have been buried of the plague. I was much troubled at it, and do not think to go through it again a good while.

"31st. I find many about the city that

live near the churchyards solicitous to have the churchyards covered with lime; and I think it is needful, and ours, I hope, will be done.

"Febry. 4th. (Lord's day) and my wife and I the first time together at church since the plague, and now only because of Mr. Mills his coming home to preach his first sermon; expecting a great excuse for his leaving the parish before anybody went, and now staying till all are come home. But he made a very poor and short excuse, and a bad sermon. It was a frost, and had snowed last night, which covered the graves in the churchyard, so as I was the less afraid for going through."

The terror of infection which Mr. Pepys felt in his progress to church was really very reasonable, when we consider what a strange want of precaution there was on the part of the parish authorities with respect to the interment of persons who had died of the plague. No fewer than 166 burials of the victims of this dreadful disease took place in the small parish of St. Olave Hart Street during a period of 154 days; eight of the corpses having been buried within the church.

The following is a summary of burials of persons dying of the plague, as collected from the Register:

In July, 1665	4
August	22
September	63
October	54
November	18
December	5

Of these there were buried in the churchyard	98
In the new churchyard	42
In vaults	12
IN THE CHURCH	7
In the <i>chancel</i> of the church . .	1
Buried (place of interment not specified)	6

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Who can wonder, on a survey of the above particulars, at the rapid increase of the plague in the crowded neighbourhoods of London, during the hottest season of the year, when, in addition to the evils of narrow streets, deficient drainage, and a general disregard of the duty of cleanliness, the remains of the inhabitants of all ages who had been carried off, full of the dreadful infection, were placed, some in the churchyard through which

* According to the parish register there were eight burials this week.

people had to pass to public worship, and some even in the church itself?

It appears by the Diary, at the beginning of the year 1666, that Mr. Pepys had great fears that the plague would continue till the following summer, and that its ravages in London would increase. Indeed, up to the 10th August, 1666, he records some fatal cases:

"1666, Aug. 10th. Homeward, and hear in Fenchurch Street that now the maid also is dead at Mr. Rawlinson's; so that there are three dead in all, the wife, a man-servant, and maid-servant."

Another visitation was now at hand, which appeared at the time to be one of unmingled calamity. Early in the morning of Sept. 2, 1666, commenced the dreadful fire of London. Pepys writes:

"1666, Sep. 2 (Lord's day). Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So I rose, and slipped on my night-gown," &c.

His description of the fire is extremely interesting. It was natural that so active a person and so intelligent an observer as he was should soon be on the alert to view this awful spectacle from the best positions. We find him accordingly, at different times during the conflagration, on an eminence at the Tower; in a boat on the Thames near Queenhithe; at a little ale-house on the Bankside; in Tower Street; in Cheapside; Moorfields; Newgate Market; and even at the top of Allhallows Barking steeple!

"I became afraid," he says, "to stay there long, and therefore down again as fast as I could." The church of Allhallows Barking is at one end of Seething Lane; the Navy Office, with Pepys's residence, having been at the other end. At two in the morning of the 5th his wife called him up, to tell him of the fire having extended to this church: but the flames were stopped after consuming the dial and part of the porch. That they were stopped here, seems to have been mainly owing to Pepys's good judgment in advising the King to have houses *pulled down* in order to stay the progress of the fire. This advice was given by him personally before the King and the Duke of York in his

majesty's closet in the chapel at Whitehall, and it was followed the next day in Tower Street with good effect.

Thus the churches of Allhallows Barking, and St. Olave Hart Street, were saved, while the large church of St. Dunstan in the East in the same ward (of Tower) fell a prey to the flames.

In the diary we read—

"1666. Sept. 9. Sunday. I to church, where our parson made a melancholy but good sermon, and most in the church cried, specially the women. The church mighty full, but few of fashion, and most strangers.

"Oct. 10. Fast day for the fire."

With reference to this notice I find in the Book of Collections in the church of St. Olave Hart Street the following item:

"1666. Collected y^e 10 day of 8ber, 1666, being a fast-day ap'oynted for y^e late judgm^t of fyer in y^e city of London, towards y^e rebuilding thereof. To be p^d into y^e Lord Maior £30 4^s 10^d."

The plague had now passed away, that terrific scourge having, it may be supposed, been removed by the fire of London; and, though the city was become a mere wreck as to its buildings, the blessing of health and of a pure atmosphere was restored.

In the summer of 1669 Pepys was obliged to discontinue his diary in consequence of increasing weakness in his eyes, which seemed to threaten the total loss of his sight. This calamity of blindness, however, he was spared; and, having led an active life, devoted by turns to business and literature, he expired at Clapham May 26, 1703.

The following is an extract from the register of burials in the parish of St. Olave Hart Street:

"1703. June 4. Samuel Peyps, Esq. buried in a vault by y^e com'union table."

The incorrect spelling of the name in the Register may serve to show that Pepys was then, as it is generally now, pronounced as a monosyllable.

The Rev. Dr. George Ilickes, in a letter to Dr. Charlett, dated June 5, 1703, says, "Last night at 9 o'clock I did the last office for your and my good friend Mr. Pepys at St. Olave's church, where he was laid in a vault of his own makeing, by his wife and brother."

Lord Braybrooke observes that,

"though Mr. Pepys's funeral was conducted in a manner suitable to his station, no stone, however humble, marks the spot within St. Olave's church in which his remains were deposited. The vault is, however, probably contiguous to the monument erected by him to his wife, still to be seen."

His brother, John Pepys, resided in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, whence his body was brought for interment in St. Olave's church. No inscription appears either to his memory, or that of his eminent relative; but in the summer of 1836, when the church was under repair, a vault was found by the north side of the Communion table, containing a skull and some bones, which, being uppermost, were most probably the remains of Samuel Pepys; he having been the last of his family buried in this church.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford is an original certificate, signed by the Rev. Dr. Milles, Rector of St. Olave Hart Street, by which it appears that Mr. Pepys was a constant attendant on the public worship of God, and

the ordinances of the church; "So that I verily believe," says the Rector, "he never failed within the whole space of one-and-twenty yeares last past, viz. from June 1660 to this instant 22d of May, 1681, of communicating publicly in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the inhabitants of the parish from my hand at any of the solemn feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost (besides his frequent monthly communicatings therein), saving on Whitsunday, 1679, when, being a prisoner in the Tower, he appears to have received it in a chapel there; and at Easter last, when, by a violent sicknesse which confined him to his bed, hee was to my particular knowledge rendered incapable of attending it."

This remarkable testimonial, written in a large and good hand, forms part of one of the many folio volumes of Pepysian MSS. in the Bodleian, and may be referred to by the following description, MS. Rawl. A. 175.

I am, yours, &c.

September, 1845. T. B. MURRAY.

THE STEEL CHAIR AT LONGFORD CASTLE, WILTSHIRE.

(*With a Plate.*)

THIS chair, which may rank among the choicest works of art of the sixteenth century, is said to have been the work of Thomas Rukers. It was a present from the city of Augsburgh to the Emperor of Germany Rudolphus II. about the year 1577. The arms of the city and the bust of the Emperor are both among the ornaments of its back.

The compartments, more than 130 in number, contain a multiplicity of figures, neatly and wonderfully executed. Those on the back are open; they represent the history of the Roman empire, from the landing of Æneas, after the destruction of Troy, to the time of the then Emperor Rudolphus II. The large compartment in the back represents the triumphal procession of Cæsar (perfect on both sides); the compartment over it the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, with the great image standing before him. Immediately adjoining, the king appears seated on his throne, with the prophet Daniel explaining his dream. The exposition of it is well known to contain a prefiguration of the four great monarchies

of the world, viz. the Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. The emperors of Germany affected to be at the head of the Roman empire. In compliment to Rudolphus, the compartments exhibit the most remarkable and interesting events that had been recorded in Roman history; and this chair, having been executed in accordance with that opinion, was presented to Rudolphus, who carefully placed it in the city of Prague. Gustavus Adolphus having reduced and plundered the city, conveyed it to Sweden, from which place it was brought to England by Gustavus Brander, esq. who sold it to Lord Radnor about 50 years ago.

The figures at the bottom of the chair represent some of the heroes and heroines of antiquity, such as Achilles, Ulysses, Helena, &c. Some of these are lost.

Such is the account of this chair which is usually given to the visitors of Longford Castle in the published Guide-books, in Mr. Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, and in Sir R. C. Hoare's *History of South Wiltshire*.

Query.—Upon what authority is Thomas Rukers mentioned as the artist? In an old drawing in my possession, made in 1780, at the bottom is "Thomas Ruker, Fecit." Now, is Thomas Rukers the maker of the chair, or the artist who sketched it when it was brought to England? C. J. R.

The accompanying glyphographic

etching is copied from a large plate given in the Third Series of "Studies from Old English Mansions," by Mr. C. J. Richardson, but with this difference, that the figures lost at the base of the chair (probably before its arrival in England) are there supplied. The present etching represents the chair as it is.

SOME REMARKS ON A NEGLECTED FACT IN BRITISH HISTORY.

(Continued from p. 249.)

IN my former paper I endeavoured to show that the Belgic origin of the English nation is inductively proved from the circumstances attending a leading fact in the Anglo-Saxon organization, and I trust now, by pursuing a similar course in regard to another incident of that organization, to obtain the same conclusion.

It is generally asserted that the ancient boroughs of England have a Roman date and origin; but this assertion is made so vaguely and indistinctly, that it is difficult to discriminate whether our historians have alluded to the material vestiges of Rome, which have survived the lapse of time, or to traces of the provincial administration which they have discovered in the municipal system of our boroughs.*

As those who should have furnished information have preferred the brief and easy process of enunciating a general position to the laborious and often irksome task of investigating minute and complicated details, the student of English history has been obliged to content himself with finding the wide assertion I have mentioned verified or corroborated only by the continuance of antique names, and the identity of sites. But there are other circumstances which tend to show more definitely the preservation of the Roman deposit in this respect, and it is my intention to select the most prominent of these circumstances to form the subject of the present paper.

The administration of a provincial colony or *municipium*, in the times of the empire, varied in some points from that of an Italian city.† Instead of the *duumviri* of the latter, it was go-

verned originally by the *principalis*, or chief of the *decuriones*, until about the middle of the fourth century of our era, when the *defensor civitatis*, who, on his first appearance in political life, had as much of the character of a tribune of the people as such times would allow, superseded the former, and became the paramount magistrate of the provincial cities.

It is well known that the principal officer of an Anglo-Saxon borough was the port gerefa or wic gerefa,‡ for he was known by both names, and the resemblance which the Roman magistrate I have referred to bears to the Anglo-Saxon, appears to me so natural and complete, that I do not hesitate to regard the one as the legitimate successor of the other; and I am confirmed in this view on a consideration of the peculiar circumstances connected with the Anglo-Saxon magistrateship, which, as I will afterwards

‡ M. Aug. Thierry, having found in the curious contemporary Latin poem on the capitulation of London, preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels, that the name of the Portgerefa of that city was "Ansgardus," or Ansgard, thereupon boasts that he has made a discovery, when he has only committed a blunder. "In this delineation, which is given with much spirit, there figures a person hitherto unknown (i. e. to M. Thierry himself, the rest of the literary world well knowing it,) namely, the chief magistrate of the citizens, whose ancient Anglo-Saxon title, I believe, I have discovered, in a name disguised by a foreign orthography." (Preface to the third edition of the *Histoire de la Conquête*.) The etymological explanation in the note to this passage is of the most singular kind, and the same triviality is afterwards amplified in the text of the history.

* Lingard's History, vol. i. c. 7.

† Savigny, vol. i. c. 2.

mention, evidently negative its Germanic origin. Nor need we be surprised at such a fact in our own country, when we are historically assured that the identical *defensor* survived in the south of Gaul even after the Visigothic kings had interdicted the practice of the Roman law in their dominions.*

The city, in the Roman sense of the word, was unknown to the Germans. "Nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari salis notum est, nec pati quidem inter se junctas urbes," says Tacitus.† It was the primitive element of the Roman world, each city being the antitype of Rome itself. Before the provincial towns had suffered the shocks of the barbarians, the country was merely adminicular to or dependent upon them; being wholly parcelled out into territorial districts, which belonged to the civic communities.‡ But after the hostile influxes, though the city, as it is well known, still subsisted both in Gaul and Britain, forming the centre of the civilization which it preserved, a new political conception unknown to the republic and the empire was introduced into those provinces by the conquerors. The city was no longer to be the sole element of the social system; but the rural district, formerly a mere appendage, was in conformity with the ancient Germanic principles elevated to a political influence and importance. The invaders brought with them and established in this country the *ealdordom*, or rural province, the only organization of which the German mind was cognizant prior to the invasion of the empire.§ From this epoch the mutually antagonistic principles of the town and the country ||

became incorporated in the English constitution, where they still remain, a striking contrast to the political ideas of the ancient civilized world. Accordingly, notwithstanding the invader permitted the Roman city, with its peculiar institutions, to exist by the side of his own Germanic magistracy, he reorganised the general government of the country, making the *pagus*, or *gau*, in some important respects superior to that of the city, whose administrator (known to us under the name of *gerefa*) thenceforward became subordinate to the ealdorman of the shire.

This subordination was evinced by the city being dispossessed of military power and authority, which were centred in the ealdorman of the shire, and the latter collected and marshalled the levies of the boroughs. This is shown clearly by a passage in the Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 894), where it is said that Æthelred of Mercia, with two southern ealdormen, one of whom was the governor of Somersetshire,* collected the militia of every byrig east of the river Parrot, west of Selwood, east and north of the Thames, and west of the Severn, besides a part of North Wales, thus embracing an extent of country commensurate with their respective ealdordoms.†

The cities, however, retained their privileges of civil jurisdiction and police over the burghwaru, or community; but, even in this regard, circumstances could arise where a certain inferiority and dependence on the Ger-

brother's rebellion. For purposes of policy he followed the phraseology of the Anglo-Saxon proclamation, Sax. Chron. A.D. 1088. "Thase cyng undergeat thas-thing thaferde he æfter tham here the he thær hæfde, and sende afer eall Engla-lande, and beade that æle man the wære unnithing sceolde cuman to him, Fren-ciace and Englisce, of *porte* and of *uppe-lande*."

* Æthelward, p. 483, verso, A.D. 878.

† Sax. Chron. A.D. 894. "Tha gega-drode Æthelred ealdorman, and Æthelm ealdorman, and Æthelnoth ealdorman, and tha cyninges thegnas, thetha æt ham æt thæm geweorcum wæron, of *ælere byrig* be eastan Pedredan, ge be westan Seal-wudu, ge be eastan ge eac be northan Temese, ge eac sum dæl thæs North Wealcynnes."

* Savigny, lib. 1, c. 5, § 93.

† De M. G. c. 16.

‡ Varro de LL. 7. Dubos sur l'Etablissement de la Monarchie Française, ch. 1.

§ Vide the article in this Magazine for the month of May 1844 (before referred to.)

|| The *port* and *uppelande* were the appellations which severally distinguished the Roman city from the barbarian district. These strikingly illustrative designations occur in the famous appeal which the Norman Rufus made to the English nation on the occasion of his

manic ealdorman became apparent. For example, when a tumult occurred in a borough which the municipal arm was unable to quell, and the *frithbræc* * had been perpetrated in the slaughter of eight persons or more, the superior jurisdiction of the ealdorman in whose shire the borough was situate was founded, and the latter was bound to gather the *fyrð*, and by these means to restore quiet to the town, which then, in the language of Anglo-Saxon law, lay "*in wifrithe*." An actual instance prominently illustrating this principle of law is recorded in our Anglo-Saxon annals.† In 1048, an affray having taken place at Dover between the retinue of Eustache, Count of Boulogne, and the burghers, nineteen men were slain on the side of the foreigners, whilst the others lost twenty of their own people. The French count immediately fled to his brother-in-law the Confessor, who directed the celebrated Godwin (Kent being contained in his eorldom) to proceed, at the head of his county forces, (*mid wifrithe*) to the obnoxious borough, and to vindicate the imputed injury, in conformity with the principle of law which I have mentioned. The eorl, however, would appear either to have taken a more national view of the case, or to have differed from his sovereign in his judgment, for, in the expressive words of the old annalist, he was "loath to mar his own following," (or county,) and he therefore delayed or neglected to enforce the royal mandate agreeably to the rigid terms in which it was dictated.

The circumstances I have referred to clearly demonstrate that the office of the portgerefa was no part of the pure Germanic organization. In the first place, the fortified and self-contained city was unknown to the unconquered Germans, and their unwall'd villages presented no barrier or immunity against the authority of the ealdorman. In the second place, the same office, being merely civil, has no affinity with the ancient magistracies of Germany, which were two-fold in their nature, combining the military with the civil power;‡ and it was this

absence of military authority which placed the gerefa of an Anglo-Saxon free burgh on an inferior footing to the ealdorman, notwithstanding his general independence of the latter in civil affairs.

We find the gerefan of the five Danish cities (*fif burh*), who were also military commanders, equally ranked in pecuniary, and consequently in social, estimation with the ealdorman or the eorl.* The *grith*, or pence, which the ealdorman, or the king's gerefa, gave in those five great burghs was compensated with twelve hundred shillings, whilst that which was given by the gerefa of any other burgh was six hundred shillings only.

It is thus certain that some part at least of the mighty organisation of the Roman city survived the invasions in Britain, equally as it did in Gaul. Yet to ensure this continuation it is a condition of strict necessity that the natives also should have survived, and have remained inhabitants of the cities of which they had been masters, for in the natives alone was the tradition of Roman usages and laws, and the invaders were totally ignorant of such institutions. In the same manner the Gallo-Romans still dwelt in their cities, and preserved the sacred tradition of Roman civilization, which they were destined for so many centuries to employ for the benefit of their Frankish conquerors.†

That charming writer Augustin Thierry says,‡ "*Dans les vieux murs démantelés des antiques cités Gallo-Romaines, enclavées dans la conquête des Franks, vivait une population qui n'avait pu être asservie et partagée avec la terre, comme la population des campagnes. Les conquérants l'avait frappée au hasard d'impôts levés sur les rôles de la capitation impériale, arbitrairement dressés. Elle s'était conservée péniblement au milieu de la violence et des exactions des barbares, se nourrissant de son industrie, des restes de l'industrie Romaine, qu'elle*

* Æthelred's Laws, cc. 5, 6.

† Sax. Chron.

‡ Vide the article before referred to.

* Æthelred's Laws. This is the same state of things as that which existed in France, where the Count of a town ranked with the Count of a territory.

† Montesquieu, *Esprit des Lois*, c. 12.

‡ *Dix Ans d'études Historiques*, XIV. Sur l'affranchissement des communes.

exerçait, sans concurrence, à cause de la vie oisive et orgueilleuse des vainqueurs."

The case of the Belgic Britons could not have been different. If their country had been cleared of its inhabitants, either by their expulsion or their total destruction, as it has been vainly fabled, the Roman organisation of the city must have fled or fallen with them; but this receives a contradiction from facts in the continuous existence of our boroughs, and that an institution should subsist involves as the condition that the nation which understood and exercised it should exist also. Being *φωναυρα σωροισι* only, the outward form of the *basilicæ* of the cities and the other external tokens of the Roman system would have been blindly unsuggestive to the invaders, unless the Britons, to whose minds they were the material types of civilisation, had been permitted to remain as their practical exponents. If this theory of destruction were true, the Jute or Angle, dwelling in cities from which the light was departed, must either have adhered to his Germanic barbarism, or have strained his untutored intellect to the invention of entirely new principles of polity and social life, for to such a task he could bring no old and accustomed *formulae* which he might modify and adapt to the requirements of his altered condition. The modern dweller amongst the pyramids is as capable of reproducing the institutions of the Pharaohs as the rude Jute would have been able to weave from his own brain the theory of the Roman municipality.

In the foregoing remarks I have no intention of asserting that the whole Roman system remained intact, but only that considerable *débris* of it remained, eventually leading to the formation of the *communæ*, which may be more properly called a recovery and confirmation of antique forms than the creation of new-fangled liberties;* for there is little doubt that traditions retrospective of the Roman city had never ceased to prevail amongst the burghers, and to prompt them to their struggles with their feudal lords.

The Belgic Britons and their descendants became the *ceorlas* of the cities and the subjects of the kings, by whom all the great cities were seized.* In after-times they were gradually taken into favour. The semi-barbarism of the German had advanced into civilisation through the contact of the polished natives whom he had subjugated, and at length, influenced by the growing feeling of luxury which the arts and commerce of the cities could alone supply, the kings ennobled the wealthy citizens, thus placing them on a footing of social and political equality with the conqueror's caste.

This is attested by an Anglo-Saxon authority, of the date of Athelstan, by which it is stated, as an old principle of law. The words are, "And gif mæsse ge theah thaet heferde thrige ofersæ be his agenum cræfte, se wæs thonne syththan thegen rihtes weorthe."†

We accordingly find in history that the merchant burgesses of London took their seat in the witenagemot, as appertaining to the privileged class of thegns; and of this fact the Saxon Chronicle gives a striking illustration. In the year 1036, on the death of Cnut, the Chronicler states, "Wæs ealra witenagemot on Oxnaforða, and Leofric eorl and mæst ealle tha thegenas benorthan Temese, and tha lithsmen on Lundene, gecuron Harold."‡

Connected with the great fact of the existence of the Roman municipal system, is another circumstance, which, as its derivative, leads us to the same conclusion as the former.

It is indisputable that Augustin and his missionaries founded *civilization* in England. The question then naturally arises, Whence was it derived? It could not have been introduced by the Saxons, for they had been only known as the fiercest marauders, whose piracies had devastated the shores of the imperial provinces. There was nothing, therefore, tending even to civilization, the germs of which these barbarians could have imported and fostered into its requisite development after their occupation of our soil. The fact, indeed, is that

* A. Thierry's *Dix Ans d'études Historiques*, XIV.

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* The laws of Hlothære and Eadric.

† *Judicia Civit. London.*

‡ *Sax. Chron.*

they did their best to destroy the existing civilization which they found in Britain, but it was fortunately too deeply planted to be annihilated by any sudden antagonism, however violent and oppressive for the time. The deposit and tradition of Roman arts survived, and, thanks to the Britons, who remained within the dismantled walls of the old Roman *municipia*, they were uninterruptedly preserved.

This civilization could not have been slight in its nature, or limited in its extent, when we consider that, even before the teaching of the deservedly sainted monk Augustin, and whilst the rough influences of paganism still predominated in the Anglo-Saxon courts, the Christian and accomplished daughter of a Frankish monarch was given in marriage to a King of Kent, without any record of hesitation or doubt at the incompatibility or danger of such an alliance. But the complication of civilization, by which Rome had bound the Belgic tribes of Britain, could not be dissolved, even by the rude shock of the German invasions. It was too deeply rooted to suffer so harsh a reverse. If we could believe that the faintest traces of Roman life were erased in the period which intervened between the Germanic occupation and the second dawn which rose over us, when Augustin visited our shores, diffusing the benignant influence of the Church, and restoring to us the graces of Roman literature, we should credit a phenomenon which it is impossible to find in the history of the other provinces, or indeed of the world at large.

The only circumstance which might seem to militate against the foregoing observations, is the asserted non-existence of Christianity between the period of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and the advent of Augustin; but the quality of the Christianity which had existed in Britain may assist to explain this apparently strange fact.

It may, in the first place, be doubted whether Christianity was ever in great favour or request during the British period. The recorded poverty of the Church would go far to prove this; but there is also a more important reason accounting for that weakness, which in after-times made another conversion of Southern Britain neces-

sary. Christianity had made its way into Britain as a branch of the school of St. Martin of Tours; and, like the other derivatives, it was probably tainted with the vice of separatism. The insular church thus carried in its bosom an element of destruction; it possessed no regular or essential communion with other churches; its intercourse with those which existed on the Continent was accidental, partial, or temporary only. It had no accredited communication with the see of St. Peter, then undoubtedly the great centre of religious learning and discipline. Accordingly, when the violence of the pagan invaders weighed heavily upon the Belgic British church, it sank under the pressure, as it had no means of succour from the Continent. There it communicated with none, and none therefore communicated with it. It was not an object of interest to the other churches, for, being unknown or contemned, it could excite no curiosity in their members. It thus died as it had lived.

As nothing but this want of communion with the continental churches can explain the dissolution of Christianity in Saxonized Britain, so this circumstance alone satisfactorily explains so remarkable a fact.

The compulsion and example of the German idolators brought back the Britons to their own old or similar errors. They returned to their idols, and superstition again superseded religion, to prevail until the second and more effectual conversion which our countrymen received, under the auspices of the great Gregory. But even a larger amount of Christianity than it is probable could be found in Britain, might have been destroyed by the violence of the pagans who occupied this country. In later days, under more civilized masters, and with better means of ecclesiastical communion, a purer form of the same faith stood on the verge of destruction, the sacraments were discontinued, and multitudes reverted to the ancient mire of idolatry. In the time of Carl Martel, who only robbed the Church, but did not massacre its ministers, as it is probable many of the Anglie and Saxon leaders did, Boniface writes: *

* Epist. 32. Anno 742.

"Franci enim, ut seniores dicunt, plusquam per tempus lxxx. annorum synodum non fecerunt, nec archiepiscopum habuerunt, nec ecclesiæ canonica jura alicubi fundabant vel renovabant." Hincmar similarly says, "Tempore Caroli principis * * * in Germanicis et Belgicis ac Gallicanis provinciis omnis religio Christianitatis pene fecit abolita, ita ut * * * multi jam in orientalibus regionibus idola adorarent, et sine baptismo manerent."*

The truth of the foregoing positions is further shown by the nature of what is called the Anglo-Saxon language; of which such magnificent monuments still survive to excite our admiration and regret, when we compare it with our present hybrid though strenuous dialect. By an examination of these remains it may be clearly seen that the Anglo-Saxon, or rather Anglo-Belgie, is not a daughter of the Teutonic, and still less is it allied to the Norse. It bears a closer affinity to the Gothic than either of the former, many of the words, however, having undergone a softening, by the dropping of a consonant, in our Belgic, where in the Gothic there is a meeting of two of them; so "gunth" in the one became "guth" in the other. Yet this is incompatible with the notion that England, with her population, also necessarily derived her language from the conquests under which she succumbed in the fifth and sixth centuries. On this hypothesis Kent, the Isle of Wight, and a large portion of Hampshire, which were occupied by the Jutes, would have received, and must have transmitted, the peculiar and striking dialect of Scandinavia. This must have happened, *ex necessitate*, if the race I last mentioned had expelled the original inhabitants, in order to form of themselves the exclusive population of the country, as our long-sighted antiquaries have decided. But none of the peculiarities of the northern parts of Britain, unquestionably colonized by Scandinavian tribes, were ever traced in any of the countries I have referred to.

The extreme polish of the language, which appears in our earliest remains,

must impress upon an unprejudiced mind the firm conviction that it had received the cultivation of ages. The dominion of the Romans, which had left its subjects the uncontrolled use of their own language, had unintentionally, but most powerfully, contributed, by the introduction of the arts and elegant usages of civilization, and through the expansion of ideas necessarily consequent thereon, to its improvement and developement, thus affording it an advantage which its sister dialects in Germany never possessed. There is another circumstance also, which stamps the so-called Anglo-Saxon language as the dialect of the Roman Britons, viz. the existence of words chiefly municipal, which uncontestedly belonged to it before the period of Augustin's mission, and the re-introduction of the Latin into England, as the language of a class. Such words as *port*, *ceaster*, &c. must have been totally unknown to the Angles, the Jutes, or the Saxons, all unconquered tribes, who had never bowed before the hosts or condescended to the familiarity of a commercial intercourse with the merchants of imperial Rome.

I will, lastly, observe, that there is also a large and overwhelming conclusion to be drawn from the language, which renders even the before-mentioned inferences unnecessary, as it proves all which I pretend without them. It is almost superfluous to state that the Anglo-Saxon and English language is a dialect of the German. The German invaders of England were relatively, as we have already seen, a small body of men, as such having sufficient strength only to form a leading caste amongst the natives, and not to restore, by its own colonies, a depopulated territory. But in every country occupied under such circumstances as our own island was, the predominating language is that which is spoken by the majority (or, in other words, the natives); for the conquerors can never succeed in eradicating the language of the conquered, and planting their own in its stead; but, on the contrary, they must universally, when a generation or two have passed, adopt the language of their subjects. The Germans in Gaul and Italy have left the Romanesque dialect of those countries in

* Epist. 6, c. 19.

vigorous existence,—the Greeks have not adopted the language of their Tartar masters,—nor is the continent of Hindostan Anglicized. Finding, therefore, the dialect spoken in this country, as well before as after the Norman Conquest, to be Germanic, it follows

that our present nation was an ancient colony of Germany; and, further, that we, as Englishmen, are the descendants of those Belgic tribes which Cæsar and Tacitus saw and described.

Doctors' Commons. H. C. C.

LADY MARY SYDNEY AND HER WRITINGS.

(Continued from Sept. p. 259.)

In November, 1590, at Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, she completed a translation from the French of a tragedy called "Antony," by Robert Garnier. It was printed in 12mo. in 1592, and in 4to. and 12mo. in 1595, with the following title: "Antonie, done into English by the Countess of Pembroke, Ramsbury, 26th November, 1590. Imprinted at London for W. Ponsonby, 1595." In this translation are to be found interwoven some verses of her own composition. It is remarkable as

being one of our earliest specimens of blank verse: Sir E. Brydges, in his "Restituta," says, that "it shews much facility and skill in versification." The dialogue is maintained in rhyming couplets and blank verse, and the choruses present a great variety of metres, some very rarely to be met with. The opening affords a fair sample of her merits as a writer of blank verse; it is a soliloquy spoken by Antony.

" Since cruel heaven's against me obstinate;
Since all mishaps of this round engine do
Conspire my harm; since men, since powers divine,
Air, earth, and sea, are all injurious;
And that my queen herself, in whom I liv'd,
The idol of my heart, doth me pursue;
It's meet I die. For her have I foregone
My country, Cæsar unto war provok'd,
(For just revenge of sister's wrong, my wife,
Who mov'd my queen, aye me! to jealousy);
For love of her, in her allurements caught,
Abandon'd life, I honour have despis'd,
Disdain'd my friends, and of the stately Rome
Despoil'd the empire of her best attire;
Contemn'd that power that made me so much fear'd,
A slave become unto her feeble face!
O cruel traitress, woman most unkind!
Thou dost, forsworn, my love and life betray,
And giv'st me up to raging enemy,
Which soon (oh fool!) will plague thy perjury."

The following extract from a chorus is more remarkable for the singularity of the measure than its intrinsic beauty.

" Nature made us not free,
When first she made us live;
When we began to be,
To be began our woe,
Which growing evermore,
As dying life doth grow,
Do more and more us grieve,
And tire us more and more."

The chorus from which the following lines are taken is eminently

beautiful, exhibiting simplicity, ease, and melody.

" Lament we our mishaps,
Drown we with tears our woe,
For lamentable haps
Lamented easy grow.
And much less torment bring
Than when they first did spring.
" We want that mournful sound
That prattling Progne makes,
On fields of Thracian ground,
On streams of Thracian lakes.
To empty her breast of pain,
For Itys by her slain.

" We want that woful song
 Wherewith wood-music's queen
 Doth ease her woes among
 Fresh spring-time's bushes green,
 On pleasant branch alone,
 Renewing ancient moan."

It was in compliment to Lady Pembroke on her translation of this play that Daniel wrote his "Cleopatra." In his dedication to her he says,

" Lo ! here the labours which she did impose
 Whose influence did predominate my muse,
 The star of wonder my desire first chose,
 To guide their travels in the course I use.
 * * * * *
 I (who contented with an humble song)
 Made music to myself that pleas'd me best,
 And only told of Delia and her wrong,
 And prais'd her eyes, and plain'd mine own unrest,
 A text from which my muse had not digrest.
 Madam, had not thy well-grac'd Antony
 (Who all alone having remained long)
 Requir'd his Cleopatra's company."

In the "Astrophel" of Spenser, which contains a number of elegies on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, we find one written by his sister. It consists of sixteen stanzas, commencing thus :

" Ay me ! to whom shall I my case complain,
 That may compassion my impatient grief ?
 Or where shall I unfold my inward pain,
 That my enriuen heart may find relief ?
 Shall I unto the heavenly powers it show,
 Or unto earthly men that dwell below ?

Her lamentation concludes in the following strain :

" But live thou there still happy, happy spirit,
 And give us leave thee thus to lament ;
 Not thee that dost thy heaven's joy inherit,
 But our own selves that here in dole are drent,
 Thus do we weep and wail, and wear our eyes,
 Mourning in others our own miseries."

It must be confessed that these lines, resembling the humble effusions of Sternhold and Hopkins, cannot bear the test of criticism. We must in justice coincide with the censure of Lodge, that the elegy is unworthy of the subject. But we must bear in mind that it was the desire of the writer herein to pour out "her own heart's sorrowing," rather than to attend to the niceties which a critical taste would demand ; if it is not the language of a poetical imagination, it is that of an aching heart ; and, as her

sole wish here was to "unfold her inward pain," and to pay the tribute of affection, we may in this instance be content to allow the end to atone for the inefficiency of the means.

The pastoral dialogue in praise of Queen Elizabeth, under the name of "Astræa," in Davison's "Poetical Rhapsody," 1602 and 1611, is below mediocrity. Its singularity will be an excuse for inserting a portion of it. The speakers are two shepherds, Thenot and Piers.

I.

T.—" I sing divine Astræa's praise,
 O muses, help my wits to raise,
 And heave my verses higher.
 P.—Thou need'st the truth but plainly tell,
 Which much I doubt thou canst not well,
 Thou art so great a liar.

II.

T.—“ If in my song no more I shew,
Than heaven, and earth, and sea do know,
Then truly I have spoken.

P.—Sufficeth not no more to name,
But being no less, the like, the same,
Else laws of truth be broken.

III.

T.—“ Then say she is so good and fair,
With all the world she may compare,
Nor Momus self denying.

P.—Compare may think where likeness holds,
Nought like to her the earth enfolds;
I look'd to find you lying.

IV.

T.—“ Soon as Astræa shews her face,
Strait every ill avoids the place,
And every good aboundeth.

P.—Nay, long before her face doth shew,
The last doth come, the first do go:
How loud this lie resoundeth.”

Were it not for the serious disposition of the Countess, we might almost imagine that the spirit of irony, or “Momus” himself, the god of nonsense, had prompted the composition of these lines. If they were really intended for the praise of the queen, we can only account for their fulsomeness and coarseness by supposing that the genius of poetry refused to inspire the writer when engaged in the task of adulation, one which she should have left to those unfortunate bards who are fated to subsist on patronage. She erred in common with the subjects of Elizabeth, who seem to have wished to persuade her that she was something more than human.

With regard to the Sidney translation of the Psalms, Antony Wood and Sir R. Steele (*Guardian*, No. 18) ascribe it solely to Sir Philip Sidney; Sir John Harington (*Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. iii.) and Dr. Thomas (*History of the Bishops of Exeter*) say that it

was the joint composition of Lady Pembroke and her chaplain, Dr. Gervase Babington, successively Bishop of Worcester and Exeter. Sir John Harington's reason for thinking thus is by no means satisfactory, as he seems to take it for granted that she could not have translated from the Hebrew without the aid of the divine. Speaking of Babington, he says, “He was sometime chaplain to the late Earl of Pembroke, whose noble Countess used this her chaplain's advice, *I suppose*, for the translation of the Psalms, (of which I have seen some,) for it was more than a woman's skill to express the sense so right as she hath done in her verse, and more than the English or Latin translation could give her.” Emilia Lanyer, addressing her in her “*Salve Deus*,” 1611, says that she was unaided: Daniel seems to imply the same; in the dedication of his “*Cleopatra*,” speaking of this translation, he says,

“ By this, great lady, thou must then be known,
When Wilton lies low levell'd with the ground,
And this is that which thou may'st call thine own,
Which sacrilegious time cannot confound.
Here thou surviv'st thyself; here thou art found,
Of late succeeding ages, fresh in fame,
Where in eternal brass remains thy name.”

Dr. Donne is, however, correct in considering it as a joint production of Sir Philip and his sister. He styles it, in his eulogy on the work, “The

Translation of the Psalms, by Sir Philip Sidney and the Countess of Pembroke his sister”

" ——— as thy blest spirit fell upon
These Psalms' first author in a cloven tongue.

* * * *

So thou hast cleft that spirit to perform
That work again, and shed it here upon
Two by their blood and by thy spirit one,
A brother and a sister made by thee
The organ where thou art the harmony."

Other circumstances would seem to point her out as having had a great share in this translation. The original manuscript was given to the library at Wilton by the Countess, in the hand-writing of Sir Philip Sidney and herself, bound in crimson velvet. There exists a copy of it in folio, written by James Davies, writing-master to Prince Henry, for whose use, perhaps, it was prepared. His brother, Davies of Hereford, addressed her in his "Wit's Pilgrimage," accompanied with a translation of Eight Psalms, probably knowing her taste to be directed that way. In Simon Pass's portrait of her she is represented with a book of Psalms in her hand; perhaps it was intended as a frontispiece to a contemplated pub-

lication of her translation. In Dr. Woodford's MS. copy in the Bodleian Library, he has written at the end of Psalm xliii. "In the margin (that is, of the original MS.) hitherto, Sir Philip Sidney," implying that Sir Philip had translated up to that Psalm, and that the remaining portion was translated by his sister. Sir Richard Hoare, in his History of Wiltshire, erroneously assigns the translation to Anne, second wife of Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. This translation appears to have been greatly multiplied by manuscripts, and much used by private families at that period. Donne, complaining of the inefficient version of Sternhold and Hopkins, says,

" ——— I must not rejoice, as I would do,
When I behold that these Psalms are become
So well attir'd abroad, so ill at home;
So well in chambers, in thy Church so ill,
As I can scarce call that reform'd until
This be reform'd."

It remained unpublished until 1823 (when 250 copies were printed by Whittingham for Robert Triphook), with the exception of a few to be found in the "Nugæ Antiquæ" of Harington,

and the 137th, somewhat altered, in the 18th Number of the Guardian. Some specimens will show the merits of this translation to be of a high character.

From Psalm xliv.—

" Lord, our fathers' true relation
Often made hath made us know,
How thy power on each occasion
Thou of old for them didst show,
How thy hand the pagan foe
Rooting hence, thy folk implanting,
Leafless made that branch to grow,
This to spring, no verdure wanting."

Psalm lxxviii. begins—

" A grave discourse to utter I intend,
The age of time I purpose to renew;
You, O, my charge! to what I teach attend,
Hear what I speak, and what you hear ensue.
The things our fathers did to us commend,
The same are they I recommend to you."

From Psalm lxxxii.—

" All gladness gladdest hearts can hold,
In merriest notes that mirth can yield,
Let joyful songs to God unfold,
To Jacob's God, our sword and shield.

Muster hither music's joys,
Lute and lyre and tabret's noise,
Let no instrument be wanting,
Chasing grief and pleasure planting."

Psalm cxxxvii. commences—

" Nigh seated where the river flows
That wat'reth Babel's thankful plain,
Which then our tears in pearled rows
Did help to water with their rain,
The thought of Sion bred such woes,
That, though our harps we did retain,
Yet useless and untouched there
On willows only hang'd they were.

" Now, while our harps were hanged so,
The men whose captives then we lay
Did on our griefs insulting go,
And more to grieve us thus did say :
' You that of music make such show,
Come sing us now a Sion lay.'
O, no ! we have nor voice nor hand
For such a song in such a land."

If anything was wanting before the publication of these Psalms to bestow on the Countess of Pembroke the merit of having a truly poetical genius, these specimens will show how well that want is now supplied. For melodious cadence, variety of metre, and faithfulness of translation, they will hardly be found to be equalled by any other English version. The first extract flows with all the ease of a well-told narrative. In the second, with what striking gravity is the admonition conveyed ! What gladness of heart is portrayed in the choice of expressions and rapid measure of the next ! In the last how admirably are painted

the remembrance of bygone happiness and the melancholy feelings arising thence, in feelings of which nature, alas ! the translator had been taught by experience keenly to participate.

The Passion of our Saviour, which exists only in a manuscript entitled "The Countess of Pembroke's Passion," preserved in the British Museum, is a long poem of 110 stanzas, without any plan whatever. It is of little merit, being sometimes obscure and unintelligible, sometimes devoid of poetical beauty, and occasionally showing marks of genius. The followings extracts are graceful and tender :

" I saw him guiltless, yet I did offend him,
I saw him wrong'd, yet I did not excuse him,
I saw his foes, yet sought not to defend him,
I had his blessings, yet I did abuse him.
But it was me or my forefathers' deed,
Whose'er it was, it makes my heart to bleed.
He plac'd all rest, and had no resting place,
He heal'd each pain, yet liv'd in sore distress ;
Deserv'd all good, yet lived in great disgrace,
Gave all hearts joy, himself in heaviness ;
Suffer'd them live by whom himself was slain,
Lord, who can live to see such love again ?"

Lodge, speaking of this work, with justice asks, Who can penetrate the obscurity of the following lines ?

" There is a lack * that tells me of a life,
There is a loss * that tells me of a love,
Betwixt them both a state of such a strife
As makes my spirit such a passion prove
That lack of one and t'other's loss, alas !
Makes me the wofullest wretch that ever was."

* She probably refers here to her bereavements, her losses of brother, husband, and daughter.

Phillips, in his "Theatrum Poetarum," mentions a poem of the Countess of Pembroke called "Albion's Triumph." This is surely a mistake, as neither the poem nor the name are to be found in any other author. Could the worthless pastoral in praise of Astræa have been possibly designated by this pompous title?

As a poetess Lady Pembroke has not had her claims to superiority justly laid before the world. Her translation of the Psalms has been but recently made public, and on that work she must chiefly rely for the proof of her poetical merits. Although much applauded by the poets and wits of her own time, and highly complimented by them upon her abilities and poetical vein, her merits are much curtailed by most of the few who at the present day have bestowed a transitory notice

upon her works. Lodge, in his "Portraits," has gone so far as to say that "as a poet she was spoiled by adulation, and complimented into conceit and carelessness;" and Drake "on Shakespeare" has styled her a writer of mediocrity. That a woman of her sense was spoiled by adulation is a matter much to be doubted, and persons are less frequently complimented into carelessness than into a desire more justly to deserve those compliments. After perusing her translation of the Psalms, we would decide on her merits rather by improving on the opinion expressed by Drake, than concurring with the severe criticism of Lodge.

Besides the poets already mentioned who have complimented her, she has been celebrated by Thomas Churchyard in his "Pleasant Conceit."

"Pembroke, a pearl that orient is of kind,
A Sidney right, shall not in silence sit,
A gem more worth than all the gold of Ind,
For she enjoys the wise Minerva's wit,
And sets to school our poets everywhere,
That do presume the laurel crown to wear;
The muses nine, and all the graces three,
In Pembroke's books and verses you shall see."

These lines, replete with glowing hyperbole, were at that time but the ordinary expressions of civility and politeness, and as such, whatever effect they might now produce on an author, were not likely to compliment her into conceit and carelessness.

Straddling the poet, who was related by marriage to her brother Sir Robert

Sidney, in his "Epigrammata," also compliments her. Ben Jonson in his lines to an anonymous person, the Countess of ———, but doubtless really addressed to the Countess of Pembroke, approaches her in terms of high approbation. The following lines will shew how her time was employed:

"For you admit no company but good,
And when you want those friends or near in blood,
Or your allies, you make your books your friends,
And study them unto the noblest ends,
Searching for knowledge, and to keep your mind
The same it was, inspir'd, rich, and refin'd."

On her character no lengthened comment is required. Educated by her parents in the strict observance of her religious duties, and attached to the reformed religion, she appears in her afflictions to have been distinguished by pious resignation. Attentive to her social duties, she was a tender sister and an affectionate mother: her ears were not deaf to the calls of benevolence and charity, nor were her eyes closed to the tattered garb of neglected and suffering talent. She appears in her declining years to have

been of a melancholy habit of mind, and how could she be otherwise than melancholy who had survived her parents, brother, uncles, husband, and daughter? losing them all in the space of twenty years. But her refuge seems to have been in the Scriptures, and her comforts to have arisen from a firm confidence in the merits of her Saviour. The dart of Time, since her well-spent pilgrimage closed here, though hurled at death, has swept away all but a few fragments relating to her; and much is it to be regretted

that, though no chronicler of her life and virtues arose immediately on her departure hence, some one has not appeared in that lengthened lapse of time who could more skilfully put together those fragments than the hand which has compiled this memorial of her life and merits. H. T. R.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, July 4.*

THE following crude remarks refer to the only ecclesiastical memorials extant of the Saxon and Norman era, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster.

The church of Walton existed in the time of Edward the Confessor, which is evident by the following transcript of the Domesday Survey, which shews it had an endowment of one carucate of land in the adjoining township of Bootle, "*Presbyter habebat carucatum terræ ad ecclesiam Waletone.*"

There are no remains of the ancient edifice, the present one having been erected at different periods during the last and present century. In the burial-ground there are the vestiges of a font, which, no doubt, from its form and appearance, belonged to that early era. About ninety-one years ago it was thrown out of the church, and was superseded by a more uncanonical one, at which time, as now, there was a tavern, according to ancient custom, adjoining the churchyard, a situation thus facetiously alluded to by Defoe,

"Where'er the Lord erects an house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there."

The landlord, eyeing the desecrated font, without any qualms of conscience, appropriated it to the service of his Bacchanalian chapel, placing it by the door to serve as a stepping-stone to enable his customers to mount their horses; where it lay in the year 1817, as described by my friend the late Mr. Matthew Gregson, in his *History and Antiquities of the county*; subsequently it was removed to the spot it now occupies. Its form is circular, about three feet diameter. On its circumference there are six projecting panels, which, with the divisions formed by them, are covered with sculptured figures in high relief, very much mutilated by being exposed to the weather and the more destructive violence of man, rendering it impossible

to decipher their once intelligible character. The remains in one compartment appear to be a representation of "Christ's entrance into Jerusalem."

The other memorial of this era in the parish is a font at Kirby, where there is a chapel of ease to Walton, and whose foundation, no doubt, is coeval with it. The manor occurs in the Domesday Survey, "*Uctredus tenebat manerium Cherchebi,*" though there is no notice of the chapel in that record. The font is in a much better state of preservation than its cotemporary of the mother church. Its form is circular, and sufficiently large to admit of baptism by immersion, and is perforated, in accordance with the eighty-fourth canon of the church, in order to let off the water after the administration of that sacrament. This sacred relic, like the other, was desecrated about thirty years since, and one in the balustre or non-descript style was substituted in its place. It now stands at the foot of the stairs leading into the gallery. In the course of successive centuries it has received accumulated coats of whitewash, to which bad taste is to be ascribed its excellent state of preservation. Its diameter is twenty-eight inches, and height two feet one. The base (which lies in an adjoining garden) is three feet diameter, and nine inches thick, raising the font to near three feet; a most convenient height for its purpose.

The base and lower part of the font is sculptured to represent a double coil of serpents, from which issue three of their heads, carefully executed. On this coil are placed columns, supporting arches dividing the circumference of the font in ten compartments, containing figures in high relief. In one is represented the fall of our first parents; in the centre of the panel is the tree of knowledge of good and evil,—its branches with fruit and foliage cover the surface of the spandril of the arches. On the right of the tree stands the father of our race, with a pointed beard; on the left fair Eve, her hair braided in front, and twisted behind, from whence it falls over her left shoulder down to her feet. Round the trunk of the tree is coiled the serpent; its head, which is well wrought, is turned towards Eve, regarding her presenting the fruit to Adam, who is receiving it. The sculptor has scru-

pulously adhered to the sad sequel of the subject in the manner the figures evidence their transgression, "and the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked."

In the adjoining compartment eastward, as "at the east of the garden of Eden," there is a figure looking towards the transgressors, and whilst, with a sword raised in the right hand, prepared to fulfil the mission "to keep the way of the tree of life," is with the other directing them to depart.

In the other eight compartments are single figures, draped in the costume of the sacerdotal office, slightly varied, consisting of the dalmatic, over which is the pallium, hanging down before the figures nearly to the feet, and the chasuble falling in folds over their arms; five of the figures have each a book held before their breasts, and three have each a staff in their hand. The figure in the sixth division stands over the head of one of the serpents, which is issuing from the coil round the base: from the right hand of this figure being held up having the thumb and two first fingers raised, and the others bent within the palm, most probably intended to represent the Deity, the Saxon artists of that period frequently delineating in this emblematical manner the hand of Providence on their works of art. In the division next but one to the principal one the figure appears to represent the Saviour as the seed of the woman that should bruise the serpent's head. He is bending forward, and with great force driving a spear with both hands into the head of one of the serpents that is rising out of the coil of the basement.

It gives me great pleasure to add that the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Cort, intends to remove this beautiful work of ancient art into the vestry. The chapel, which was erected during the last century, contains no other object worthy of notice. The burial-ground is being enlarged at this time by a munificent gift of land for that purpose by the present Earl of Sefton.

Yours, &c. W. J. ROBERTS.

MR. URBAN,

I SEND you a few conjectures concerning the districts in Hampshire anciently called Provincia Meanvarorum. See Bede, H.E. iv. 13: Turner, B. iii.

c. 8; or Lingard, vol. i. p. 165. Camden tells us that it may be traced in the hundreds of Meon, Meon Stoke, Mansbridge, and Mainsborough. To these Dallaway has added "the Manhood" or Manwood hundred, which covers the whole of Selsey peninsula.

Manwood appears to mean Stone-Wood.* It lies at a considerable distance from the hundred of East Meon; but another Stone-Wood links them together, namely, Stanstead Forest, in the hundred of West Bourne. Woodman-cote is a tithing of that hundred. See Dallaway's Western Sussex for proofs of the ancient extent of the manor of Stanstead.

I presume that Manwood was the ancient name of a forest which filled half the rape of Chichester, and extended into Hampshire. It, perhaps, derived its name from the road called Stone Street. The Meanwaras were the dwellers in Manwood. Michael Drayton shall introduce us to their territory.

"When towing up that stream, so negligent
of fame, [name;
As still this very day she yet conceals her
By Bert and Waltham both that's equally em-
brac'd, [grac'd,
And lastly, at her fall, by Titchfield highly
Whence from old Windsor Hill, and from the
aged stone, [to be gone."
The muse those countries sees, which call her
Polyolb. Song II.

Both these hills are very conspicuous in Saxton's early map. They are now named Old Winchester and Stoner. The stream, "so negligent of fame," we are constrained to call the East Meon River, or Titchfield Water. Perhaps it has not always wanted a name. Brihtric, Egbert's immediate predecessor, describes a farm as situate "juxta flumen quod appellatur Meonea," (Kemble's Charters, I. p. 191,) and in some recent maps it is called the Aire. At its mouth there is a farm called Main, which appears, I think, in Domesday Book.

The upper part of the valley watered by this river contains the parishes of East Meon, West Meon, Warnford, Exton, Corhampton, and Meon Stoke.

East Meon extends nearly to the borders of Sussex. It has a fine Norman church.

West Meon. (See Gent. Mag. vol.

* Maen, a stone.—Owen's Welsh Dictionary.

XXII. N.S. p. 325. Memoir of the late Archdeacon Bayley.)

Warnford. See Additions to Camden's Britannia.

Corhampton church is very ancient. An account of it was read to the Oxford Architectural Society, in November 1843.

The churches of Meon Stoke and Corhampton are little more than a stone's cast apart. The last-named place is invariably called *Curmanton*. It is, perhaps, the Quedementune of Domesday. There is a small place called Quidhampton, but that is at a great distance in the neighbourhood of Overton; whereas Quedementune is mentioned in connection with Meon Stoke, and another place supposed to be Epton.

Mainsborough hundred may or may not have been parcel of the Meanwara province. It contains another Woodmancote. It is not necessary to suppose that the present hundred of *Mansbridge* formed any part of Meanwaras. It derives its name from a bridge over the Itchen, near *Stoneham*. All the places above mentioned will be found in the eleventh sheet of the Ordnance Survey.

And who, Mr. Urban, were the Meanwaras? Shall I be considered too bold if I express a suspicion that they were a *British* community who preserved something of their national features after their neighbours had become thoroughly Teutonized?

Yours, &c. J. F. M.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug. 16.*

IN Dr. Leonard Howard's collection of letters is one from Margaret Countess of Richmond to her son King Henry the Seventh, which concludes with this passage: "At Calais town, this day of *Seint Annes*, that y did bryng ynto thys world my good and gracyous prynce, kynge, and only beloved son." In an article in the *Retrospective Review** it is observed with reference to this letter, "We find, from the only date mentioned in it, that Henry the Seventh was born on *St. Annes* day, the 26th of July, a fact which has been hitherto unknown." Mr. Masters in his *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Thomas*

Baker, B.D.† published in 1784, had stated Henry the Seventh to have been born on *St. Anne's* day, 26 July. Subsequently, Miss Caroline A. Halsted, in her *Life of Margaret Countess of Richmond*,‡ states Henry the Seventh to have been born on *St. Anne's* day, the 26th of July, 1456. In a recently published memoir of Henry the Seventh,§ that monarch is said to have been born on the 21st of January, 1456.

By "*Seint Annes*" the Countess of Richmond doubtless meant *St. Agnes*. There are two feasts of *St. Agnes*, the one on the 21st of January, the other on the 28th of January, and it was on the latter of these feasts that Henry the Seventh was born.||

Leland¶ says he had heard that Henry the Seventh was posthumous, and such appears to have been the case, for in an inquisition taken at East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, on the 20th of June, 35th Henry VI. before Wm. Bailey, esq. escheator of that county, it was found that Edmund Earl of Richmond died on the morrow of All Souls then last past, and that Henry, then Earl of Richmond, his son and heir, was then of the age of fifteen weeks and upwards.

It seems then that Edmund Earl of Richmond died on the 3rd of November, 1456, and that his son Henry (afterwards King Henry the Seventh) was born 28th January, 1456-7. On his tomb at Westminster Henry the Seventh is stated to have been in the 53rd year of his age at the time of his death, 21st April, 1509. This is consistent with the supposition that he completed his 52nd year on the 28th of January, 1508-9.

It is a coincidence worth remarking that King William the Third, who acquired the throne by somewhat similar means to Henry the Seventh, was also a posthumous child.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

† P. 151, note (l).

‡ P. 44.

§ Cabinet Portrait Gallery of British Worthies, II. 52.

|| Bernard Andreas, MS. Cott. Domit. A xviii. 134.

¶ Itinerary, v. 46.

* New Series, vol. I. p. 6.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Barleybrake; or, a Warning for Wantons. Written by W. N., Gent. 1607. 4to.

THIS exceedingly rare poem is dedicated to the vertuous and chaste maiden Mistresse Eliza C., daughter to the Worshiþful Rob. C., Esq.—“yours in service, W. N., on whilk all fortune smiles, with the dew of immortal felicitie. It is not unknowne, right vertuous, amongst the wise, the sillie oaten pipe, winded by a rurall shepherd under a shading hawthorne, sprouting on a champion mountaine, hath beene as highly esteemed as the curious strained lute, sounded by the cunning musician in the richest chamber of the court of the most potentate princes, and that a sillie braunch reft from an olive tree hath beene as acceptable as the most precious perle drag'd from the sands of the ocean. Then, seeing the zeale lyeth not in the gift, but in the giver, I shall entreat you as gratefully to accept this my Treatise as I deliver it, not for the worth, but as a testimony of the zeale and duty from me belonging, which so long time I have studied how to manifest. And thus, hoping there shall be nothing herein construed contrarie to my simple meaning, neither my presumption held in disdaine, I end, though not forgetting my bounden dutie to your worshiþful parent and my very good friend, to whom if this my pamphlett may cause mirth as an arbour-jest, it hath his desire and my hopes accomplished.” The poem thus begins:—

Upon Arcadia's grene and fertile plaine,
Where snowie girles doe feede their prettie lambes,
Where Pan and Faunus as the chiefest rayne,
The onely wonder of Dame Nature's hands,
Old Elpin, with his sweete and lovely May,
Would oft prepare (as Pastorals use to do)
To keepe their sheepe that none might go astray,
And from the wolves that silly flocks pursue;
And to a shade he her would often call
To shroud her from the splendour of the sunne,
Leaving his focke unto the charge of Bawle,
A trustie curre, and wondrous well could runne.
There would he talke of things done long agoe,
When Gods on earth disdained not sheepe to feede;
O then, (quoth he,) great grace from Heaven did grow,
And Pan himself maskt in a shepherd's weede.
Then Hate and Envie all to totters went,
That now goes pampered up in silk and gold;
Then milk and cheese the chiefest might content,
And garments best, that best could shun the cold.
Then new-wrought ditches kept no commons in,
Nor goodly okes devoured in Vulcan's forge;
Ceres of Pan the conquest could not win;
The statly stagge in groves might fill his gorge.
* * * * *
A shepherd then secure might lye and sleepe,
Havinge a care his vestment were not stole
By wolves and curs that in the hillocks keepe,
And range abroad, while Somnus gaines the gole.
Thus would he fill his daughter with a sound,
Whilst she, poore girle, did see her mates at play.
His wordes againe might very well rebounde—
For why? her minde was fixt another way.

But on a time the lads and lasses came,
 Entreating Elpin that she might goe play.
 He said she should (Euphema was her name),
 And then denyes ; yet needs she must away.
 To *Barleybrake* they roundly then 'gan fall.
 Raimon, Euphema had unto his mate ;
 For by a lot he won her from them all,
 Wherefore young Stretton doth his fortune hate.

The game of *Barleybrake* then begins ;

Euphema now with Stretton is in *hell*,
 (For so the middle room is alwaies called.)
 He would for ever if he might there dwell ;
 He holds it blisse with her to be enthralled.

* * * * *

Some other pastimes then they would begin,
 And to locke hands one doth them all assummon.
 Vanitie is good in every thing,
 Excepting onely Gods and earthly women.
 Then hand in hand they make a circle round,
 And with a napkin one must goe about,
 And looke, behinde what lad this same is found
 Must run and take her that so markt him out.

The play ends, and old Elpin goes away with his child.

She bears the scrip ; the father bears the bottle ;
 And to their flocke they soberly 'gan pase ;
 And by the way he doth begin to prattle,
 Saying that maids to play with boyes is base.
 Seest thou, quoth he, that rude and ruffling swaine,
 Surnamed Stretton, how he did him behave ?
 I tell thee, chucke, thy father doth disdaine
 To see his child so ruffled by a knave ;
 And were it not I love in peace to live
 A crab-tree staff should read to him thy wrong.
 The day I knew when one the like should give
 With half a word I had him laid along.

On their arrival home they go to supper.

The cloth is laid upon Euphema's lap ;
 Their meate was grapes and fine delicious plummes.
 A roasted crab in milke was made a sop,
 Which Elpin eates : his teeth had left his gummes.

Stretton meanwhile is wandering among the mountains, deserting his flock,
 and frantic with love,

Much like unto a player on a stage
 When he forgets the thing that he should doe ;
 As one distract doth *exit* in a rage,
 That fain would act, but yet he knows not how.

But in the morning he shrouds behind a rock,

Where he might see, and yet might not be seen,
 Old Elpin and his pretie snowie maid
 Lovingly pacyng up amongst the greene
 Unto the mountaine where *Bawle* for them staide.

And to a shade where they did use to sit
 (For by this time the sun was got on high)
 Prepare they did to shun the scorching heate.
 The ewes 'gan fede, the lambes are frisking by.

Then Elpin tells the story of Calisto to his daughter, beginning—

When Dian in these deserts held her court,
Calisto, faire of fairest, her attended,
To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port
That all her glory on her was descended.

Her curled locks like streams on golden sands,
Her face cut in the mould of true perfection,
Her swan-like bust, her alabaster hands,
A stately gate, a body past description, &c.

Just as the old man had finished his tale Stretton runs in to say that Elpin's house is broken open, and that all his pans and tankards are taken away. In the meantime, while the old man goes home on his withered limbs, Stretton takes to the woods, as following the thieves, and Euphema makes after him. A conversation ensues, in which her praise is celebrated.

What haughtie shepherd, what neat spangled goatresse,
What ruffling neat-heard, daggled maid with payle?
What nymph, what nun, or what disdainful votresse
Shall not pluck downe and strike to thee the sayle?

When thou art clad in robes of younglings' wool,
When thou hast roses strewed at thy fete,
When stocks and stones, and each dead saples *mull*,
Shall skip and daunce when thou on them shalt sit.

When thou shalt feede on olives, nuts and plummes,
Delicious figs, and almonds finely peeled,
The Muses' food, such as of violets comes,
With drinke forth of the purest grape distilled.

Stretton's flatteries are crowned with their usual success, as Jupiter's were before. In the meantime old Elpin, finding his house safe, and the alarm groundless, in vain seeks his daughter.

He sate him down, girt with extremest woe.
O! why did Nature such affection breed,
That parents' eyes with tears should overflow,
And dim their glasses for their graceless seed?

* * * * *

The date of all my pleasant dayes are done;
The stage is broke that held my comedie;
My sun is set, my glass of life is run.
O Atropos! come act a tragedie.

Thus lamenting, he comes to a lane, where he descries an old man full of grief, the portraiture of himself. This was Stretton's father, whom he desires to tell him of his woes.

And after they upon a brace of pipes
Had many sollum mournfull tunes o'errunne,
The scarlet eyes of one the other wipes,
While Elpin's mate his tale he thus begun.

He says his son Stretton has fled away, stealing his goats;

And tane with him a wily wanton maid,
Euphema hight, whom I this present morne
Found in his lap, as she asleepe was laid,
Whilst he with flowers did her head adorne.

The two old people agree to grieve no more for their worthless children, who, as soon as the cold of winter commences, will repent of their folly.

Then shall we see our grasshoppers to come,
And with the words of mercy cloy our eares;
When foolish we, with pity overcome,
Shall fondly shed a thousand pardning teares.

Euphema, however, too abruptly and suddenly appearing to her father, is the cause of his death.

When sudden sight her father's life-strings crackt,
And, falling down, he ended her implore, &c.

Euphema's folly and wickedness and ingratitude now appear to her in so strong a light,—

Then, Dido-like, she pearced the frame of Nature,
When through the bulwarke of her crimson blood
Death's roaring cannon spoyles the worke and feature,
Breaking the stage whereseon live's action stood.
Whilst this her blood the scornfull earth embraced,
Before the set of lives declining sun
The caitiffe Stretton being thither chaced
By wolves and beares whose force he sought to shun,
And looking round which way he best might take,
His eyes did spy this dismal spectacle,
The syght whereof made joynts and synews shake,
And as he gazed beheld a myracle.
These savage beasts whose jaws he sought to flie
Had in a moment compast him about,
As who would say, Villaine, behold her die;
And therewithall the ayre and wood throughout
Did ring and sound with noyse of beasts and birdes,
Who at him bayed and stared as at an oule,
Kites, crowes, and buzzards, jayes, with wolvishe heards,
Rockes, pies, and oofes, and each devouring foule.
Amongst the rest a blacke and filthie bird
Sate on a *skrange*, and cried "A rope! a rope!"
Whose ouyley voice to *Stretton* plaine was heard,
And seeing hope of life stood past all hope,
Aloud replies, A rope? why I have none;
If die I must, come sunder these my quarters.
A prating parrot, sitting all alone,
Then answer makes, Goe hang thee in thy garters.
With that in haste his garters he puts off;
A nimble ape his *topman* straight will be,
And hangs up *Stretton*, whilst a monkie did scoffe,
Crying, Good fruite, good fruite doth beare the tree.
The oule forthwith a solemne dirge doth sing,
With that the raven seized upon his eyes;
His funeral condoled, and everything,
They left his bones a banquet for the flies.

B—ll.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Reign of King George the Third. By Horace Walpole. Now first published from the original MSS. Edited, with notes, by Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. 2 vols.

THE author of this work (to be completed in four volumes, of which the first two are now before us), is so well known to the world by his admirable letters, and has been very recently so amply criticised, that it would be nothing short of impertinence in us were we to take the trouble of telling, and communicate the trouble of reading, who Horace Walpole was, or seek to draw attention to these memoirs by urging his literary claims to consideration. No one requires to be told that Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, was the youngest son of that powerful minister Sir Robert Walpole, and while some may deny that his letters are so excellent as the world persists in thinking them, none can dispute that the fame they have acquired for him is not easily to be shaken.

We are not sorry that we have been called upon to supply a short notice of these memoirs, since it gives us an opportunity of saying a word or two concerning Horace Walpole, and of the liberties that have been recently taken with his character. It is highly desirable that an author should stand well with his readers; for there are very few who can so entirely dissociate a writer from his performance as to admire the work while they dislike the man, or to do justice to the excellence of his abilities if they have been taught to suspect the goodness of his heart.

We are not about to undertake a defence of Horace Walpole's character against the violent attack made upon it in the pages of a celebrated review. That has been most ably and successfully accomplished by Miss Berry in her lately published book on French and English Society, to which we refer our readers: but we would observe that a man's most intimate associates are likely to be the best judges of his qualities; and should it

happen, from whatever cause, that no attestation to his virtues can be had from them, an inquiry into their characters is no bad way of deciding upon his merit, or his want of it. Now, the friend of Conway could hardly have been a bad man. But his letters! Look at them, and see what a hard, cold, selfish person he is!

"Gadzooks! who shall swear to the truth of a song?"

Walpole was a man of the world and a wit, who entertained a thorough loathing of all manner of cant. He wrote of artificial things in which his men and women were interested, in an artful manner, such as he believed would best please his readers. No Pecksniff himself, he never anticipated that he should be judged by Pecksniffs, or handed down to our age, in which incessant prate about "the best feelings of our nature" seems likely to banish all the good things and the good fellows out of the world.

Nevertheless, it is true there was some affectation about Horace Walpole. In his more familiar performances, that is to say in his letters, we perceive that his detestation of hypocrisy has not sufficed to preserve him against it,—as they who are most alarmed the soonest catch an infection. It would have been easy to him, by a verbal display of generous and noble sentiments, to have secured the admiration of the superficial and the undiscerning; but, disdaining the paltriness, he went to the opposite extreme, and would have them believe that he was a frigid, unimpressible wit, while he was really a man of a warm heart and a keen sensibility.

But let us now turn to these memoirs, which comprise the first twelve years of the reign of George the Third, and close the historical works of Horace Walpole. In common with the memoirs of George the Second, they treat of a part of our annals most imperfectly known to us, with the decided advantage of the period being one marked by events of deeper in-

terest, and more congenial in their character and bearings with those which have since engaged and still occupy our attention. The contests between Whigs and Jacobites may not be undeserving our curiosity; but they sink into insignificance when compared with the origin and progress of the American discontents, in which may be traced the first indistinct rudiments of the great antagonistic principles and social revolutions of our own time. The parliamentary struggles, too, in the case of general warrants are important, not less on account of the stores of constitutional knowledge they elicited, than from the spirit of free inquiry into the prerogatives of the crown on the one hand, and the privileges of the people on the other, which necessarily sprung out of them. Nor is it an uninstrusive lesson to observe the efforts made by George the Third to break up the political parties which had embarrassed the reign of his predecessor. These topics are among the most prominent in the history of England during the eighteenth century, and they constitute the staple of the present work. Some of the best debates on the Stamp Act, and on the proceedings against Wilkes, are here reported with a vivacity and apparent correctness which may be sought in vain elsewhere; and we meet throughout the work the same abundance of anecdote and the same graphic description of men and manners that characterise the *Memoirs of George the Second*. It gives even more copious details of the negotiations between political parties, especially those incidental to the fall of Lord Rockingham's administration; the gradual alienation of that nobleman and his friends from the Duke of Grafton; and the other divisions among the Whig party, which ended in the long enjoyment of power by their opponents. Unlike most of the writers who have minutely chronicled their times, Walpole can neither be charged with obtaining mere imperfect or occasional glances into the councils of men in power, nor with suffering himself to be shackled by a sense of official restraint, not to say responsibility. He possessed entirely the secret of affairs, at least as long as Conway remained minister; and so

unreservedly discloses what he knew, that he might not untruly boast, as he does elsewhere, "that the failings of some of his nearest friends are as little concealed as those of other persons."

A stedfast observation and a keen sagacity are conspicuous in these volumes. Walpole was sufficiently interested in the events he describes to excite and to sharpen these qualities; and he has transferred them to paper in that easy captivating style which marks him as one of the most charming writers in the language. It must be confessed he has his biases and his prejudices, but he appears never wilfully to give way to them, and they are seldom apparent. When they do occur, the Editor, Sir Denis Le Marchant, who has discharged his office admirably throughout, appends a mitigating or exculpatory note which sets all right again. We have only space for a few extracts. Here is a picture of Wilkes touched by the hand of a master.

"He was of a plebeian family, but inherited a tolerable fortune in Buckinghamshire, and had been bred at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by humorous attacks on whatever was esteemed most holy and respectable. Unrestrained either in his conduct or conversation, he was allowed to have more wit than in truth he possessed; and living with rakes and second-rate authors, he had acquired fame, such as it was, in the middling sphere of life, before his name was so much as known to the public. His appearance as an orator had by no means conspired to make him more noticed. He spoke coldly and insipidly, though with impertinence; his manner was poor, and his countenance horrid. When his pen, which possessed an easy impudent style, had drawn the attention of mankind towards him, and it was asked who this saucy writer was, fame, that had adopted him, could furnish but scurvy anecdotes of his private life. He had married a woman of fortune, used her ill, and at last cruelly, to extort from her the provision he had made for her separate maintenance, and had been guilty of frauds and breaches of trust. Yet the man, bitter as he was in his political writings, was commonly not ill-natured or acrimonious. Wantonness, rather than ambition or vengeance, guided his hand; and, although he became the martyr of the best cause, there was nothing in his principles or morals that led him to care under what government he lived. To laugh and riot, and scatter firebrands,

with him was liberty. Despotism will for ever reproach freedom with the profligacy of such a saint."

The sketch of Charles Churchill, the companion and coadjutor of Wilkes, is drawn with equal freedom of pencil; but Walpole depreciates his character a little, and overrates his abilities. Churchill's numbers were indeed vigorous, but he was no Dryden.

"Associated with Wilkes in pleasure, and in the composition of the *North Briton*, was a clergyman named Churchill, who stepped out of obscurity about the same period, and was as open a contemner of decency as Wilkes himself, but far his superior in the endowments of his mind. Adapted to the bear-garden by his athletic mould, Churchill had frequented no school so much as the theatres. He had existed by the lowest drudgery of his function, while poetry amused what leisure he could spare, or rather what leisure he *would* enjoy; for his muse, and his mistress and his bottle, were so essential to his existence that they engrossed all but the refuse of his time. Yet for some years his poetry had proved as indifferent as his sermons, till a cruel and ill-natured satire on the actors had, in the first year of this reign, handed him up to public regard. Having caught the taste of the town, he proceeded rapidly, and in a few more publications started forth a giant in numbers, approaching as nearly as possible to his model, Dryden. Imagination, harmony, wit, satire, fire, and sense, crowded on his compositions; and they were welcome for him—he neither sought nor invited their company. Careless of matter and manner, he added grace to sense, or beauty to nonsense, just as they came in his way; and he could not help being sonorous, even when he was unintelligible. He advertised the titles of his poems, but neither planned nor began them till his bookseller's or his own want of money forced him to thrust out the crude but glorious sallies of his uncorrected fancy. This bacchanalian priest, now mouthing patriotism, and now venting liberalism, the scourge of bad men, and scarce better than the worst, and protecting his gown by the weight of his fist, engaged with Wilkes in his war on the Scots; and sometimes learning, and as often not knowing, the characters he attacked, set himself up as the Hercules that was to cleanse the state, and punish its oppressors; and, true it is, the storm that saved us was raised in taverns and night-cellars; so much more effectual were the orgies of Churchill and Wilkes than the daggers of Cato and Brutus. The two former saved their country, while Catiline

could not ruin his—a work to which such worthies seemed much better adapted."

On the downfall of the Rockingham administration, to Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) was entrusted the formation of a new ministry.

"The same day Mr. Pitt wrote to Charles Townshend in this haughty and laconic style: 'Sir, you are of too great a magnitude not to be in a responsible place: I intend to propose you to the King to-morrow for Chancellor of the Exchequer, and must desire to have your answer to-night by nine o'clock.' Unprecedented as this method was of imposing an office of such consequence in so ungracious a manner, (for it was ordering Townshend to accept 2,700*l.* a year in lieu of 7,000*l.* and intimated that, accepting or refusing, he must quit the part of Paymaster,) yet it was singularly well adapted to the man. It was telling him that no other man in England was so fit for that difficult employment; and it was telling him at the same time that, though his great abilities rendered him an useful servant, the lightness of his character made those talents not formidable in an enemy. Pitt had judged rightly. Townshend did not dare to fling both offices in his face; but, without being incensed or flattered, fell into the most ridiculous distress imaginable. All he felt was the menace and the loss of the Paymaster's place; and instead of concealing the affront or his own anxiety, he sat at home in his night-gown, received all that came, shewed Pitt's mandate to them and commented on it, despatched messengers for his brother and the Duke of Grafton, who were out of town; and as the time lapsed ran to the window on every coach that passed to see if they were arrived. At last he determined on suing for leave to remain Paymaster, to which Pitt listened; then, with his usual fluctuation, Townshend repented of not accepting the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, so leading a situation in the House of Commons, and begged he might have it. Pitt replied the place was full, being then inclined to retain Mr. Dowdeswell. Townshend renewed his supplication with tears; but for some time Pitt was firm. At length he yielded to the Duke of Grafton's intercession; and that very day Townshend told the King that Mr. Pitt had again pressed and persuaded him to be Chancellor of the Exchequer—with such silly duplicity did he attain a rank which he might have carried from all competitors, had his mind borne any proportion to the vastness of his capacity. Pitt diverted himself with these incon-

sistencies, and suffered him to be his Chancellor."

In these enlightened and comparatively virtuous times, when patriotism is more pure, and the possession of place is only coveted as it may enable the minister who holds it to be of service to the public, the above contest between avarice and ambition is, of course, merely an historical curiosity. The day of statesmen like Charles Townshend has gone by, we hope never to appear again.

The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral. By the Rev. R. Willis, M.A. F.R.S. &c. Jacksonian Professor of the University of Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 141.

IF the visit of the Archæological Association to Canterbury in the last year had led to nothing more than the production of the present volume, it would have answered the object of its foundation.

It is remarkable that the Cathedral Church of Canterbury has had the advantage of early historians who have recorded the various re-constructions of the fabric when they took place, and in which respect, we believe, it stands alone. To illustrate the history of the present structure from these sources, the author's plan has been, first, to collect all the written evidence, and then, by a close comparison of it with the building itself, to identify the parts of the existing church with the written description.

The sources from whence the information has been derived are, in the first place, the work of Eadmer the Singer, the "cantor" or precentor of the cathedral, who was a boy in the school of the monastery when Lanfranc began to pull down the Saxon cathedral, in order to erect his own, and who also lived under the rule of Anselm and his successor Radulph. Of the rebuilding of the church, after the fire in 1174, the work of Gervase, a monk of Christ Church, and an eye-witness, affords a valuable and minute account.

A church of Roman construction was recovered by St. Augustine, and consecrated by him in the name of "the Saviour, our God and Lord Jesus Christ." To this church Arch-

bishop Cuthbert, in the middle of the following century (the eighth), added a baptistery, being itself a church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in accordance with the custom at Rome at that early period. This church in the tenth century was repaired and increased in height by Archbishop Odo, and existed until 1011, when it was profaned by the heathen Danes, but not wholly destroyed. Ten years afterwards the structure was restored by Canute, but in 1067 it was consumed by fire, together with Cuthbert's baptistery.

This church, Eadmer tells us, was arranged on the plan of the old church of St. Peter at Rome; it was probably erected in the reign of Constantine, after the model of his grand church, and what was remarkable, like that Basilica, had its altar at the west end. Of this church a conjectural plan is given, grounded, as Mr. Willis states, on that of St. Clement at Rome. The plan has an apse and altar at both ends, and Mr. Willis suggests, that the western "was in fact the original altar-end of the church, and that, like most of the ancient churches, including St. Peter's, it was at first built with its altar at the western end." The erection of the eastern apse, it is very probable, was one of the works of Archbishop Odo.

The remains of the ancient Basilica were taken down by Archbishop Lanfranc, about 1070, and he then set about building a church on a magnificent scale, which he completed in seven years. This church had scarcely existed twenty years when the choir was taken down by Prior Ernulf, who proceeded to rebuild it, under the auspices of Archbishop Anselm, and it was completed by his successor, Prior Conrad. This latter church was dedicated, on the 4th May 1130, Henry King of England, David King of Scotland, and all the Bishops of England, being present. "So famous a dedication," says the historian Gervase, "has never been heard of on the earth since the dedication of the Temple of Solomon."

This "glorious choir" of Prior Conrad, as it was termed, was in its turn destroyed by fire, on the 3rd Sept. 1174. A plan is given of the church at this period, when it had assumed the usual Norman form of a

long cross. This plan shows the cathedral as built by Lanfranc, and enlarged by Ernulf and Conrad, and a complete key to it is given in the actual words of Gervase. The fabric is most minutely and accurately described by him. From the description we learn that the organ stood in the south transept, evidently on a gallery similar to that which is still to be seen at Winchester, and that the nave had a painted ceiling below the timbers of the roof.

William of Sens was the architect appointed to rebuild the choir after this calamity, and he commenced his operations on the 6th Sept. 1174, by taking down the old work, and proceeded steadily to rear up the new for the space of five years, when he was incapacitated from taking further active measures by a severe accident, which compelled him to return to France, on which he left his work to another William, an Englishman, under whose superintendence the choir was finished; and the monks took possession of it on 19 April, 1180, being Easter Eve. Gervase's narrative is concluded abruptly four years after this event, during which time Trinity Chapel, and the tower called Becket's Crown, had proceeded towards completion; but to this state it is probable they never arrived, as the upper works of the corona are still unfinished.

The nave, built by Lanfranc, was altered in the 14th century to the pointed style; an operation similar to that which was effected at Winchester by Wykeham, but more complete in the present instance, as only a few Norman fragments remain to indicate the former style of architecture. This was the last grand work in the cathedral. The subsequent additions and alterations, in the perpendicular style, have had their dates in general recorded with accuracy.

The task which Prof. Willis has taken upon himself, and has most faithfully performed, is to point out with precision the works of the several architects of the cathedral: he shows clearly what portions of the early fabric remains, and where the work of aftertimes was engrafted upon it. In doing this the author has displayed great tact in distinguishing the works

of the second William from those of the first; not an easy matter, as the two were professedly built on one plan. By a minute examination of mouldings and detail, he has been able to point out the portion which was left unfinished by the first, and carried on upon the same design by the second of these architects of the same name. The engravings of the various parts of the building prove he has done this satisfactorily.

The value of the present work to the architectural antiquary is very great: the perfect identification of the different parts of a vast building, exhibiting many minute variations, will constitute a standard from which he can determine the age of any similar specimen in another building.

The original plan of the present cathedral was laid out by Lanfranc. The author points out, and we believe for the first time, the similarity of the features and dimensions of this fabric with those of the noble Norman churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Stephen at Caen, both of which were erected under the direction of the same magnificent prelate, and from which sources the author was enabled to form an estimate of the form and size of the choir of Lanfranc's building. A reference to the cathedral of Sens shews that it possesses many features in common with the works of the first William at Canterbury, all tending to prove the value of minute investigation of contemporaneous structures.

From this history of Canterbury Cathedral, the fact is placed beyond doubt of the existence of at least one church in this country built after the Roman model: we have evidence of others, which bore the name and in all probability shewed the plan of a Basilica, as at Yarrow and Deerhurst; yet it is remarkable, that, among all our numerous churches, no one Roman structure has been preserved entire; a fact which can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the same re-constructions and alterations here recorded as taking place at the metropolitan see, were going on at the same time over all the country, although they have not been handed down so particularly as in the instance of this cathedral.

We find one feature in ancient

church arrangement which is worthy of notice, as we believe it was peculiar to Canterbury.

"In the choir of Ernulf the transepts were cut off from the body by the continuity of the pier-arches and the wall above, and each transept was therefore a separate room with a flat ceiling." (p. 81.)

We have given but a small sample of the information comprised in this work, which contains the materials for a complete treatise on church architecture, deduced from authentic sources. As the first fruits of the Archæological Association, we bid it welcome, and if each yearly meeting produces a similar volume, the establishment of the Association will have nobly accomplished one at least of the ends of its formation.

Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXXI. Part I. 4to.

Observations on the Institution of the most noble Order of the Garter. By Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G. Illustrated by the Accounts of the Great Wardrobe of King Edward III. from 29th Sept. 1344 to 1st Aug. 1345; and again from 21st Dec. 1345 to 31st January, 1349.

Remarks on some of the Stall Plates of the Knights of the Garter. By Thomas William King, Esq. F.S.A. Rouge Dragon.

IT is the province of the skilful antiquary, from materials of the most dry and repulsive nature to the general reader, to extract inferences and facts which, by judicious annotation, are rendered of great interest and importance. We think Sir Harris Nicolas has well demonstrated the truth of this observation by the essay now before us.

Such barbarisms as the following extract presents are only to be made palatable to the taste of the least fastidious antiquary by the names of the historical personages which it contains, and the grotesque costume which it describes.

"Ad faciend. v. capucia de panno long' albo p' d'no Rege op'ata cum ho'ib's bluet' tripudiantib', botonata an' cū botonib' de perles gross, quor' unū dedit comiti Lan-

castræ, unū d'no Hugoni de Corteney, unū d'no Joh'i Grey, et unū d'no Joh'i de Lisle."—*Wardrobe Expenses Edw. III.* p. 40.

By which we gather that five hoods were made for the king, embroidered with men in blue, dancing, and decorated with large pearl buttons, and that four of them were given to the parties named.

It is readily to be acknowledged how highly illustrative similar entries may be of manners, costume, and events relating to personages mentioned therein; such circumstances constitute the value of the greater portion of MS. records of the Middle Age, and but for such uses two-thirds of the collections in the Bodleian Library, the Museum, and the State Paper Office, would be materials useful only for the dispensers of butter and bacon.

Much interest in a reflex way attaches to the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward III. in reference to the period at which the noble Order of the Garter was instituted. Sir Harris Nicolas has not worked entirely on new ground, for Ashmole, Anstis, and Barnes had been over it before him; but he has composed his observations with much clearness and critical power; and, in proof of the importance of the great Wardrobe Accounts, he states the extraordinary fact that "the only authentic information now extant respecting an institution so renowned as the Order of the Garter is to be found in the account of the King's tailor for the materials used in making the garters worn by the royal founder and his companions."

We entirely agree with this writer and others that the establishment of the knightly fraternity of the St. George and its decorative badge the garter arose out of those hastiludes or tournaments which the kings of England had long been accustomed to hold, and which were celebrated with great splendour in the martial reign of Edward III. when the romantic qualifications and achievements of chivalry were carried as far as possible into practice.

Old Barnes, the accurate and laborious compiler of the history of the renowned and victorious Edward III. and his son the Black Prince, says

that the Order of the Garter was instituted about the year 1349, which was five years after he had held a round table at Windsor Castle, in imitation of the custom which the romancers of history ascribed to the British King Arthur.* An issue roll of the Exchequer of this period bears testimony that the prior of Merton Abbey received 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in full satisfaction of money due for fifty-two oaks taken from his woods near Reading, for the round table at Windsor: under which title was comprehended not only the table itself, but a building to receive it. Those who remember the rotunda of old Ranelagh Gardens may easily conceive how spacious and imposing a structure might be raised of timber for these chivalrous festivities.

On the 10th of Feb. 1344, soon after the termination of the jousts at Windsor, the King by letters patent appointed hastiludes or tournaments to be held at Lincoln on the Monday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, Midsummer day. It appears that the summer was usually selected for such meetings, probably as affording the greatest facility for journeying from distant places to a common post of rendezvous. An allusion in the patent of the knights of Lincoln to ancient chivalry shews that the King had Arthur and his martial followers in view. A captain, Henry Earl of Derby, was selected for the Lincoln knights, and provision was made for succession to that office.

In the formation of the knightly association of Lincolnshire the outline of the future society of the Garter may be fully, our author thinks, traced: "The members were to be elected, and though they elected their chief or captain instead of that office being vested as in the Order of the Garter in the king and his successors, the variation was only such as was required by the nature of the two institutions." p. 109.

The wardrobe accounts are now brought by our author directly to bear on the feast of the round table held at Windsor in 1345; in them are extant the charges of John Marreys, the

king's tailor, "for making [109] robes and other garments for the king, between the 29th Sept. 1344, and the 1st of August, 1345." After mentioning the cost of making robes for the king for the feast of All Saints, and Christmas in 1344, of robes given to the king by Queen Philippa and by the Prince of Wales, and by several lords and knights, and for making hosen, coverchiefs, voluperes for the king's head, &c. these remarkable entries occur.

"For making one long and one short robe of six garniments of red velvet for the Lord the King, made, furred and purfled against the feast of the round table held at Windsor this year. The super-tunic short frownced and buttoned, furred with ermines, 14*s.* and in wages to 8 furriers working for 3 days, and to two furriers working for one day, to each 6*d.* per diem, working with great haste upon the skins and furriery of the same robe made for the same feast by the king's command, 13*s.*; for cutting and garnishing 202 tunics with as many hoods for the king's minstrels by the king's command against the feast of the said round table, for each tunic with a hood lined, furred, and buttoned before, 10*d.*; 9*l.* 1*s.*"

It appears evident, our author observes, from the above description of the robes worn by the king at the feast of the round table, A.D. 1345, that the Garter did not form part of its ornaments on that occasion, nor is there the slightest allusion to a garter or the feast of St. George in these accounts, therefore the statement of Froissart that the order was founded in 1344 is erroneous. Nor could it have existed before 1345, when the accounts above cited terminate.

Sir H. Nicolas shews that *previous* knighthood was a necessary qualification for election as a Knight of the Garter; and is able also, by establishing this fact, to refute the possibility of the order being formed so early as 1344, because some of its first members had not then received the order of knighthood.

Many facts enumerated by our author concur to prove that Windsor was the place where, on the 24th of June, 1348, the hastiludes which gave rise to the Order of the Garter occurred, though that symbol appears to have been worn some months before.

The Society of the Garter must,

* See the essay on Arthur's Round Table at Winchester, in our last number, p. 236.

however, have been fully established before the 6th of August, 1348, because on that day the King issued letters patent, reciting, that

"from motives of piety and to the honour of Almighty God, and of his mother the glorious Virgin Mary, and of St. George the Martyr and St. Edward the Confessor, he had erected at his own expense a chapel of befitting splendour in the castle of Windsor, (wherein he was baptized,) which had been commenced by his progenitors to the honour of St. Edward the Confessor for eight secular canons, and that he thought proper to add to the said eight canons a warden to preside over them, fifteen other canons, and twenty-four poor knights helpless or indigent, to be forever maintained out of the property of the chapel, and to serve Christ under the rule of the warden. . . . The college had been originally dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor only, but St. George was then made its principal patron, whose name precedes that of St. Edward in the instrument, and in every copy of the statutes the order is said to have been instituted to the honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and of St. George."—p. 126.

The strongest proof that the college existed in August, 1348, is the existence of 24 poor knights as part of the institution, corresponding in number no doubt with the 24 knights composing the order.

In Sept. 1351, the earliest record is found of robes having been delivered from the King's wardrobe to the Knights of the Garter. The clerk of the wardrobe received payment for making 24 robes *covered with garters*; very soon after that time the number of its members was twenty-six, the sovereign and 12 companions, the Prince of Wales and 12 companions. The canons and poor knights were at the same time increased to twenty-six.

"Although the exact time when garters were first issued out of the great wardrobe cannot be fixed, it must, nevertheless, have been after the 12th of October, 1347, and before the 31st of January, 1349, because they are stated to have been made for the King's own robe, and evidently while he was in England, because he was abroad from July, 1346, to October, 1347, and because the accounts in which garters are mentioned terminate in January 1349."

The summary account appears to be that the garter and motto were first worn as a device or badge at jousts.

Towards the end of 1347 or early in 1348, it became a favourite symbol; and was again displayed at the tourneys at Windsor, in June, 1348, when it conferred the title of a society, composed of the sovereign, the prince, and 24 knights.

The next point taken by our author into consideration is the origin of the remarkable badge, the blue garter bearing the motto, "*Hony soit qui mal y pense*," which may be rendered "Shame to him who thinks ill of it." The origin of this device, like that of many others, was altogether fanciful, arising from some circumstance now recorded in doubtful tradition. Thus, King Stephen, we are told by Camden,* took the sign Sagittarius, because he obtained his kingdom when the sun was in that sign. King Henry the Second in allusion to his disobedient sons caused his great chamber at Winchester to be painted with the device of an eagle attacked by four eaglets. Edmund Crouch-back, Earl of Lancaster, adopted a red rose, with which his tomb at Westminster is decorated. Edward III. had the sun breaking through a cloud for one of his devices, the golden trunk of a tree for another, and the wardrobe accounts before us speak of one used by him for which no very pertinent reason can be given, a swan with the motto,

"Hay, Hay the white swan,
By God's soul I am thy man!"

evidently a challenge to all opponents in the field by the bearer of the badge. The king assumed the character of the *Knight of the White Swan* in imitation of the customs described in old romances, and it was the mere caprice of fancy and circumstances which established knighthood of the Order of the Garter rather than of the White Swan or any other emblem. Clouds and vines of gold were coupled with the motto, "*It is as it is*." The white rose of Edward of Langley Duke of York, his falcon and fetterlock, the white hart crowned and chained, couchant under a tree, of Richard II. the burning cresset of Henry V., the rose en soleil of Edward IV., the boar of the third Richard, and many other badges too numerous for notation, were adopted from circumstances of which

* Remains.

no authentic account can be now given; so it was with the badge of the garter, to annex a meaning to which and its motto we can adopt no better account than the tale which tradition has handed down to us, that at a court festival the Countess of Salisbury or some other lady dropped her garter, and the King picking it up, probably with a spirit of chivalrous gallantry, bound it round his own knee, and exclaimed, "*Hony soit quil mal y pense*," meaning "Shame to him who slanders this act in his thought."

A garter obtained as a favour was certainly more likely to give occasion to calumny than a common ribbon.

He adopted the garter as his device, accompanied by the above spirited ejaculation, at a tournament immediately ensuing, and thus from a trivial circumstance arose the decoration, the reward of nobility, worth, and martial prowess, conferred by the sovereigns of England through subsequent successive ages.

The following curious entries in the wardrobe accounts, from 21 Dec. 1345, to 31 Jan. 1349, have reference to the Order of the Garter and its patron St. George.

"For 72 standards of the King's arms quarterly,—materials for 244 standards worked with a leopard above, and the arms of St. George beneath,—86 pennoncelles for the king's ships of the arms of St. George,—800 pennoncelles of the arms of St. George for lances of esquires and other men at arms."

Next is the earliest direct notice which has been discovered relating to the garter;

"For making 2 streamers of worsted, one of arms quarterly, with the image of St. Lawrence worked in the head, one white pale powdered with *blue garters*."

Then occurs the earliest entry describing the motto of the garter;

"For making a bed of blue taffeta for the King powdered with *garters* containing this motto, *hony soit q. mal y pense*; for making a cloak, supertunic, tunic, and hood for the King's person, of long blue cloth powdered with *garters*, with buckles and pendants of silver gilt, 168 buckles for garters of silver gilt, and 168 pendants for the same garters of silver; for making a jupon of blue satin powdered with *blue garters*."

The last entry we shall quote is the GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

most important of any yet discovered relating to the order;

"For making 12 *blue garters embroidered with gold and silk, each having the motto, hony soit q. mal y pense; and for making other things for the King's hastilude at Eltham in the year of the King aforesaid, 21 Edward III. 1347-8.*"

And here we close our brief notes from this interesting and valuable paper.

The next essay in immediate connexion with the same subject is that of Mr. King, Rouge Dragon, on the armorial plates of the Knights of the Garter affixed to their stalls in the Royal Free Collegiate Chapel of St. George, Windsor. The first instance of the arms of the knight being blazoned within the garter, occurs in those of Charles Duke of Burgundy, invested with the ensigns of the order 1469, died 1477. From this period to the 15th of Henry VII. A.D. 1499, the practice of blazoning the arms, both with and without the garter, obtained; after that time, the garter surrounding the arms was never omitted. Until the period of Henry VIII. the arms of the sovereign do not appear within the garter on the great seals of England.

The helmets on all the stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter till towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth are in profile with closed vizors, like an esquire's helmet of the present day. The barred helmet in profile appears on the plates of Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, installed 1589, and of six other knights, ending with William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, installed 1603. After which the barred helmet was constantly borne on the plates of the nobility above the degree of barons. Other circumstances lead to the conclusion that the barred helmet did not become *constantly* adopted as a distinguishing mark of peerage until the reign of James I.

"Why the barred helmet was selected as a distinguishing mark of the honour of peerage is a question which perhaps can only be solved by its approximating the barred helmets used by sovereigns and princes, standing full-faced over the shield of the armorial achievement, and thus approaching midway between the profile close helmet of the knight and those of royalty. No difference of helmet seems in these plates to be given for the different degrees of peerage."—p. 175.

Crests appear to have been used by Knights of the Garter from their first institution. The practice of placing some crests on separate plates arose from the direction of the early statutes of the order, that they should always face the altar. When the achievement of the knight was removed, the crest was engraved again, but it was unnecessary to alter the coat of arms.

The practice of varying the position of the crests was laid aside in the time of Henry VIII. The mantelet or lambrequin, the leather covering which shielded the helmet from the sun, was varied in its form according to the prevailing fashion of the age.* So little has this appendage been understood in modern times, that on the half-crown of one of our later monarchs it is made to assume the appearance of curled parsley.

The first instance of a coronet appearing on a garter is that of John Lord Russell, installed in 1530; it bears his title as Earl of Bedford, to which dignity he was elevated in the 3d of Edward VI. A.D. 1550. Several knights after that period having the style of peerage inserted on their plates are not distinguished by coronets. After the first of Elizabeth it would appear that coronets were constantly adopted on the stall-plates to designate peers. Supporters were borne by Knights of the Garter, whether peers or not: the first instance to be safely quoted is that of John Dynham, Lord Dynham, elected 1st Henry VII.; the two stags, his supporters, bear up the helmet and crest only.

The garter plates show that supporters were introduced first on them in the time of Henry III. and that they became the distinctive addenda to indicate the peerage and knighthood of the garter invariably after the 29th of Henry VIII.

The whole of this valuable contribution throws considerable light not only on heraldic customs applicable to the

Knights of the Noble Order of the Garter, but on heraldic *exterior* ornaments in general.

From it we think may be inferred the fact that it was long before the science of blazonry acquired any fixed rules, and that the rise of the modern and accepted code dates little earlier than the sixteenth century, when a complicated and capricious system was introduced, much at variance with the ancient simplicity of armorial distinctions; but this is a subject embracing too wide a compass of dissertation to be here discussed at large.

[To be continued.]

Royal Descents; a Genealogical List of the several Persons entitled to Quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England. By Charles Edward Long, Esq. M.A. Small quarto.

THE practice of Quartering, as now sanctioned by the recognized laws of English blazonry, is employed to exhibit the representation of families in descendants of the female blood, after the failure of male heirs. In the earliest instances of Quartering, it appears to have been used for other reasons,* and what those reasons were it is now difficult to ascertain, but the subject is worthy of investigation. On the continent Quartering is used to display descent without inheritance, and a pure descent of sixteen quarters, that is, from sixteen families of high rank in the four immediately preceding generations, is the test of true nobility.†

* One of the earliest and most anomalous instances is the seal of Isabel of Navarre, the Queen of Edward the Second. It displays quarterly, the arms of England, France, Navarre, and Champagne. King Edward the Third her son was the first English monarch who quartered the arms of France: to these he had no right according to our modern rules, for Isabel had two brothers, each of whom left issue.

† As examples of the *seize quartiers*, Mr. Long has given in his Preface pedigrees showing the sixteen immediate ancestors of Algernon Sidney, and those of William first Duke of Bedford, whose patent of creation declared, among his claims to that honour,—“this not the least, that he was the father of Lord Russell.” The former assembles the

* Interesting early representations of the lambrequin covering the helmet may be seen on the effigies of Aymer de Valence, John of Eltham, and Sir Oliver Ingham. See Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, all of the 14th century. The lambrequin had not then been cut to the form of elaborate scroll-work.

It is a point capable of some dispute whether the right of quartering arms descends to younger sons; but the general practice is affirmative of that right, and on that principle Mr. Long has compiled the present work. A family coat and its quarterings already acquired are considered *not* to be transmissible to the posterity of female children unless those females are heiresses (*i. e.* have no brothers), and in that case they are so transmissible. If each son be admitted to take all the quarterings of his house, he transmits them in like manner to the female heirs of his blood, as well as to the male. This of course multiplies the right of quartering very considerably; but Mr. Long has shown in his preface ample precedent for such having been the practice in this country for centuries past.

The object of the present volume, therefore, is to exhibit the names and descent of those families who are entitled by the laws of blazonry to quarter any of the nine following coats of younger children of the Blood Royal.

1. Elizabeth of York, daughter of King Edward the Fourth.

2. George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward the Fourth.

3. Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward the Third.

4. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, third son of King Edward the Third.

5. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fourth son of King Edward the Third.

6. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of King Edward the Third.

7. Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, second son of King Edward the First.

8. Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of

Kent, sixth son of King Edward the First.

9. Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry the Third.

Of these personages the *eldest* representation of four is vested, through the line of Stuart, in the Hereditary Prince of Modena: of two, namely, the two houses of Lancaster, in the Queen of Spain; of George Duke of Clarence in the Marquess of Hastings; of Thomas Duke of Gloucester in Lord Stafford; and of Thomas Earl of Norfolk in Lord Stourton.

Among those who share the representation of Elizabeth of York are the descendants of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, sister of Margaret Queen of Scotland and King Henry VIII. The eldest of these is Richard Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and among the rest are the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Sutherland and other descendants of the family of Egerton, the Marquess of Hastings, the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Dunmore, Lady Keith, &c. &c.

Among the representatives of George Duke of Clarence are included the Marquess of Hastings and the other names last mentioned, together with the Marquess of Waterford, the Earl of Tyrconnel, &c. &c.

The line of Lionel of Antwerp is merged in the two preceding.

That of John of Gaunt, after ranking in its elder representatives the sovereigns of Spain, Naples, Lucca, the Brazils, the deposed Bourbons of France, the houses of Saxony, Austria, &c. includes the families of Haggerstone, Maxwell, and Constable.

The line of Edmund of Langley is similarly circumstanced to that of Lionel of Antwerp.

That of Thomas of Woodstock has numerous representatives. After Lord Stafford, its head, occur the names of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Hastings, Earl Ferrers, Lord Hatherton, Sir Robert Burdett, Viscount Hereford, Sir Charles Knightley, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Lord Berners, and a numerous race of the Knyvetts. Descended from this last family there appears, among the coheirs of Thomas of Woodstock, a saddler's apprentice, an upholsterer's foreman, and a shoe-

families of Sidney, Pagenham, Dudley, Guilford, Gamage, Champernowne, ap Thomas, ap Morgan, Percy, Harbottle, Neville, Somerset, Devereux, Hastings, Knollys, and Cary; the latter those of Russell, Sapcotes, St. John, Waldegrave, Long, Donnington, Clarke, Ramsey, Brydges, Grey, Bray, Halighwell, Clinton, Poynings, Stourton, and Dudley,—all entitled to coat-armour.

maker at Brompton. It is to these and to a few other instances in his volume, among others the keeper of a turnpike-gate near Dudley, descended from Edmund of Woodstock, that we presume Mr. Long has alluded in the motto to his Preface—

“What! will the aspiring blood of Lancaster
Sink in the ground? I thought it would
have mounted.”

Shakspeare's Henry VI.

The blood of the two sons of Edward the First has, from the longer course of subsequent generations, become more diffused than that of the sons of Edward the Third. Among the co-heirs of Thomas of Brotherton are Lord Stourton, Lord Petre, the Duke of Norfolk and all the race of Howard, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Suffield, the Earl of Devon, Lord Dorchester, Lord Arundell, Lord Clifford, and numerous ramifications of the family of Berkeley, including Lord Montfort and Earl Somers. The representatives of Edmund of Woodstock, after including all the two lines first noticed, embrace also Sir John R. Kynaston, the Earl of Bradford, Sir Henry Hunkeloke, the Earl of Essex, Lord de Ros, the Duke of Rutland, Lady Byron, Lord Scarsdale, Lord Berwick, Sir Piers Mostyn, Lord Vaux, Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Viscount Gage, the Duke of Northumberland, Viscount Falkland, the Earl of Howth, Lord Lyttelton, the Earl of Tankerville, and many other persons of inferior rank.

The ninth and last line, that of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, has the same representation as that of the second house of Lancaster, whose founder, John of Gaunt, married the sole heiress of the first house.

Such is an outline of the principal features of this very curious volume, to which we may add, that the number of living persons it enumerates who are entitled to quarter one or more of the royal coats exceeds 300. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the present royal family of Great Britain is in no way so entitled; the descent of the house of Brunswick from the Princess Sophia being attended with

no such privilege. Her Majesty's royal arms and quarterings must be regarded as the insignia of acquired empire, not of hereditary descent. They are, as the author has well remarked, the grant of the British nation to a line of monarchs whose rights are identified with its own.

To all who are interested in genealogical pursuits we think this work cannot fail to be acceptable, and more particularly as a guide to distinguish between those who are merely descended in some way from the Plantagenets, and those who are heraldically and legally invested with the representation of that proud historical race.

“The nature of mere royal descents,” remarks Mr. Long, “is well known to dabbles in genealogy. When once you are enabled to place your client in a current of decent blood, you are certain (by a slight Hibernicism) to carry him up to some one of the three great fountains of honour, Edward the Third, Edward the First, or Henry the Third; and in families of good, or even partially good, descent, the deducing of a husband and wife from all the children of Edward the Third, and all the children of Edward the First, has been successfully established by perseverance and research.” Preface, p. xiv.

This is less surprising than the simple fact which is produced by the calculation of a few minutes, viz. that in ascending twenty generations, that is, to about the reign of Henry III. every individual of us would number, if they could be ascertained, more than a million progenitors in that, the twentieth, generation, if their number were not diminished by the cross marriages which must also, in all probability, have occurred in the ancestry of every one of us. How very minute a proportion of blood then can be said to be inherited from any remote ancestor, whether it be in the direct male line or otherwise. True nobility is best evinced by a succession of noble alliances; and of such alliances quarterings, if their authority be duly established, form one of the most satisfactory evidences. There may have been good descent where there are no quarterings, but where there are there must have been.

Notes Historical and Architectural on the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Slymbridge, Gloucestershire; with some Remarks on Decorative Colouring. Royal 8vo. pp. 67.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. 8vo. pp. 172.

THE two publications now before us are pleasing records of the progress of church restoration at the present time, and are lively fruits of the zeal for the preservation of the temples of our land which forms so creditable a feature in the history of the day.

Slymbridge church, the subject of the first essay, is a simple parish church, chaste and elegant in its architecture, but in that respect not more remarkable than hundreds of others, the pride and ornament of the country, and which, in respect of their site, are as little known as the present. A good topographical account of this parish is given, and it may be worthy of notice that the rectory is charged with the annual payment of 10*l.* for the performance of the well-known hymn on the 1st of May, on the top of Magdalene Tower, Oxford. Among the rectors was William Cradock, tutor to Addison at that college. He lost a chance of preferment on his pupil's political elevation by the exercise of a dignity worthy of a Busby. When Addison, then Secretary of State, being at Cambridge, requested to see his former master, "the reply he received was, that it was the duty of the pupil to wait upon the master; whereupon Addison drove on." The Doctor is stated to have been a Non-juror, and lies buried in the chancel. "A mural tablet commemorates his death, with the usual motto of Non-jurors, *Cetera quis nescit.*" Why was this motto chosen by them?

Roman coins, as well as the continually occurring tokens of the Hans towns, have been found here, of which the particulars are given, as well as some singular entries from the parish registers.

The Church consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, and a tower surmounted by a simple but elegant spire at the west end. The architecture is of the Edwardian period, and is a fine specimen of the decorated style. The windows have the beautiful tracery

of the age, and the piers, which are square, with the angles chamfred off, have small attached columns, with elegant foliated capitals, of a design very original, and remarkable in having no neck moulding. "It is hardly possible," adds the author, "by any drawing or engraving to do justice to this peculiarly beautiful feature of the church." A very remarkable doorway exists in this fabric. The circular arch gives it a Norman character; but the mouldings, and a beautiful series of early-English flowers which surround the architrave without interruption, evince that it is not many years earlier than the rest of the fabric; it is one of those instances in which the circular arch was used in more recent periods. The arches of construction over the early decorated windows of Penshurst hall are segments of circles. This doorway has been restored at the expense of the Bristol Architectural Society.

The restorations which it is the peculiar object of this volume to record comprise the renovation of the windows in the chancel and the aisles, the nave arch, and many minor accessories which we have not space to detail. The most important work was the rebuilding of the clerestory, which was a work of a later period, in the perpendicular style. This alteration involved the construction of an entirely new oak roof, which it is pleasing to see has been "made of the best Memel oak, and constructed after the old method of mortice and tenon, without the help of iron-work." The author deems it necessary to apologize in some sort for the preservation of this feature of the building in consequence of its being of a different period to the architecture of the main structure. We do not object to the retention of the clerestory in this instance; if such a feature was an excrescence, and injured the appearance of the church, we should recommend its destruction; but where an addition of this kind has been made with the ingenuity so commonly shewn by the ancient architects in making an addition without destroying the harmony of the original design, we should always preserve it in any modern renovation.

It is pleasing to see that the repairs were effected without suspending di-

vine service for one single Sunday; a creditable circumstance to the parties concerned. It is painful, however, to add, that, although the expense of the repairs amounted to nearly 1,000*l.* the sum of 77*l.* 10*s.* only has been received from subscriptions, the balance being left to be wholly defrayed by the rector. We add our hope that so worthy an exercise of liberality will not be allowed to operate injuriously to an individual, and that contributions in aid of the reimbursement of the worthy incumbent will flow in with a liberal spirit. To promote this object the present work has appeared. It is copiously illustrated with wood engravings and four etchings, shewing two views and two sections of the church, fully exhibiting the proportions of the elegant spire. The whole is admirably got up, and elegantly printed, at a very low price, and is highly creditable to the Bristol Architectural Society. Their seal appears on the title, the device being the arms of the see and city impaled, with the legend,  SIG: SOC: ARCHITEC: BRISTOL  and the motto PRO DEO: PRO ECCLESIA: PRO: REGE.

Dorchester church forms the subject of a small volume which has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society with the view of inviting public attention to the extensive repairs which the Society contemplate to bestow on that extensive fabric. The church, once cathedral, afterwards abbatial, and now parochial, is remarkable not only from its uncommon length, but from the absence of a cruciform plan; in this respect, we apprehend, differing from every large monastic church in the country. The extraordinary design of the east end, of which a view has been given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1823, p. 297, from a drawing by Mr. G. Hollis, well exhibits the boldness of construction, as well as the invention and ingenuity possessed by the ancient architects. The design comprehended a central window, the opening of which would have been of extraordinary magnitude; the architect, however, fearing so large a window in the extreme end would interfere with the stability of the structure, has used two expedients to avoid any chance of danger, and which are, we believe, peculiar to this design. In the centre of

the window he has built a solid pier of masonry, filling up what would otherwise be the middle light; and, as a further precaution against the mullions being weakened by the great weight of the jamb, he has continued the tracery throughout; thus gaining all the advantages of a series of transoms without the injury to the design which those horizontal features would have created. Outside the pier is placed a buttress carried up even with the spring of the arch, above which a bold wheel is made to connect the two portions, and harmonize the entire design, which would otherwise appear like two windows, as, in fact, it now does, in consequence of the upper part having been destroyed. The Society contemplate the renewal of the window, with the lofty gable over it, and have given an engraving of it in a restored state; the effect of which restoration, if completed, as we sincerely hope it will soon be, will be to exhibit one of the grandest designs in existence.

The church, as it now stands, is chiefly of the decorated period; and the somewhat unfinished appearance of the interior would lead to the idea that the convent had attempted to rebuild the structure on a scale much above their means to accomplish. The proportions are of the grandest kind, even colossal, the architecture is beautiful in its decorations, and lofty and striking in its proportions, and richly deserves to be restored; while its dilapidated state pleads forcibly for assistance to be applied with no grudging hand.

Not only is the church rich in architectural decorations, but it formerly displayed an extensive series of shields of arms on the glass of the windows. Of these some few have reached our day, but they form only a small part of what the building formerly displayed; the whole are engraved from MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, containing copious notes by Legh Clarendieux, Winchell, and Anthony Wood, taken at a period when this series was very extensive. They are particularly valuable as a collection of arms of the period of Edward I., forming excellent illustrations of the several rolls of arms published by Sir H. Nicolas, some of them belonging to individuals commemorated in the poem on the siege of Car-

laverock; and in addition they are highly valuable as early representations of heraldry.

The church is accurately described, and its architecture illustrated by a number of wood-cuts; an historical account of the abbey, with ancient evidences and copious extracts from the MSS. of Anthony Wood, are given in the Appendices.

The following is a summary of the repairs contemplated, with the estimated expense:—

I. The south window of the chancel, with the sedilia and piscina, 160*l*.

II. The remainder of the chancel, including a new roof, 380*l*.

III. South aisle, porch, turret, &c. 255*l*.

IV. The north aisle, 25*l*.

V. New seats, pulpit, &c. 650*l*.

VI. New roofs to nave and aisles, 2,500*l*.

The repairs of the south window of the chancel, &c. have been commenced, and it is to be hoped the Society will succeed in obtaining funds for the other portions. It really seems, from the estimated sums, that a great deal of work is promised for comparatively small amounts.

The above publications are pleasing records of the progress of church restoration. The spirit which animates the promoters of these and similar good works is honourable to the country and age; and we trust it will increase with tenfold zeal, and receive in return from the wealthy and noble-minded, a degree of support commensurate to the great work which remains to be done.

We have only to add, in conclusion, that both publications are got up in a superior style, that they are fine examples of typography, and are to be purchased at a very reasonable price.

Caledonia Romana; a descriptive account of the Roman Antiquities of Scotland, preceded by an introductory view of the aspect of the Country, and the state of its Inhabitants in the first Century of the Christian Era, and by a summary of the historical transactions connected with the Roman occupation of North Britain.

THE opening portion of the volume before us is devoted to the supposed condition of North Britain at the time

of the Roman Invasion. The whole of the country, the author imagines, was a dense forest, varied only by intervening morasses, and by mountainous tracts on which nothing but the wild heather and the grey moss would vegetate. The population of Caledonia was at this period, he conceives, very inconsiderable. This opinion he founds on the number of fighting men which were arrayed on the Grampian hills to oppose the passage of the Roman General Agricola. Tacitus is of course the authority for this conclusion, whose words we shall therefore take occasion to quote.

“Upwards of thirty thousand men appeared in arms, and their force was increasing every day. The youth of the country poured in from all quarters, and even the men in years whose vigour was still unbroken repaired to the army. . . . Among the chiefs distinguished by their birth and valour was Galgacus.”* This was therefore a levy *en masse*, and our author takes perhaps a low average when he considers that it consisted of but an eighth part of the population; a fourth might have been the more probable calculation; and if the Caledonian army, with its daily reinforcements, at length amounted to 50,000 men, that would give a population of 200,000, including women and children, and this is probably near the truth, for the census of 1821 gave the population of Scotland as two millions ninety-two thousand,† and it can be no extravagant estimate that in the lapse of seventeen centuries the whole number of the Scottish race, with foreign accessories, superadded to the southern districts, had increased in something more than a ten-fold proportion. These are points well worthy of statistical observation.

We are pleased to find the author adopting the very reasonable conjecture that the British Isles were peopled by a part of that great nomadic race which spread itself from Eastern Asia over Europe, peopling in their way the fertile lands of Italy and Greece, being ancestors of the Pelasgic Greeks, the Etruscans, the Sabines, and other Italian states, the progenitors of the

* Tacit. in Life of Agricola.

† Parliamentary Returns.

Romans themselves; these are the *Celtæ* of Herodotus and Ptolemy. As to the Phœnician reveries in which an antiquary of our own day has indulged, founded on bold conjecture and gratuitous hypothesis, we are glad to observe that some of the most respectable of our periodical contemporaries have adopted the same opinion with respect to them which we ourselves had already expressed.*

There is no necessity for us to pause to prove that the British Islands were peopled at various periods by emigrations from several nations of the continent. This, indeed, is just the order of circumstances which might be expected. They are very distinctly recorded by Tacitus.

The ruddy hair and lusty limbs of the Caledonians indicate a German extraction; the Silurians† were a colony of Iberians from the opposite side to Gaul; the inhabitants resemble their neighbours on the continent. The same author points to the identity of language and superstitions in the colonists of Britain with their continental parents.‡ These affinities still exist, as those who have compared the Welsh, the Armorican, the Gaelic, and the Irish tongues, can testify. Neither are they wanting in the identity of sepulchral and other religious vestiges, and the spirit which is now alive in the lovers of archæology will daily afford us new corroborative proofs; but it must ever be recollected that, with this spirit, sound and deep learning must go hand in hand, else the "pick-axe and the spade" will have been employed but as sacrilegious implements of idle curiosity.

The Roman towns and stations of North Britain are minutely described in the volume under notice, and amply illustrated by plans and restorations of Roman military works, now or recently existing, and by drawings of altars and other relics found within or near their precincts. The drawings are printed in lithography, and are executed with

great truth and taste. Numerous remains, such as spear-heads, pieces of armour and swords, all of *bronze*, have been discovered in various parts of the Caledonian country.

The swords are of the elegant leaf-shaped order, the spears of the same characteristic form; the metallic portions of the weapons of course alone remain; the heads of the spears as seen in the specimens, plate V. appear to be about twelve inches in length, the blades of the swords about eighteen: as no scale is given, the exact dimensions are left to conjecture.

None of the writers on ancient arms or armour have yet taught us to distinguish with precision Roman from British weapons, and it is highly probable that they bore much resemblance to each other. Defensive arms might perhaps be more distinctly appropriated; we remember to have seen in the collection of Sir Samuel Meyrick a fine specimen of the circular bronze shield or target of an ancient Briton, and the remains of the oblong shield of a Roman legionary soldier. The bronze Ribchester helmet, and the bronze breastplate, resembling the form of the human body, are fine specimens of armour, decidedly Roman. They are both in the British Museum. On the whole, it appears that we may conclude that arms of bronze, offensive and defensive, were chiefly in use in the earliest periods of the Roman military occupation of Britain. The little axes, popularly denominated *Celts*, are common throughout Europe, and were in use probably by all nations of the great Celtic family. Like the bill of the old English yeoman, they probably answered the double purpose of a weapon or a working tool.

Helmets, we know, were often converted into camp-kettles; and Butler tells us, with more of truth than he perhaps himself suspected, that military weapons were sometimes put to household work; thus the dagger of Hudibras

— "was a serviceable dudgeon,
Either for fighting or for drudging;
When it had stabb'd or broke a head,
It would scrape trencher or chip bread," &c.

Our remarks on the work before us cannot be very minutely extended to the various points of archæological in-

* *Gent. Mag.*; *Quarterly Review*; *Blackwood's Magazine*; *Notices of Sir William Betham's Etruria Celtica.*

† *Tacit. in Vitâ Agric.*

‡ Gaul itself has been called Iberia by Strabo, who includes under that name the tract between the Rhone and the Pyrennees.

terest which it embraces; we shall, however, be a little more diffuse on the subject of the remains of the wall of Antoninus Pius, which in later ages has acquired the name of Graham's Dyke.

Our opinion of the origin of that appellation has been elsewhere expressed, to the effect that it is altogether Saxon; we hesitate therefore to acquiesce in the etymology proffered, namely, that it is derived from the Gaelic words, *grym*, strength, and *diog*, a dyke; designating it as a strong entrenchment. The compound is, we conceive, from *grima*, a wizard, *dic*, a ditch, the ditch of the demon or enchanter; and this assimilates, as we have elsewhere pointed out, with the names of other works throughout the kingdom, ascribing them to diabolical agency, as Grimsdike, Grimspond, &c.

The allusions to the furthest boundary of the Romans against the ancient Caledonians, to be found in the writings of the ancients, are very limited; our author informs us that Julius Capitolinus, who flourished towards the middle of the third century, is the only Roman historian who mentions its construction. In his life of Antoninus Pius, he states that the emperor subdued the Britons by means of Lollius Urbicus, and removed the barbarians to a greater distance by raising another "cespitiuous" wall across the island. "*Murus cespitius*," the former wall alluded to, is the earth vallum of the Emperor Hadrian constructed between Solway Firth and the river Tyne, which was succeeded by the stone wall of the Emperor Severus.

"Herodian informs us, when writing on the northern expedition of the Emperor Severus, that, on all things being prepared for his advance, the aged sovereign, leaving his younger son Geta in that part of the island already subdued, set forward with the eldest, Caracalla, into the enemy's country, crossing the rivers and ramparts which separated the unconquered Britons from the Roman province. Some authors have conjectured that the ramparts here mentioned are those belonging to Hadrian's vallum: we see no reason, however, for believing that the whole of Valentia had been by that time abandoned to the northern tribes, and should rather suppose the passage in question to refer to the wall of Antoninus."

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If such be the case, the author thinks the words of Herodian form a link in the historical evidence of the existence of such a barrier. In detailing the particulars afforded by the author of the existing vestiges of the famed rampart of Lollius Urbicus, or Graham's Dyke, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the great similarity between this work and the Devil's Dyke in Cambridgeshire; the Roman origin of which has been confidently suggested in our pages.* The accounts of Graham's Dyke compiled by the author, he says, were gleaned from those transmitted to our times when the remains were in a more perfect condition than now.

This is a practical demonstration, how important it is to place on record by the pen and the pencil vestiges of historical monuments, which are daily yielding to that consumer of all structures, reared by the hand of man, time. Literature alone can permanently embalm the perishable remains of ages which are about to yield to the tide-wave of time.

The great military work of Lollius Urbicus, known as Graham's Dyke,

"consisted of an immense fosse or ditch, averaging about 40 feet in width, by some 20 in depth, which extended over hill and plain in one unbroken line from sea to sea. Behind this ditch, on its southern side, and within a few feet of its edge, was raised a rampart of intermingled stone and earth, strengthened by sods of turf, which measured, it is supposed, about 20 feet in height, and 24 in thickness at the base. This rampart or agger was surmounted by a parapet, behind which ran a level platform for the accommodation of its defenders."

Our readers will observe how precisely this description conforms with that of the Devil's Dyke on Newmarket Heath, as detailed by our correspondent Mr. Kempe.

"To the southward of the whole was situated the military way, a regular causewayed road about 20 feet wide, which kept by the course of the wall at irregular distances, approaching in some places within a few yards, and in others receding to a considerable extent. Along the entire line from West Kilpatrick to Carriden, there were established, it is believed, nineteen principal stations or forts; we

* Gent. Mag. for January 1845, p. 27.

cannot be quite certain of the number, because towards the east-end of the wall the traces of their existence have for two centuries at least been either very indistinct or entirely obliterated. . . . The actual length of the wall of Antoninus has given rise to a little controversy. According to Bede, it extended all the way from the ancient monastery of Abercorn to Dumbarton. A series of detached *castella* may very probably have connected its actual termini with both those points; but, from what is known to have been at any time visible of its remains, and from any discoveries made between the two eras, we cannot but conclude that the Vallum of Urbicus, as a continuous work, ended on the one side at Carriden, near Borrowstonness, and on the other at West Kilpatrick. On this supposition the entire length of the work was 27 English miles."

From the numerous curious inscriptions found in connexion with the Roman rampire, we shall select only the following from Bemulie, which bear direct reference to its constructors. On a stone 17 by 10 inches, discovered 150 years since, is the following legend: P. LEGIO II. AUG. Q. LOLLIO URBICO LEG. AUG. PR. PR. Another stone, built into the walls of a house near Bemulie, bears the words, LEG. II. AUG. FEC. Another from the same place has been transferred to the Museum at Glasgow College; it records the labours on the Vallum of Urbicus of the second Legion, and is read at length thus: *Imperatorii Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Pio Pater Patriæ Legio Secunda Augusta per millia passuum IIIDCLXVI · S ·* An inscription from Kilpatrick notes the work of the sixth Legion. *Imp. Cæsar. T. Ælio Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio. P. Vexillatio Legio VI. Victicis. P. P. per M. P. IIIDCLXV. S.*

The first of these memorials indicates, of course, that the second legion raised the wall to the length of 3666 paces. The second denotes the work of the sixth legion to be 3665 paces. The close equality of the proportion of work ascribed to the two legions respectively is very remarkable. Each inscription terminates with an S. which has been deciphered in various ways by conjecture. We suggest that it may stand for the word *struxerunt*, which as plainly as possible indicates

that the soldiers of the respective legions raised or constructed a certain portion of the fortification as specified.

In closing these notices of the volume entitled *Caledonia Romana*, we express our hearty approbation of the diligence and research displayed in its compilation, and of the elegant manner in which its numerous lithographic illustrations are executed. To the practical student of the Roman antiquities of North Britain it will be found a most acceptable guide.

The Talba, or Moor of Portugal; a Romance. By Mrs. Bray; being the fifth volume of the new and illustrated edition of her Novels and Romances.

THIS romance is founded on a celebrated portion of Portuguese history—the melancholy story of Ines de Castro. With this Mrs. Bray has combined a wild and interesting tale of the Moors, the characters and events of which, though wholly fictitious, are in perfect harmony with the Portuguese narrative, and the spirit of those romantic and adventurous times in which both Moor and Christian played so distinguished a part. The work is named after the principal Moorish personage of the tale, Hassan, *the Talba*. It appears by Mrs. Bray's account of this character, in her general preface, that a Talba, from his peculiar office and the learning and qualities necessary to fill it, was looked upon as sacred with his own people. He was at once warrior, counsellor, philosopher, diviner, and magician; learned in the heavenly bodies, in natural history, and in most of the arts and sciences of the period. When the office of a Talba was supported with dignity and virtue, his influence was beyond all precedent with his own nation. In Hassan, Mrs. Bray tells us, she attempted to portray such a character acting on true principles of moral justice, which, even in a follower of Mahomet, God has implanted in his breast to be "a law unto himself." She has, indeed, succeeded in her view of such a character. The Talba, who plays a most prominent part throughout the story, is very powerfully depicted; and that scene where he voluntarily offers his own life to the

tyrant Alonso, in the hope to redeem that of Hamet, the young Moorish prince, is so admirably drawn that we know of nothing more impressive throughout the whole range of poetry or of the drama.

When *The Talba* was originally published, we gave it our warmest commendation, and copious extracts in confirmation of what we then said,—“that there were very few beauties in the dramatic or epic of our first poets which Mrs. Bray has not most successfully rivalled.” Time and the general feeling has confirmed our opinion respecting this work; we shall therefore confine ourselves to a very few remarks, which occur to us on the reading of the present revised and corrected edition. Those scenes which formerly the most struck us, we observe remain the same; others of less import we think improved by what Mrs. Bray terms “the pruning-knife” in her revision. The interest of her story, which rises to the very close, is very ably sustained; and, in the several characters, she has shown great power in searching out and depicting the feelings of the human heart. Ines de Castro is beautifully drawn; her delicacy, her tenderness, her patience of injury, her fortitude and high resolution in the hour of danger and of threatened death, are all portrayed with a vividness and force the most impressive. The queen mother Isabella is also very originally drawn. It is a fine picture of the influence that a truly great mind in the woman and the mother retains, even in age, over a son, in the impassioned Alonso, whose respect, by the consistency of her conduct, she has ever maintained, notwithstanding the vices of his nature and the perpetual indulgence of his own arbitrary will. The scene where Isabella reconciles the king to the brother he has driven into rebellion by tyranny and injustice is nobly pictured, and the calm and dignified reproof of the mother in addressing the sovereign in her son touches every heart. Mrs. Bray is indeed a great mistress of pathos. Witness those scenes where Ines de Castro and her children are described as sleeping, unconscious of her impending fate. The affection of the widowed Aza for her boy Hamet is also very beautifully

portrayed, yet marked throughout by the characteristics of the Moor, where the passions are so interwoven with even the gentler feelings of that enthusiastic people, that, in all the relations of kindred or society, they partake of their fervour, whether for good or evil. The bull-fight in the arena of Cintra is very striking; and the scene where the unhappy Ines de Castro with her children throws herself at Alonso's feet and pleads for mercy is of the highest order of poetic composition, yet so perfectly natural it is impossible to read it unmoved. On the whole, whether for character, plot, or deep and impassioned feeling, we cannot but consider *The Talba* of Mrs. Bray as one of the very first productions of its class that we have read in our own or any other language.

The Songs of the Birds. By the Rev. W. E. Evans, *Prebendary of Hereford*.

WE have been very much pleased with this interesting little volume, which recommends itself both in its design and execution, and which is well adapted to delight the youthful mind. Science is here the handmaid of Religion, and never appeared in a form more attractive or amiable. The author's plan is, to give a short description of some one of the birds of Great Britain, accompanied with those reflections which are suggested to a good and grateful mind by the subject, and then a lyric song or poem of the bird: *ex. gr.*

SONG OF THE GOLDFINCH.

I sing to my mate on her mossy nest
Beneath the chesnut spray,
And I strive to gladden her anxious breast
With my merry and simple lay,
For she feels no fear
When I am near;
And oh! as each soothing note I try,
How soft is the glance of her hazel eye!

II.

And I sing to Him in my thankful mirth
Who blest me with life and voice,
And sent me to fly o'er the teeming earth,
And in its fruits rejoice;
Whose hand is nigh
Where'er I fly,
Holding me up as the pinion light
Beats the soft air in its feeble flight.

III.

In the warm nest as I naked lay
 He clothed my callow breast,
 And in a cap of scarlet gay
 My downy cheeks he drest.
 On my wings he roll'd
 A bar of gold,
 And sent me to show, when all was done,
 My glittering vest in his summer sun.

IV.

I fled far and wide—rejoicing and free—
 With my food all scattered around,
 From the seed that grows on the lofty tree
 To the weed upon the ground.
 For the tall fir's cone,
 And the thistle down,
 And the groundsel mean, with its feather'd
 seed,
 All wait in their turn to supply my need.

V.

Thus merry within the cheanut grove
 To Him my voice I raise,
 And full in the depth of its thankful love
 My heart bursts forth in praise.
 Through the dark night
 I'm in his sight,
 And all day long his love's display'd
 For the poor little bird his hand has made.

VI.

There's one, too, watches for thee, my child,
 As stretched in sleep you lie,
 And follows by day your motions wild
 With love's unwearied eye.
 Oh! soothe her care,
 For a daily prayer
 Goes up from that anxious mother's breast,
 That thou, the child of her love, be blest.

VII.

And oh! there is one that dwells above,
 Beyond all sight and thought,
 Who gave to that mother her ceaseless love,
 And in her bosom wrought
 An image true
 Where thou may 'st view
 The type of a love no time can stain,
 Claspings thee round with a viewless chain.

VIII.

With love far stronger than mothers know,
 Child of a fallen race,
 Like a callow bird he would bind thee now
 In the garments of his grace;
 Upon thy breast
 Faith's mailed vest
 His hand would bind, and around thy waist
 With the girdle of truth he would have
 thee braced.

IX.

He would on thy head a helmet set,
 Than brass or steel more strong,
 The hope of the Cross in his life-blood wet,
 Salvation sure and long.
 On the pinions light
 Of his spirit's might
 He would bear thee up, that thou might'st
 fly [sky].
 To the home he has promised beyond the

X.

Thy meat it must be his will to do,
 And, lowly though it be,
 'Tis sweeter far than the fruits that grow
 On pleasure's tallest tree.
 For oh! what meat
 Is half so sweet
 As the Saviour of Life in a lowly breast,
 Filling the heart with its lasting feast.

New Principles for the Poor, &c. By H. Hardinge, M.A.—The object of this treatise is to show to the poor that the improvement of their condition rests mainly with themselves, and must be effected by their own independent exertions; or, in the author's own words, We say to the poor, "You must exercise charity towards yourselves; the charity of others, however comprehensive, can never meet your exigencies. To better your condition senators may legislate, individual Christians may burn with the purest zeal; but as regards your improvement, as to making you happy, independent, free, let not such a hope enter into your mind—*this can only be brought about by yourselves*; you, not others, must be the agents in the work of your regeneration; you must engage in this work yourselves. We say to you, you want not so much good friends as *good principles*: this is our advice." The author owns that his object is not to

elevate the *general* condition of the poor, which, indeed, would be to remove all poverty; that, he confesses, would be irrational and impious, "for the *poor* ye shall have *always* with you." "The great aggregate of mankind will ever be found to set at naught the best advice, and despise the purest principles. The multitude will not only do evil, but love its wages,—misery and degradation; so that whilst we address the many, we are conscious that we write but for the few." He then gives an account of those circumstances which exercise such pernicious influence over the destinies of the poor. These are divided under the heads of locality, education, marriage, religion, politics, &c. A great deal of sound observation, judicious advice, and wise reflection will be found on these respective subjects, for the author has built his argument on a sound basis; and the only remaining step to take is to ascertain how his advice is to be brought

to the knowledge of the poor, translated into colloquial language, and explained in that familiar manner which conversational intercourse would give.

The Sapphic Odes of Horace translated into corresponding English Verse. By the Rev. John Peat.—This is a praiseworthy attempt to transfer the beauties of the Latian lyre into a measure in our language which should as clearly as possible echo their melody. To translate Sapphic or Alcaic metres into heroic verse is altogether to deprive them of their peculiar spirit, force, and elegance. Mr. Peat has in great measure performed his task with credit; in some cases, however, he will find his translations the better for revision. P. 7. “*But awe-struck gape*” will never do, and the whole stanza should be rewritten. P. 17. “*Stored in Greek cask, of which the brink was sealed by me.*” Whoever speaks of the *brink* of a wine cask? P. 21. “*Still smiling Lalage alone shall sooth my care,*” is a very inadequate representation of the charming grace of the original: so is p. 37. “*Atrides e’en while seeking fame a virgin lov’d,*” of “*Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho virgine raptâ.*” P. 61. “*All cares which jar*” is not a good or idiomatic expression. P. 91, is a line, the construction of which we do not understand:

“*Cæsar, excelled by none of yore,
Born with what heaven has yet in store.*”

Great attention also should be bestowed on the peculiar force and meaning of the words in the original; and a translator must not hastily suppose that a Latin word is represented by an English one because they are similar; as in p. 1, “*diræ grandinis.*” The force of “*diræ*” is by no means given by “*direful.*” The word “*beatus*” is often used by Horace as “*well off*” in the world, prosperous,” and would be very improperly translated “*blessed.*” P. 95. Why is “*cupressus*” translated “*cedar,*” and not “*cypress?*” We could give satisfactory reasons why it should not be. We do not mention these things to discourage Mr. Peat, nor because we do not see much to praise in his translation; but we feel assured that, bestowing on it greater pains, it is in his power to make it adequately represent the beauties of the original.

Sermons preached at Winchester College. By George Moberley, Head Master.—We recommend first, that the admirable preface to these sermons should be carefully read, and then the sermons themselves. Both in the choice of the subject, and in the instruction drawn from it, they

are calculated to make deep and influential impressions on the minds of youth, and to be of essential benefit during the most dangerous, and perhaps the most important, period of life. It is needless to say that they are attractive by the clearness and elegance of their style, by the just reasoning, and by the earnest and affectionate spirit in which they are composed. Though in their primary intention they were directed to the youth of the college, yet the nature of the subjects, and the manner in which they are treated, are too comprehensive to be limited to any particular age or class of persons. For who is there who does not stand in need of instruction in his later life, which in his earlier he neglected to receive?

Passages from the Life of the late Robert Anderson. By the Hon. Mrs. Anderson.—An affectionate rehearsal by a grateful wife of the virtues of her departed husband. The style and nature of the work, however, is not adapted for extracts, nor, perhaps, will it attract or satisfy general perusal, though it will be gratifying to those who knew and admired the character of the person whose excellence it commemorates. We shall observe that at p. 226 is a misprint of *Tewin* Churchyard for *Tewin*. The place where this singular tomb exists is near Welwyn, and the real fact, separated from its marvellous legend, is as follows: Tewin churchyard is surrounded with ash and other trees. Some of the seeds of the ash trees have fallen into the crevices of a tomb somewhat dilapidated, and sprung up, and as they grew, they lifted up and displaced the stone-work; and the whole of the story, which is very current in that part of the country, is an instance of a very simple and common fact being the foundation of a most marvellous and romantic history. There is no “*wonderful growth of a tree,*” as Mrs. Anderson asserts, but simply a *few young seedling ashes* growing round the tomb, which, as we have said, have disjoined and displaced the masonry, and, consequently, the horizontal stone which formed the covering is cracked by being removed from its place. THAT IS ALL!

The Life of Lord Hill, G.C.B. By the Rev. E. Sydney, M.A.—We think it would have been more advisable if Mr. Sydney’s *Trilogy* of Memoirs of the Hill family had been comprised in one volume; and perhaps even now such an abridgment, judiciously executed, would be more popular and useful than the larger biographies. That which in these days swells into a copious volume was formerly comprised in a short memoir of a few pages; and,

as the object of the writer is to give a true likeness of his subject, the authentic lineaments will be painted more truly by a few happy touches than by an accumulation of laboured lines. Lord Hill was an amiable man, a brave soldier, and a judicious and able commander. But in the first place we have no belief that clergymen can write soldiers' lives, or record soldiers' actions, as they ought to be told; secondly, we do not at all approve of the style in which such sentences as the following are composed:

"There appeared in him (Lord Hill) throughout the same unaffected disposition that graced his boyhood. The enchantments of fame, the felicitous grandeurs of a successful career, the difference of age, the blandishments of the court, the exaltation of position, actual power, altered him not. His was an ear, that neither the tempest of acclamation, nor the echoings of honour, could deafen to the gentle whispers of kindness; and the same unassuming mien that made his obedience grateful to his superiors became even more a charm when it was perceived to be the adornment of authority and place." Nor do we like the spirit in which the following inuendo is given (p. 305): "Nor need any allusion be made to the *ball* at Brussels, from which the chieftains were summoned to the field, further than to say that *Lord Hill was not there*; he was at his post, attending to the movements of the enemy and his own duties." What is meant to be conveyed by this mysterious sentence? Is the ball itself to be the subject of animadversion? or were the Duke of Wellington and the other officers who were present at it forgetful of their duties, and absent from their posts? We are quite sure it is not in this spirit that Lord Hill would have wished his Life to have been written.

The doctrine of the Imposition of Hands, or Confirmation, the ordained and ordinary means of conveying the gift of the Holy Ghost. By John Frere, M.A.—The title clearly expresses the object of this treatise. The preface mentions the objections that have been made to the doctrine, and the author's observations on them. The treatise itself is very carefully and closely reasoned, and the whole argument is supported by a succession of the highest authorities. "My endeavour," says the author, "is to inquire what sense that force of expression 'the Holy Ghost is given through the laying on of hands' may most properly be understood to convey, and assert the verity of confirmation without derogating (God forbid!) from the truth of other and greater

mysteries." Or, as again expressed, p. 9: "Confirmation is the ordinary and effectual means for conveying the purest gift of the Holy Ghost, by imposition of the bishop's hands in the prayer. This is the proposition which in the following treatise it is my endeavour to maintain, because I believe it the very truth and reality of confirmation, and because it is a truth which appears to have been much confused in modern times, and well nigh obliterated. We will quote the words of Mosheim, with which the author concludes his introduction, and then must leave this learned, able, and judicious work in the reader's hands. "Consentiebant . . . per baptismum homines veniam delictorum præteritæ vitæ consequi, propter fidem in Jesum Christum, quam profitebantur qui lustrandi erant. Spiritum vero Sanctum ab Episcopo manus impo-nente et precante conferri. Hæc erat communis, quod jam supra docui, ætatis hujus sententia."

The Prayer-book a safe Guide, &c. By Rev. Al. Watson, M.A.—The object which the author of these lectures had in view was to show to the members of our communion, their duty to the church as it is; and he felt convinced that if divisions are to cease, unity depends on a scrupulous observance of the matters to which we are connected by the Book of Common Prayer and the ecclesiastical canons. The best summary of the author's precepts may be given in his own words, Lett. 3rd, p. 56: "Let us remember that *unity is our first law*; that we must be one, even as the Father and Christ are one; and, God be praised, even in our most disturbed times we never reached that climax of disunion and discord which is the thorn of merely Protestant Christendom. God be thanked *we* reformed on the Apostolic model,—we retain the primitive forms, and are no strangers to Catholic usage. To our *Book of Common Prayer* then we confidently send those who ask what we profess. We are not dependant on any particular teacher for the time being; ours is the teaching of the Catholic Church, not of any individual instructor. Our *faith* and our *prayers* remain the same, whoever may occupy the pulpit. To our Bible we point as our law, to the Church as the interpreter, and to the Prayer-book as embodying the lessons the Church would teach us. Let us then prove that we value this boon aright, by using it as our constant manual of devotion, by acting up to its requirements, by obeying its injunctions, and by imbibing its heavenly temper; and then shall we be scribes well instructed into righteousness, faithful and expecting ser-

vants, who are on the watch for the coming of their Lord." The volume is dedicated to the Bishop of Gloucester, and is worthy of his patronage.

Illustrations of the Law of Kindness. By the Rev. G. W. Montgomery; 2nd ed. By John Washbourn.—This little volume is dedicated to the memory of the late Lord Lyttelton of Hagley, whose life, says the editor, was a practical "Illustration of the Law of Kindness." The author is a minister of the Gospel in the United States. The work appears to have been popular, and, indeed, it fully deserves all public approbation and private favour, for it is written in the very spirit of the Gospel of Christianity. It is divided into thirteen chapters, in which many interesting anecdotes and histories enliven and illustrate the moral precepts and religious instruction; and it ends with a practical and personal summary of the whole in the character of Christ. We know of few books which we should wish to see more earnestly recommended, and extensively read, than this little volume; for it is equally useful to educate the young, and to admonish and reform the old. We should like to see it accompanied with another, called "Contentment, and not Covetousness," which would inculcate another important lesson, in another diseased portion of the human heart.

Twelve Lectures preached at St. George's Chapel, Old Brentford. By the Rev. G. F. Thompson, B.A.—The object of the writer in these discourses is best told in his own words: "My object is to show that without faith in the promised or the triumphant Redeemer man cannot be a saint at all; that the chosen saints were still but men; that each had received the principle of faith, a principle which, though often dimmed was never quenched, but burned with a light glowing in the main, and beautiful to the end; that each was the chosen instrument of the ever-ruling God for the instruction and improvement of fallen man; that the frailties and sins of each could not weaken or pollute the heavenly truths which each was ordained to convey; and that thus, while we pray to be enabled to emulate the faith of the believer, and eschew the errors of heathens, in every example brought before us, we may in the same spirit adore the wisdom and love of that gracious Father who hath provided that through channels so frail his truths should flow down safe, and full of power, for the salvation of our immortal souls." In these days of strongly-opposed opinions, when by some the saints and fathers of the church are exalted into

faultless persons, and by others as much depressed, Mr. Thompson's purpose in taking the *via media* is a sound and good one; and we think he has executed his design with fairness, judgment, and adherence to the word and meaning of scripture. We think, however, that the singular and almost romantic character of Saul, one of the most deeply interesting in the whole of the sacred history, afforded a subject which might have been rendered most attractive, had the preacher chosen to put forth his power of eloquence, and extended his canvas to a greater breadth. The King of Israel more resembles one of the ancient monarchs of heathen mythology than any other character in the Bible. *Impiger, iracundus, atrox, &c.* This volume itself, with its line of successive portraits, vividly and correctly drawn, is likely we think to be popular, and would be useful if it could be introduced among the middle and lower classes of society, who are apt to take very superficial and erroneous views on many of the subjects and persons here noticed and described.

A Guide through Shrewsbury. Published by John Davis, 12mo.—Shrewsbury is one of our cities whose history and antiquities have been best developed by competent authors, and it would therefore be inexcusable if the compiler of a guide-book did not make a creditable production. He has merely to form a summary of the leading points of interest, and to add modern information. In both these respects we think the present volume is carefully executed; and we must particularly praise the pains taken to give a full account of the grammar school, and its eminent scholars, who, under the conduct of the late and present head masters, (the late Bishop of Lichfield and Dr. Kennedy,) have won an extraordinary proportion of the prizes at both universities, as is shewn in the highly honourable lists here printed. The volume is embellished with no less than sixty engravings on wood, and accompanied by lists of eminent natives, of birds seen in the neighbourhood, and of rare indigenous plants.

The London Medical Directory. 1845.—A very useful volume of reference, containing the name, address, qualification, official appointments, honorary distinctions, and literary productions of every Physician, Surgeon, and General Practitioner resident in London, or its immediate neighbourhood. It is the first time, we are told, that the names on the lists of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, have

been placed in one alphabet: and, whilst the "qualification" and the "practice" of medical men is frequently of different classes, an index to the truth must be frequently desirable. It is a work of which there should be a copy in every

public reading-room. In some cases we think a little personal history would be acceptable: as where a man is the son of a very eminent person deceased, or his favourite pupil, and so on.

FINE ARTS.

THE VICTORIA GALLERY AT EU.

The free and easy manner in which, now-a-days, Kings look in on one another, at their country seats, does not, by any means, exclude such manifestations of welcome, on those occasions, as are right royal expressions of the resources of monarchs. The very simplicity and unpremeditatedness of such encounters may, in skilful hands, be even made the occasion of enhancing the magnificence of such gallantries; and this has been the case with one of the courtesies offered by that master of courtesy, Louis Philippe, to our Queen, Victoria, on her paying him a flying visit at his castle at Eu. The impromptu call was met by an impromptu display, of a somewhat novel character, a process of *forcing* having been employed, —in the department of the Arts, by which a picture-gallery was suddenly brought into full bloom, for the occasion, after a fashion irresistibly reminding us of the pleasant times of our boyhood when Aladdin was a builder. That flowers like these, when they grow up in a night, are apt to be of that frail and perishing kind which, like the gourd of Jonah, wither also in a night, only adds to the costly character of the creation; and, accordingly, the artists of France were summoned, like so many genii, to aid in the sudden getting up of this gallant and tastefully-imagined *pièce de circonstance*. Anxious to receive his royal guest's second and familiar visit in the gallery which he has been forming to commemorate her first and formal one, the French King had all the unfinished portions of the walls covered with provisional pictures in water-colours, not one of which, only eight days before, had been begun,—and so as to represent the entire scheme and effect of this international monument, as it may fairly be called. The grace of this idea, without reference to its magnificence, is in making the young Queen's present welcome consist in the evidences of the pleasant and abiding traces which her former presence under the French King's roof had left;—and the grace of its execution was increased by the formal presentation to Her Majesty of all the artists who had thus wrought in her honour. The plan of the

Victoria Gallery is as follows:—Its further extremity is occupied by the portrait of the Queen of England, placed between those of Prince Albert and the Queen of the Belgians. Beneath the portrait of Queen Victoria stands a magnificent vase, of gold and silver, representing the combat of St. George,—given by Her Majesty to the King. At the opposite extremity, on each side of the entrance-door, are portraits of the King and Queen of the French. All these portraits are by Winterhalter. The right side of the gallery is occupied by pictures representing the former visit of the Queen of England to Eu;—the left by those representing the visit of the King of the French to Windsor. Besides these, the gallery contains busts of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent—gifts of the English Queen. The furniture of the gallery is of sculptured oak; and its oaken wainscoting, like the furniture enriched by mouldings of gold, was also scarcely commenced a week since. In the private closet which the Queen occupied two years ago, she found, amongst other feelingly-selected ornaments, the full-length portraits of her father and mother—the latter by Winterhalter, the former by Sir William Beechey.—*Athenæum*.

ANCIENT ENGRAVINGS.

The British Museum has lately purchased a very valuable collection of ancient engravings of the Italian school, which formerly belonged to Sir Mark Sykes. By whom the nucleus or germ of this collection was first formed, is not known. It was of great extent and importance when it came into the possession of Mr. Storch, of Milan. By him it was increased during a series of years, and afterwards disposed of to a dealer in London. He, too, exerted his taste, knowledge, and abundant opportunity in extending and improving it. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Mark Sykes. The Italian school of Sir Mark Sykes's catalogue was, for the most part, either at the sale, or subsequently, reclaimed by its preceding proprietor, and he, during nearly twenty years that afterwards elapsed, lost no opportunity of enriching it. It contains

nearly eighty works in niello upon silver, among which is the celebrated Pax by Maso Finiguerra, which, at Sir Mark Sykes's sale, brought 300 guineas. It comprises fifteen impressions in sulphur, and a whole volume of impressions on paper, from works in niello, among which latter is the noted piece, also by Finiguerra, once belonging to Mr. Ottley, and copied and described in his "History of Engraving." This also brought 300 guineas at Sir Mark's sale. Among the copperplate engravings is almost every Italian print that has been described as of extraordinary nature or rarity in books treating of ancient art; nearly the whole, indeed, of the 13th volume of Bartsch; entire works, therefore, or nearly so, of old engravers, of whom it is rare to meet with even a single specimen, such as Botticello, Baldini, Zoan Andrea, Pol-luaguolo, the Brixiani, Robetta, Nicoletto da Modena, Mocetto, &c. Of Andrea Mantegna's whole works, scarce half-a-dozen prints are wanting. There are the whole fifty prints of "Il Giuco di Tarocchi," by Baldini; also his Sibyls and Prophets; the celebrated print from two plates of the "Assumption of Madonna;" the print of "Christ led to Crucifixion," being the only copperplate engraving ascribed to Finiguerra; all the prints of

the Florentine Dante of 1481, ascribed to Botticello; the whole set of the planets. All these prints are of such rarity as to be known only by Strutt, Ottley, and other writers on art having introduced into their works a copy of such one or other as they might happen to have obtained access to; in fact, they are, for the most part, unique. The collection contains also the volume entitled "El Monte Sancto di Dio" (1477), with the three curious prints by Baldini, remarkable for being the first book ever published with copperplate engravings; also the "Cosmographia" of Ptolemy (1462), with all the maps. Prints there are also of such rarity as not to have been ever noticed in any publications; such, for instance, is one most extraordinary both in style and subject, and which an ancient MS. attached to it ascribes to Antonello di Messina, an artist otherwise unknown as an engraver, and who was born as early as 1420. The whole collection contains about six hundred prints, and of this number full one-third part are actually unique specimens, existing nowhere else. No foreign collection, neither Paris, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Berlin, have anything of the Italian school at all equal to this collection. Indeed, so much of it being unique, it is impossible that they should.—*Athenæum*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The second congress of the British Archæological Association has taken place at Winchester, and has closed its proceedings by changing its name to that above given, for the reasons which will be stated before we conclude.

The opening meeting took place on Tuesday, Sept. 9, in the large hall-room at St. John's Hospital, which was hung round with rubbings of the finest existing sepulchral brasses, and some large and interesting drawings. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres. R. S., took the chair as President of the congress. After a brief but appropriate address he called upon Dr. Wilberforce, the Dean of Westminster, to read an essay on the advantages and proper direction of archæological research; the arguments and the eloquence of which won the concurrence of every hearer. For this admirable composition we must refer to the *Athenæum* of the 13th Sept. where it has been printed at length. The Dean of Winchester moved the thanks of the meeting to Dean Wilberforce, and ex-

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pressed to the strangers assembled the welcome with which they were received by the residents of Winchester. The vote was seconded by Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity. Thanks to the chairman were proposed by Lord Ashburton, and seconded by Dr. Williams, the Warden of New College; after which Dr. Plumtre, the Master of Univ. college, Oxf., and President of the Oxford Architectural Society, congratulated the assembly on the progress of the study of ancient architecture. The President, in returning thanks, communicated some remarks of his own on continental architecture; but, in consequence of the leaning which the proceedings had already exhibited towards that favourite line of research, he desired to have it understood that the objects of the Association were not confined to architecture alone, but embraced the researches of all who had anything to tell on every branch of archæology.

The assemblage then separated, but afterwards mustered in large numbers at the hospital of St. Cross, every part of which, and of the church, was thrown open for their reception; as was the

cathedral during the whole week. An ordinary, which was numerously attended, took place at the George Inn, Mr. Way in the chair; whilst the most distinguished strangers were entertained at the Deanery and other houses in the Close.

In the evening all were re-assembled at St. John's rooms; where the first lecture was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Deane, F.S.A. on *Druidical Temples and other Primeval Monuments*. We have not space to epitomise this composition, but will mention one particular, namely, that it is Mr. Deane's opinion that the great artificial hill of Silbury is not a sepulchral tumulus, but a portion of the helio-arkite temple of Abury, probably intended to typify the sun, and used for the burning of the sacred fire, during the services performed in the circles of the temple.

A descriptive paper on the abbey church of Romsey, which is a very intact example of Norman architecture, was then read by the Rev. J. L. Petit. Its details were very minute, too much so indeed for such a popular assembly, but will be valuable when published.

He was followed by E. H. Freeman, esq. Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society, on the architecture of the church of St. Cross, but few were able to attend to his lecture from the rapidity and indistinctness of his delivery.

Wednesday, Sept. 10. A very crowded assembly at the St. John's rooms were delighted by a lucid and animated lecture on the architecture of Winchester Cathedral, delivered by Professor Willis (whose previous composition on the Cathedral of Canterbury is reviewed in our present number). He stated that the present transepts had been thought by Milner and other writers to be of Saxon workmanship, but there was no portion of the edifice older than the Norman conquest and the period of Bishop Walkelyn. The excessive rudeness of the architecture of the transepts has led people into this untenable opinion. It is known for certain that the centre tower fell not long after the interment of William Rufus in the choir of the cathedral, and that the tower was rebuilt immediately after this disaster. The tower-piers are the largest in England, a great deal too large for architectural elegance and for the weight they were required to carry; and the Professor was inclined to think that they were erected by a people labouring under a kind of panic—a people determined to erect an edifice not likely to fall for a long time to come. Now the tower that fell he believed to have been the work of Bishop Walkelyn, a Norman bishop, and this was partly confirmed by the

circumstance that the tower of Ely cathedral, built by Simeon, bishop of Ely, the brother of Walkelyn, fell in also, though, it is true, at a period somewhat later. But the brothers, it appeared to him, worked with the same school of masons, and probably with the same design. The plan of Bishop Walkelyn's building is preserved in the crypt of the present cathedral, and he would direct the attention of all who are curious in the progressive history of our architecture, to a careful study of this crypt. And here he would wish to call attention to a curious discovery that had only recently been made, viz. that a bed of concrete foundation, extending to a distance of about fifty feet from the western portion of the edifice, had been laid there, evidently with the intention of carrying two large towers. Bishop de Lucy, who died in 1204, was the builder of the low-roofed aisles and chapel, and the east of the choir, and this he did without disturbing the walls of the Lady Chapel, as was evident from the distinct seam of masonry between them. Hereford, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Alban's, Wells, Exeter, and Romsey afforded similar instances of the aisles to the east being lower than the choir itself. He would now make a jump from 1204 to 1370, from Bishop de Lucy to Bishop de Edington, Wykeham's predecessor in the see of Winchester. William de Edington left certain monies for the completion of the cathedral, but no one had hitherto determined what portion of the edifice was erected with this money. The whole of the nave and of the west end of the cathedral were built either by Edington or Wykeham. To distinguish the work of Wykeham from that of his predecessor he had made a very careful examination of the whole of the nave, and after an equally careful examination of the two passages in Wykeham's will which relate to the works at Winchester he had come to the conclusion that the west front, and a small portion of each of the side-aisles, were the work of Edington. The curious observer might remark this for himself, by contrasting the coarse mouldings of Edington's work with the more delicate mouldings of Wykeham's workmanship. William of Wykeham, a practical architect, did not rebuild the nave, but readapted it in a very extraordinary manner from the foundation. The Norman nave originally consisted, in each division, of a low pier arch, a triforium, and a clerestory; that of Wykeham (the present nave) of a high pier arch, a balcony (rather than a gallery), and a lofty clerestory window. The difference between the two would be seen at a glance by the sections he had prepared for this purpose,

William of Wykeham scraped and reduced the old Norman piers—shaped their square edges of masonry into ornamental mouldings, retaining the ancient triforium, but nearly concealing it, producing in this way the style distinguished as Perpendicular. The Choir is the work of a later period, for which there was no other than heraldic evidence, and the information derived from the study of the several eras of architecture which it exhibits.

The next paper was also architectural. It was an essay by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A. on the existing works of William of Wykeham at Winchester and Oxford; and the author commenced by remarking that, "as a professional architect, accustomed to contend with the difficulties of uniting in an extensive, and therefore necessarily a complex plan, the paramount consideration of convenience and economy of distribution with proportion and beauty, he had been ever impressed with the great merit of William of Wykeham in these respects, and of the lessons of wisdom and of taste which his works display. As the deviser of the King's buildings at Windsor and at Queenborough, versed in military no less than in civil architecture, Wykeham acquired all the sagacity of an experienced tactician in the management of accidents and advantages of site. His works at Winchester and at Oxford will well repay an attentive examination; by such an examination the artist will be enabled to appreciate the skill of a great master in the science of his art, while they will reveal to him the leading motives which guided the economy and the style of monastic and ecclesiastical buildings in a very interesting period in the history of English architecture."

Mr. Cockerell afterwards conducted the members over the chapel and buildings of Winchester college; and the adjacent ruins of Wolvesey castle, the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester, were visited by the President and a portion of the company. At four o'clock a more numerous train attended Professor Willis in a peripatetic survey of the Cathedral, during which he explained those features which he thought would be best understood by description on the spot.

In the evening there was a *soirée* at the Deanery, where the gallery was appropriated to the reception of a museum of antiquities collected from all quarters, and arranged under the superintendence of Edward Hailstone, esq. (a catalogue of which was printed.) Including the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, it is believed that nearly four hundred persons were hospitably entertained on this occasion.

Thursday, Sept. 11. In the morning two Sectional Meetings were formed in the County Hall, one for Early and Medieval Antiquities, and the other for History. The former, which was presided over by W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.S.A., was opened with a very interesting account, by the Dean of Hereford, of excavations made to disinter the Roman town at Kenchester, near Hereford. The field under which these remains are buried contains about 21 acres, and the ruins appear to occupy the whole area. Among them are a remarkable *stone* hypocaust; the walls and rooms of private residences, with various appendages designed for domestic purposes; broken columns of temples, tesserae, &c.

Mr. M. H. Bloxam read a paper on some ancient British, Roman, and Romano-British remains, discovered in the neighbourhood of Rugby, in Warwickshire. He stated that much obscurity hung over the places and modes of burial of the Romanised British, and then briefly described a number of weapons, fibulae, ornaments, jewellery, pottery, &c. (a fine collection of which were on the table,) found with skeletons along the side of the Watling Road, within a very few miles of the locality intimated.

Mr. E. P. Shirley exhibited a metallic arrow or dart, to which a ring was attached, so as to draw it back by a string after it had struck its prey; and also another weapon with a similar ring, but of a blunt and heavy shape. These were found in dredging round a crannage, or artificial island, formed to construct a dwelling in the lake Monalty, barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. Mr. Way read a letter explaining their use from Sir Samuel R. Meyrick.

Lord Alwyn Compton read a communication on some pavements of encaustic tiles in Devonshire; and the Rev. John Ward described the magnificent pavements of this kind formerly existing in Jervaulx abbey, Yorkshire, of which, from memoranda made some years since by Mr. Reinagle, and now in the possession of the Marquess of Ailesbury, he was, by the assistance of a village schoolmaster of great ingenuity, enabled to make an extensive display, in fac-simile drawings of the real size, on the area of the County Hall.

The last paper was one by Mr. W. H. Thoms, "On Coronals of Roses as badges of honour, and on the Golden Rose annually blessed by the Pope." Mr. Thoms's attention has been directed to this subject by a passage in Caxton's edition of *Reynard the Fox*: "the kynge gaf to hym a garlond of rooses whiche he must alway were on his head," and by the effigy of

Gower the poet, who is represented on his monument, in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, "with a chaplet like a coronet of four roses on his head," Stowe adding that "John Gower was no knight, neither had he any garland of ivie and roses, but a chaplet of four roses only." Mr. Thoms was of opinion that the custom of kings bestowing coronals of roses as marks of high consideration and respect was in all probability only a regal copy of the custom which prevailed at Rome, of the Pope bestowing the rose he had blessed on those he delighted to honour. Mr. Thoms concluded a pleasing paper (on a subject hitherto but little understood,) by reading a list he had compiled of the several individuals who had been honoured by the Pope with this mark of his esteem. Pope Julius II. sent a rose to Henry VIII. in 1510, and Pope Julius III. a rose to Philip and Mary: and one was sent in the present year to the King of the Belgians.

In the *Historical Section* Mr. Hallam was in the chair, and the first paper was one by Mr. Edward Smirke, upon the building in which the meeting was held. Dr. Milner, and others who preceded him, (Mr. Smirke observed,) have stated, as a fact beyond contradiction, that the County Hall of Winchester had been a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, and coeval with the king of that name, by whom they suppose the castle to have been built, and the Round Table of Arthur made. In consequence of this current belief, a controversy has lately arisen at Winchester, and the county has been charged with the desecration of an ecclesiastical building. In contradiction to this belief, Mr. Smirke showed that it is the hall of the castle, erected, or rather rebuilt, by Henry III. The arrangement and plan of the building indicate that this was its original destination, though the centre and two side aisles give a colour to the idea that it was an ecclesiastical building. The windows and seats under them, and the position and form of the windows, would show, however, that it was originally a hall. Nor is it probable so large a chapel existed where there was no collegiate or conventual establishment. The contemporary records testify there were four chaplains and chapels in, or attached to, the castle, who were paid by eleemosynary stipends out of monies that annually came into the sheriff's hands, but there was no endowment or provision for an establishment adequate to the service of so magnificent a chapel. These presumptive proofs against its dedication as a chapel are confirmed by the Pipe, Liberate, and other rolls and accounts, extending through the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. Richard

II. and Henry VI. in all of which the "Great Hall" is constantly referred to, and no such chapel as St. Stephen ever mentioned. The castle was probably erected by the Conqueror, and there was a hall before the time of Henry III. but the latter sovereign was doubtless the substantial founder of the present hall. Numerous entries point out the gradual progress of the work, and the expense of the carriage of stone for the columns is mentioned in detail. The hall was probably always used for the administration of justice. There is a striking instance in the reign of Henry III. mentioned by Matthew Paris. In the reign of Elizabeth it was in a decayed state, and underwent repairs by the corporation and the crown; and the local records of the county, which begin in the 16th century, show its constant designation as "the great hall," and constant use for the purposes of assizes and sessions. Connected with the history of the hall is that of the Round Table on the wall at the east end. The present painting on it is not older than Henry VII. or Henry VIII.; but it is not improbable that it is the representative of a work of art coeval with the rebuilding of the hall by Henry III. The records in his reign show, that, when the hall was completed, a Wheel of Fortune was painted on the eastern gable of the hall. The general form of this, as evidenced by other representations of it in churches, &c. much resembles Arthur's table. Besides this, an order in the same reign is extant in the Tower, to paint a "*Mappa Mundi*" on the west end of the building. Mr. Smirke thought it not improbable that this *Mappa Mundi* was the origin of the round table. The romance of Sir Degrevante shows that the old "*Mappa Mundi*," whatever it might be, must have contained either a delineation or written account of Arthur and his knights of the round table; and hence the present Round Table may have derived its origin, though the painting, and even the substance, of the table may have undergone more than one change during the interval of 600 years and upwards. He, Mr. Smirke, had not been able to find any distinct reference to the Round Table of King Arthur prior to that contained in the Chronicle of Hardyng, where it is described as yet hanging at Winchester. Leland also referred to it, but it is in no way described by either Hardyng or Leland. A MS. in the Royal Library at Madrid (hitherto unnoticed), in narrating the coronation of Philip and Mary, describes it as composed of twenty-five compartments, painted in green and white, the exact number of colours and compartments of which it at present con-

sists.—On this portion of Mr. Smirke's paper, Mr. John Gough Nichols observed that the Wheel of Fortune was painted on the walls of the royal palaces of Westminster and Clarendon, and that the greater part of such a painting was discovered in 1840, behind the old pulpit in the choir of Rochester Cathedral, where it may still be seen (as engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1840.) Mr. Nichols further remarked that such paintings were commonly made upon the interior walls of palaces or churches, not on tables of boards like the table suspended in the County Hall. He was of opinion that the paintings at Winchester, of the Mappa Mundi, the Rota Fortunæ, and the Round Table of King Arthur, were three distinct subjects; and he thought that the Round Table of King Arthur was originally made to lie flat like a dinner table, a supposition supported by the fact that the level spots on which tournaments were held were called Round Tables.

In the same section Mr. J. M. Kemble read a very original paper on Anglo-Saxon Nicknames, in which he cited a multitude of instances of the highest rank in church and state, in which the individuals were handed down to future ages by their familiar sobriquets, instead of their baptismal names. This occurred in the most solemn deeds and charters, up to the eighth century. Some of these appellations were by no means complimentary. He stated that where they terminated in the letter *a*, the word implied a quality or peculiarity in the party so denominated.

Mr. Hudson Turner made some brief observations on the St. Giles' fair of Winchester, which was held in streets of stalls appropriated to and called after different trades, &c. as the Grocery Street, the Pottery Street, the Old Clothes Street, &c. He shewed that it was a mistake to imagine that the town itself had ever extended so far in that direction.

The sections over, a numerous party made an excursion to Romsey to inspect the church of that ancient abbey, where the Rev. J. L. Petit (in furtherance of the object of his essay) explained the plan and peculiarities of the edifice, and Mr. Cockerell, R.A. and Mr. Benjamin Ferrey added some interesting professional observations.

The same evening a grand dinner was held in St. John's Rooms, at which about 140 members were present, the President in the chair.

Friday, Sept. 11. The morning was devoted to excursions. The greater number, under the guidance of Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Petit, repaired to examine the castle and church of Portchester, some

visiting also the very early church of Boarhunt, and the church and manor-house of Titchfield. A smaller party accompanied Mr. J. H. Parker to Beaulieu Abbey, in the New Forest, and to Mr. Derick's new church at Marchwood. A part of both companies visited Netley Abbey and the remains of ancient architecture in Southampton; whilst the churches in the immediate neighbourhood of Winchester attracted the attention of a few, a very useful manual pointing out their prominent features having been prepared by Mr. J. H. Parker, and gratuitously distributed. In this place we may also notice a brochure on the Domesday names of Hampshire, which was distributed in like manner by Mr. H. Moody, who is engaged in researches on the history of the county.

In the evening the great room of St. John's was again filled, where the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne first occupied the attention of the company with a long discourse on Portchester castle, especially its indications of Roman workmanship, and on the Roman defences and architecture along the coast, &c. including Pevensey, Richborough, Dover, and Burgh Castle. An examination of the modes of construction employed in these works shows that they were all constructed on the same principles. The Roman works on the coast are the earliest; and, as the conquest of the country extended, the same quadrangular forms of encampment followed its progress. The foundations of these buildings, when examined, show them to have been laid in conformity to the rules given by Vitruvius. The towers on the walls, the modes adopted to give them stability, and the method of binding together by means of Roman brick, are all in obedience to the precepts of that great architect. The same system prevails from Caerwent and Caernarvon to Dover and Silchester; and from Lillebonne and Soissons to Autun, in France. The durability of these bricks is occasioned by the clay having been thrown up a long time previously to its being used. The more important question of cements was next entered upon, from which it appeared that, by a careful analysis having been made of several, they were also found to agree with the rules of Vitruvius, and, moreover, that their peculiar hardness depends upon their coarseness, which hastens crystallisation, and causes the latent cohesiveness of the slaked lime to be brought into action, so that the mass became more perfectly carbonated. There is no connecting link between the genuine Roman work of the second century at Portchester, and the Norman keep of the twelfth. This keep Mr. Hartshorne assigned to temp. Henry I. and great re-

pairs to Henry II. almost obliterating the Roman remains. It was the temporary residence of King John on nineteen different occasions, and affords a curious insight into the domestic inconveniences of the early English monarchs, who, when compelled to stay within doors, must have passed much of their time in murky twilight. Mr. Hartshorne formally referred to various documents illustrative of the expenses, the number of workmen employed, &c.

Mr. Beresford Hope said a few words on the dilapidated state of Croyland abbey, and the triangular bridge at that place, the only example of its kind in existence.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe read a paper on the Pointed Arch, and traced its rise upon the Norman style to its superiority in construction. It thus superseded the circular arch, which lost its form at the crown; and the stronger pointed was used wherever strength was required, whilst the round was reserved for decoration during a considerable period of transition. He stated that the earlier instances did not spring from two distinct centres, as they ought to do; but from a single centre, and were therefore only modifications of the circle. Several churches at home and abroad were mentioned as combining both styles—the pointed in the exterior, to support walls and towers, &c. and the circular in the interior, where strength was not needed.

The Marquess of Northampton, in reference to this subject, noticed an extraordinary error that had been committed in Mr. Gally Knight's magnificent work on the Normans in Sicily, where the interior arches of one of the finest churches, though really pointed, are represented in the plates as round in form.

The last paper read this evening, by Mr. John Gough Nichols, was historical in its character. It developed the secret history of a remarkable passage in the life of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who (shortly before his union with the Queen Dowager of France, the sister of his royal master,) was reported to have attracted the favourable regard of Margaret duchess dowager of Savoy, then regent of the Netherlands, and daughter of the emperor Maximilian. This popular rumour is briefly stated in a few lines of Hall's chronicle, which have hitherto scarcely attracted attention; but Mr. Nichols was enabled for the first time to show that there were real grounds for the report, and to disclose very full and curious particulars of this extraordinary affair, derived from two letters of the lady herself, which may be termed her confessions, and which

have hitherto lain concealed among the state papers of the Cottonian collection.

We must now defer our report of the numerous papers read in the Sectional Meetings of Saturday, and conclude with an account of the proceedings of the General Meeting which was held on Monday, Sept. 15, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair.

The Rev. S. R. Maitland, Treasurer, first read a brief abstract of the accounts, which presented a very flourishing appearance, showing a balance in hand of 529*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Albert Way then read a report, which noticed several circumstances of a very encouraging nature as connected with the future prospects of the society. It announced, amongst the donations received for the library, a work of no ordinary interest, presented by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, being his recently published *Dissertations on the Basilicas of Christian Rome, and their connexion with the Theory and History of Church Architecture*. The Irish Archæological Society, by a vote of council, have presented a series of their valuable communications on subjects connected with the ancient history of Ireland, by their secretary, the Rev. Dr. Todd, who, in his capacity as a member of the council of the Royal Irish Academy, had also been charged with the very remarkable collection of drawings, representing the weapons and implements of the early races by which Ireland was occupied, which had been exhibited at the deanery. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland had, with singular liberality, passed a vote of council to send the more valuable antiquities preserved in their museum for exhibition at this meeting; but this gratification had been deferred by the illness of their secretary, Mr. Turnbull. The Principality had likewise shown itself not less zealous; the Royal Institution of South Wales had forwarded to Winchester a valuable contribution to the rich stores which had been exhibited. Mr. Way then invited the attention of members to the very great benefit which would accrue from the formation of a library at the apartments in London, composed chiefly of modern archæological publications. He reported that the number of subscribing members amounted to upwards of 700; and called attention to the encouraging fact that so large a proportion of the members who pledged themselves to attend on this occasion, amounting to upwards of 150, many of whom were engaged in important professional and official duties, had been enabled to realize their promise of attending, and taking part in the proceedings. Letters of ex-

planation and regret were then read from the following gentlemen, who had intended to have taken part in the proceedings,—the Deans of Exeter, Salisbury, Peterborough, and Chichester, the Chevalier Bunsen, Archdeacon Burney, Rev. Dr. Spry, Messrs. Hardwicke, A. Poynter, A. Acland, R. B. Phillips, Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mr. Turnbull, Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland.

The President then addressed the meeting. We have now, he observed, to proceed to the more important business of establishing the laws for our future guidance; and there is one point of considerable importance to which I will now direct your attention, as it is one on which may arise misconception or misconstruction. We have been ourselves put to great inconvenience, and the public generally have been put to great inconvenience—to use a vulgar and old saying—by there being two Simon Pures in the field. It is inconvenient to persons wishing to join us—it is inconvenient to parties wishing to join other associations—it is inconvenient to all; and seeing the way in which we have been supported by the public, the public are, I think, entitled to consideration at our hands, and I am of opinion that we should change our name. I thought of this some time since, and I recommended to our rivals—not that I mean to call Lord Albert Conyngham my rival, for I believe that his intentions are of the best kind, although I am afraid he has allowed himself to be deceived—I wrote to him, recommending that both, by common consent, should change our names, and that as there were two words in the present title—Archæological Association—we should take one word and they the other; that one should be called the Antiquarian Association, and the other the Archæological Society. The Marquess read Lord Albert's reply, the summary of which is, "that he could not well make the Marquess's proposition to members of an association who had just elected him their president, as by so doing, they would admit that they had assumed a title without any claim to it. They were willing to listen to any proposal for re-uniting the society, but such proposal must come from the other side. He, however, was willing to make any personal sacrifice to secure such object." To this the Marquess rejoined, "That he was afraid any attempt to unite the bodies at present would be more likely to prevent than produce so desirable an object; that he did not wish the other party to make any concession, for if it was a concession on one part, it must have been equally so on the other. The reason he had suggested

that the first step should be taken by them was because they were to hold their meeting first, and would thus have the first opportunity: besides, Lord Albert was president of his section, while he (Lord Northampton) was only the local president elect of the other. He did not intend that either party should abandon their claim to be the Association, but simply for mutual convenience each to give up part of their common name." I did not succeed, but my feelings still remain the same. We do not now call upon you to make any concession to the other party, but to look to the public convenience; that public who have so generously supported us on the present occasion, and who have a right to say, "Why put us to this inconvenience? Why make matters personal that ought not to be personal? Why talk of the Way party and the Wright party?" We are now strong. We can say to Lord Albert, "You are the minority; the name is of no consequence to us, you may have it." We are 700. (Loud cheers.) Under these circumstances I deny that we are making any concession, but if we are, we can afford to make it. We do not say we are not in the right, for I believe we are. We were right in not consenting to the violent measures taken at the time. Our opponents always avoid the real question at issue. Lord Albert Conyngham resigned the presidency, and this put us into a difficulty. There are times when it is necessary for public bodies to use violent means, but they should always avoid being more violent than is absolutely necessary. Now, in this case, admitting, for the sake of argument, there was a grievance to be redressed, all that could be necessary was that the general committee should be called upon to call a general meeting of the members. However, they held a meeting, at which about 150 out of 1,700 or 1,800 members attended. No notice was given that they, the minority, intended to turn out the majority of the committee; but an intimation rather to the contrary. What right, then, had they to turn them out? What power to do so? None. A meeting so called, had no power to re-elect Lord Albert Conyngham. We will not now go into the question of the *Album*. If, for the sake of argument, there had been mistakes, that does not justify such a proceeding. We had a right to say we would not abide by the decision of such a meeting. However, our change of name does not admit the correctness of their proceeding; the only parties concerned are ourselves and the public, and I think the latter have a right to expect thus much at our hands.

The Marquess then made some observations in explanation of a statement by Mr. Pettigrew published in the *Times* of that day, and afterwards proceeded: "The committee have come, after great consideration, unanimously to the determination to change our name and adopt a fresh one. It is not one of the names I recommended to Lord Albert; but still it will show I was sincere in my offer. We are to be called the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain. The word "Institute" is, I think, a better name than "Society," and it is borne by one of the leading bodies of Europe—I mean the Institute of Paris. The word implies that we mean to teach, and that we are not merely a company met together for the sake of society. I think it will be a very dignified name. There will be no difficulty in regard to our Journal—the name will remain the same. The next number of the *Archæological Journal* will be No. 7; the last was No. 6. You are now called upon to confirm the decision of the committee; you, of course, have a perfect right to negative the decision of that committee. This, however, I trust, you will not do; but place that confidence in them which I think they have deserved at your hands. So far we have had a prosperous voyage, and are nearly in port, where I hope we shall arrive safely. With these observations I hope I have made my farewell speech to the controversy, and that we shall have no more of it. If absolutely necessary to defend ourselves, of course we must not shrink from it; but, as we shall abstain from attacking others, I hope others will abstain from further attacking us."

At the suggestion of Mr. Babington, the name was altered to the "Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland."

The rules and regulations for the government of the Institute were then read and agreed to. The Dean of Winchester moved that the Marquess of Northampton be requested to take the chair for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. H. Markland seconded the motion. The Marquess of Northampton rose and said,—“I am perfectly willing to accept the presidency until the next meeting, when I trust you will find some person connected with the locality in which you may assemble to take the office, and under whom I shall be very happy, if I can be of any use as Vice-President, to act as such.” His Lordship then read a list of the general committee for the ensuing year, which was submitted to the meeting, and carried; and Mr. W. Burge and the Rev. C. Hartshorne were elected Auditors for the ensuing year, on the proposal of the President, who then said—

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“The next business we have to consider is the place of meeting for the ensuing year. We were last year well received at the first archiepiscopal see, viz. Canterbury, and the committee think it right that we should next take York.” York was then fixed as the place of next year's meeting; which it is expected will have Lord Prudhoe for its President.

Mr. Markland read an invitation from the Archdeacon of Bath, in the name of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, for the association to meet at an early year in their cathedral town. A vote of thanks was returned.—Thanks were then voted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester for the hospitality with which they had received the Association; to Mr. Thistlethwaite for the unlimited freedom of access which he had allowed for the examination of Portchester Castle; to Mr. Hailstone for his laborious services in arranging the museum; to the Rev. W. Gunner, Mr. O. B. Carter, the Local Committee, and all who had given their support and countenance to the Association.

The President then rose and observed—There remained one other person who especially deserved their thanks, and the pleasure of proposing them he had reserved for himself—that was Mr. Albert Way. The noble Marquess then highly eulogized the services of Mr. Way, and the eulogium was heartily responded to amid loud and long-continued cheers.

SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.

A remarkable ancient sepulchre has been opened in the village of Weyden, lying on the road from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle. It is reached by a descent of eleven steps, covered by a vaulted roof, and surrounded by lateral niches. According to all appearance, the tomb has always been subterranean, and indicated externally only by a *tumulus*, or a simple stone. From this cavern have been exhumed, besides a number of vases and instruments of vulgar use, a sarcophagus ornamented with figures representing the Genii of the Four Seasons, and three busts in marble, one male, the others female, and all of the life size. These busts are said to be so superior to anything hitherto discovered on the banks of the Rhine, that it is conjectured that some rich family, the tenants of this sepulchre, may have brought them from Italy, or commissioned some Italian sculptor. Among the jewels found in the tomb is a small female figure, 3½ inches in height, of a light blue opal, the perfection of whose chiselling, with the style of its drapery, have caused it to be assigned to the third century of the Christian æra.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

A sudden dissolution of the Turkish Cabinet took place on the 17th of August. The new Cabinet is thus composed:—Raouf Pacha, Grand Vizier; Suleyman Pacha, Grand Seraskier; Mehemet Ali Pacha, Capitan Pacha; Rifat Pacha, President of the Council; Nafez Pacha, Minister of Finance; Ali Effendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Achmet Fette Pacha, Commandant of Tophany. The change has been effected by the Sultan in the most courteous manner, and the ex-ministers have been assigned suitable pensions. This shows that the Porte is adapting itself to European manners, and that the use of the bow-string for discarded Chancellors of the Exchequer, Home Ministers, Premiers, &c. is now given up.

CIRCASSIA.

The Russian General Woronzow has been beaten by the mountaineers of the Caucasus, in his late campaign, with a force under his command of from 40,000 to 45,000 men, and with several Generals under him, who, by a simultaneous movement, directed their respective divisions against one object, the whole manoeuvred under the most able Russian commander of the time; nevertheless the Circassians have signally defeated them, with a loss on the Russian side of from 6,000 to 10,000 of their best troops, whilst that of the mountaineers, according to the official accounts, does not exceed 600 or 1,000 men. The Russians have been compelled to fall back on their lines on the river Terek, which flows into the Caspian Sea. It would appear, however, from private letters from Taganrock, of the 10th of August, that Count Woronzow, after the failure of his expedition against Dargo, had adopted a new mode of warfare. As the immense forests which cover the mountains of the Caucasus served to shelter the Circassians, both in their attacks and their retreat, and impeded the operations of the Russian troops, the General had commanded the forests to be set on fire. Detachments of sappers and foresters had received instructions to execute this new order, for which purpose above 50 waggons' load of pitch, turpentine, and other inflammable materials, had been dispatched from Taganrock to Stavrapol.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

On the 9th Aug. soon after 5 p. m.
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her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked from Woolwich in the Albert and Victoria yacht, in order to pay a visit to Germany. Early on the morning of the 11th they landed at Antwerp. At Malines they were met by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who accompanied them as far as the frontier town of Verviers. At Aix la Chapelle her Majesty was received by the King of Prussia; and, after seeing the principal objects of interest and curiosity in that town, was conducted by the King, with every mark of honour and distinction, to the Chateau de Bruhl. No less than 600 musicians, composed of sixty regimental bands, were stationed to welcome her arrival. On Tuesday the 12th her Majesty proceeded by railway to Bonn, where she was present at the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven, which she witnessed from the mansion of Count Fürstenberg, in the Münster Platz. In the evening the whole city of Cologne, including the cathedral and the Rhine itself, was brilliantly illuminated, together with a magnificent display of fireworks. The city and cathedral were again visited the next day. On the evening of Thursday the 14th the Queen proceeded to Stolzenfels, the King of Prussia's castle on the Rhine. The weather was unfortunately bad, but Prince Albert went through it to view the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Her Majesty, after taking leave of the King of Prussia, at Stolzenfels, on the morning of Saturday the 16th, ascended the Rhine, as far as Mayence, in the Fairy yacht; on Sunday Her Majesty rested at Mayence, and attended divine service at the English chapel. On Monday the 18th, the Queen and Prince slept at Wurtzburgh, and were received, on their arrival at the palace, by Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, in the absence of the King, who was detained at Munich. On the 19th they left Wurtzburgh, and on their arrival in the Duchy of Cobourg, they were met by the reigning duke, and were greeted with universal demonstrations of joy and attachment. They took up their residence at the palace of Rosenau; being joined by the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and the greater part of the family of Cobourg. On Thursday the 21st Queen Victoria held a levee in the ducal palace at Cobourg, where the Grand Duke of Baden, and other illustrious personages, were pre-

sented to her. On the 22d she witnessed the annual juvenile festival called the Feast of Gregorius. The 26th Prince Albert's birth-day was celebrated with a rustic festival and a court ball. On the 29th her Majesty and the Prince left Cobourg for Gotha, sleeping that night at the Duke's hunting palace of Reinartsbrunn. At Gotha the Queen was received by all the inhabitants, in procession, and addressed in a set speech by the chief magistrate. On the 29th she viewed another annual festival, the Vogel-schiessen, or rifle-shooting; and the next day, a stag-hunt on a large scale at Reinartsbrunn. On Sunday the 21st August the Queen and Prince attended divine service at the church of Gotha, and visited the ruined castles of Teutershausen and Molsdorff. On Monday the 1st Sept. a concert was performed before the palace of Freidenstein at Gotha by the Thuringian musical society, comprising more than six hundred performers. On the 2nd Sept. they visited Oberhof, a hunting-seat of the Duke in the Thuringian mountains. On the 3rd they started on their return, towards Frankfort. They were received by the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimer at Eisenach, where they break-

fasted in the Government House; and afterwards visited the castle of Wartburg, in which Martin Luther was imprisoned. At Fulda they were welcomed by the Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel; and slept at the principal hotel. On the 4th they arrived at the Hotel d'Angleterre at Frankfort, where the King of Bavaria and Prince Metternich were their guests at dinner. The next day they proceeded by railway to Biberich, and passed down the Rhine with great privacy, landed at Cologne, slept at the Hotel de Bellevue, and on the 6th proceeded by railway to Antwerp. King Leopold conducted her Majesty on board the Royal Yacht, which got under weigh on the morning of Sept. 7. Knowing that the King of the French was staying at his chateau of Eu, her Majesty now determined to conclude her round of royal visits in France. Early on the morning of the 8th she landed at Treport, where she was gallantly welcomed by Louis-Philippe and the greater part of his family. The Queen and her Consort remained at the chateau until the following evening, when they again embarked, and on the 10th Sept. landed at Cowes, at 12 at noon, in perfect health.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, one of the canons of Ely, has presented to the cathedral a magnificent painted window, which occupies the south-east angle of the lantern. It is 40 feet in height, and is designed to commemorate the foundress of the church, St. Etheldreda. An angel bears a scroll, on which is written "Domine, dilexi decorem domus tui." Mr. Sparke intends presenting another window for the south transept, and Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P. has intimated an intention of restoring the exterior of the cathedral.

CORNWALL.

Lamorran church, which has been rebuilt by the noble patron and proprietor of the parish, the Earl of Falmouth, was re-opened on Sunday, the 13th Aug. The style of the original church has been retained throughout, and, both internally and externally, has a very pretty effect. There are no pews, but open benches, with ornamented ends, affording room for all the inhabitants of the parish.

The consecration of Christ Church, *Lannarth*, near Redruth, by the Bishop of Exeter, took place on the 15th Aug.

The land, comprising the site of the church and the burying ground, was given by the Rev. Canon Rogers. This new parish, formerly comprised within that of Gwenap, has been lately constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and contains a population of 3,000.

ESSEX.

A mausoleum, upon a very costly scale, is about to be erected at *Chipping Ongar*, conformably with the will of the late Mr. Milford, of the East India Company, the executors having been instructed by the Court of Chancery to carry his intentions into effect. In the architectural room of the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy, was a design by T. M. Baynes, which is proposed for the mausoleum in question. It is an edifice in the form of a Greek cross, with its arms unusually prolonged, and having a cupola reared on a colonaded tambour over their intersection. The style is Greco-Italian, and each arm or transept is preceded by a tetrastyle portico. From both the plan and the size of the building it looks as if it were meant for the reception of a series of monuments to be arranged in the four transepts.

HAMPSHIRE.

A branch or extension Railway from the terminus at *Gosport*, into the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, has been constructed for Her Majesty's accommodation on her visits to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. It was opened on Saturday, Sept. 10, by a special train from London, conveying Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers to a council held at Osborne house that day at 1 p. m. The length of the rail from the Gosport terminus to the pier or stage in the Clarence yard, is about 600 yards, and going through the Gosport fortifications, crossing the moat upon piles, a bridge or tunnel admits the train through the lines. Thus the upper part of the works are not interfered with, and the promenade is left for the public the same as before. The whole of the cost of construction is under 8,000*l*.

St. Thomas's Church, at *Elson*, near Gosport, was consecrated on the 14th Aug. by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The collection, which was in aid of a fund for building a parsonage house, amounted to upwards of 75*l*. Nearly 50 clergymen were present. The church will accommodate 450 persons. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners endow the chapel with 150*l*. per annum, and the Dean of Westminster, as Rector of Alverstoke, gives an additional 50*l*.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 3. The first stone of a building about to be raised as a home and refuge for those members of the trade of Booksellers who may become reduced in their circumstances, and for their widows and assistants, was laid with the usual ceremonies on the site at Abbot's Langley, Herts, close to the line of the Birmingham Railway, by the Earl of Clarendon. The site, now a freehold of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, has been given by Mr. John Dickinson, the eminent paper-maker, whose extensive works and beautiful residence surround the spot, and who has from the beginning of these associations, shown himself their zealous friend and most liberal supporter. It will consist of seven comfortable domestic dwellings, a central hall on the ground floor, 18 feet 6 by 17 feet, and a committee-room above, a common sitting-room 12 feet square, and a kitchen 11 feet by 10 feet 3 inches. Plots of garden will be laid out for the inmates; and should it be required in the progress of time, there is sufficient space in the land given by Mr. Dickinson to permit of the building of similar abodes for from thirty to forty additional members. The estimated cost of the present commencement is 2,600*l*.: and it is most satisfactory to state, that, though

the sum required to complete the design was, when the company met, deficient by no less than 600*l*. or 700*l*. it was amply sufficient when they left only a few hours later. A crystal bottle was deposited in the usual way, in which silver and copper coins of the current date were inclosed, together with the following scroll, commemorating the event:—

“The foundation-stone of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. P.C., on Wednesday, September 3, 1845. This Retreat, to be erected upon ground presented by John Dickinson, esq. is intended as a comfortable asylum for aged and infirm members, and the widows of members, of the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

List of the Committee for 1845.

James Nisbet, esq. 21, Berners-street, Chairman; Thomas Brown, esq. 39, Paternoster-row, Treasurer; Cosmo Orme, esq. 15, Bryanstone-square; Bevis E. Green, esq. 39, Paternoster-row; Ant. K. Newman, esq. 33, Leadenhall-street;—Tho. Kelly, esq. Ald. 17, Paternoster-row, Edmund Hodgson, esq. 192, Fleet-street, James M. Richardson, esq. 23, Cornhill, R. Marshall, esq. 4, Stationers'-hall-court, Trustees;—Messrs. Robert Baldock, 85, High Holborn; James Bigg, 53, Parliament-street; George Copland, 17, Paternoster-row; George Greenland, 38, Poultry; John Hearne, 81, Strand; George Lawford, 6, Saville-passage; Sampson Low, 42, Lamb's Conduit-street; Frederick Malcomb, 8, Leadenhall-street; Chas. Reader, 39, Paternoster-row; Thomas Rodd, 39, Great Newport-street; Thomas Sanderson, 2, Amen-corner; Wm. Sharp, 39, Paternoster-row; Thomas B. Sharpe, 15, Skinner-street; Alfred Taylor, 187, Piccadilly; Henry Wix, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Auditors.—Messrs. Jas. Eden, 39, Paternoster-row; John Morris Jones, 8, Paternoster-row; Samuel Sharwood, jun. 120, Aldersgate-street.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. Samuel Ives, 14, Paternoster-row.

W. H. Cooper, esq. Architect; Mr. William Trego, Builder.”

None but subscribers of seven years' standing to the Booksellers' Provident Fund will be eligible for this Retreat.

IRELAND.

In pursuance of the promise of Sir James Graham, given towards the close of the last session of Parliament, a patent, granting a charter to the National Education Society, has passed the Great Seal of Ireland, constituting the Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop Daniel Murray, Francis Sadler, Provost of Trinity College, An-

thony Richard Blake, Robert Holmes, Sir Patrick Bellew, Richard Wilson Green, Pooley Shoulden Henry, D.D. John Richard Corballis, barrister, Alexander M'Donnell, and Charles William Fitzgerald, commonly called the Marquess of Kildare, into one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name for ever, to be called the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and empowering them to sue and be sued, &c. and to hold property not exceeding 40,000*l.* per annum. Of these commissioners four are Roman Catholics, namely, Archbishop Murray, the Right Hon. A. Blake, Sir P. Bellew, and Mr. Corballis; two Dissenters, Dr. Henry, and Mr. Holmes, the eminent lawyer; and the remaining five members of the Established Church.

LONDON.

Sept. 16. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon a fire, which raged with uncontrollable fury for several hours, broke out on the premises of Sir C. Price and Co., oil and colour-merchants, in William-street, Blackfriars. It originated in a large brick building, about sixty feet long and fifty feet wide, called the turpentine warehouse, situated on the western side of the works, next to the Pig's Quay coal-wharf. For some time the firemen continued working without meeting with any great obstacle; some partial explosions were caused by the bursting of casks; but about three o'clock a tremendous noise issued from the interior of the burning mass, caused by the falling of the upper floor of the warehouse and the ignition of the contents of one of the turpentine vats. The vessel burst, and the blazing spirit rushed with incredible swiftness through the doors and windows, forming huge streams of fire, that swept along irresistibly, destroying everything in their progress, while the flames rose into the air, to a height of 100 feet. Close to the spot was one of the brigade engines worked by about thirty men, who instantly sought safety in flight, but so rapid was their pursuer that they escaped very narrowly, leaving one of the number to perish miserably in the flames. The burning stream consumed in little more than a minute the fire-engine that lay in its course, and quickly covered the space between the building on fire and the other warehouses, rushing with awful fury through the doors and windows of the latter. It then poured down to the water's edge, where large numbers were congregated, who threw themselves into the river, in order to escape the death that threatened them. A large floating engine, which was playing in front of the premises, was densely crowded, as were also several barges and small boats,

A jet of blazing turpentine suddenly ran from one of the windows, setting fire to the barges and to the floating engine, which were instantly abandoned. One barge, however, which contained about sixty people, had no means of communication with the shore, and no boat venturing to approach nearer than thirty yards, the spectators were much alarmed for their safety. The heat at length became so insupportable to those on board, that one by one they threw themselves into the river, and were picked up by the surrounding craft. It is supposed that there were at one time no less than one hundred persons in the river, struggling at once against the dangers of drowning and burning. The cause of the fire could not be discovered.

SUSSEX.

May 2. The Christian work projected a few short years ago by the patron of our living, N. Borrer, Esq. of Pakyns, and the rector C. H. Borrer, of rebuilding the parish church of *Hurstpierpoint*, which had become too small for the parishioners who now number about 2000, and was, moreover, considerably decayed, has been finally consummated. Mr. Barry, the eminent architect, was engaged to furnish a design for a church with accommodation for about 1000 persons; and he accordingly designed a church with tower, nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel in the early decorated style, the cost of constructing which was estimated at about £7,500. A considerable portion of the sum was soon raised, the rector himself contributing £1,000; the patron £500, with permission to dig from a quarry on his estate, at Pickwell, near Cuckfield, sufficient stone for the building; W. J. Campion, Esq. of Danny, the princely sum of £1,200; and other members of his family some smaller donations; the Incorporated Church Building Society gave £500, on condition that 600 sittings should be free and unappropriated, a stipulation which was at once complied with; the Diocesan Association gave £330; and the parish agreed to raise £1,700 by church rates. These sums, with various minor contributions, amounted eventually to about £6,450. Among the donors are the names of the Queen Dowager for £50; W. Borrer, esq. £100; The Misses Tilney Long, £80; the Bishop of Chichester, £50; Dr. Roberts, £50; Mrs. Marshall, £50; L. Smith, esq. £50; &c. The old edifice having been removed, the foundation of the new building was got in. The first stone was laid on the 29th Sept. 1843, by the Bishop of the diocese. The church externally is striking, and the beauty of the building will be materially augmented on the completion of the spire, which is to be 140 feet above the level

of the road. The length of the church is 122 feet, the width 55 feet, and the height of the roof 60 feet. At the east end of the nave is placed a turret and sanctus bell. The side aisles are separated from the nave by five columns, terminating in six very beautiful Gothic arches. The roof, both of the nave and aisles, is of open tracery of Baltic timber. At the north-east corner of the nave, just outside the arched entrance to the chancel, is placed the reading-desk, which is of open carved oak, very slightly raised from the floor. On the opposite side of the chancel arch is a very handsome Caen stone pulpit, elaborately carved, with foliage in high relief; it is entered by a door leading from the chancel through the wall. The roof has a ceiling of paneled oak, intersected by moulded ribs and carved oak bosses,

the centre bosses being emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the bishop, the archdeacons, and other officers of the diocese. The decalogue is painted in black letters, or old English characters, on tablets in oak frames, (presented by Mr. W. Marshall), on either side of a Gothic window of very handsome tracery at the east end of the chancel. The floor at this end of the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, the work of Messrs. St. John, Barr, and Co. of Worcester. On each side of the chancel are placed, longitudinally, three rows of carved oak seats; these, as well as those in the church, are open, and of an uniform height, exactly two feet eight inches from the ground. The seats are 1,040 in number, and are all on the ground floor.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 27. The Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements and Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, esq. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Poor Laws.

Aug. 30. Sir John Mac-Neill, G. C. B. to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland; and William Smythe, esq. to be Secretary to the Board.

Sept. 10. The Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Rosse, K.P., the Right Hon. D. R. Pigot, and the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. to be Visitors of Maynooth College.

Sept. 12. Mary-Georgina Pery spinster, Emily-Caroline wife of Henry Gray clerk, Cecilia-Annabella wife of George Herbert Repton clerk, and Augusta-Frederica Pery spinster, sisters of the Earl of Limerick, to enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father, Lord Glentworth, had succeeded to the dignity of Earl of Limerick.

Sept. 13. Lieut.-Col. Tristram Charnley Squire, 13th Light Inf. to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the order of the Dooranée empire.

Sept. 16. Royal Horse Guards, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. W. Bouverie to be Lieut.-Colonel (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Smith to be Major.—63d Foot, Major A. G. Sedley to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. W. M. Carew to be Major.—84th Foot, Major C. Franklyn to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. D. Russell to be Major.—91st Foot, Capt. C. C. Yarborough to be Major.—Staff, Major A. F. Martin, 79th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-general to the Queen's troops serving at Bombay, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Sept. 17. Royal Artillery, brevet Major Robert Andrews to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 18. John Richard Corballis, esq. LL.D. to be one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, *vice* the Rt. Hon. A. R. Blake.

Sept. 23. William Cayley, esq. to be Inspector-General of Public Accounts for the province of Canada; Edward P. Gribbon, esq. to be Colonial Surveyor and Engineer of Sierra Leone; the Rev. James Leith Moody to be

Colonial Chaplain in the Falkland Islands; the Rev. Edward Thomas Scott to be Chaplain at George, Cape of Good Hope; Adolphus E. Shelley, esq. to be Auditor-General of Accounts for Hong Kong.—4th Foot, brevet Major T. Williams to be Major.—41st Foot, Capt. G. S. Montizambert to be Major.—65th Foot, Capt. A. F. W. Wyatt to be Major.—73d Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Vander Meulen to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. F. G. A. Pinckney to be Major.—75th Foot, Major-Gen. S. H. Berkeley to be Colonel.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. J. Vander Meulen, from the 73d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. W. Mayne, of the 37th Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the Army.

Sept. 24. Henry Home Drummond, esq. and Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart. to be members of the Board of Supervision for relief of the poor in Scotland.

Sept. 26. 4th Light Dragoons, brevet Major William Parlbay to be Major.—30th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Singleton, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* M. J. Slade, who exchanges.—Unattached, Major Harcourt Master, from 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. is appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the South Devon Militia, in the place of Wm. Symmonds, esq. deceased, of Chattelwood, Devon.

Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart. to be Major in the South Devon Militia, in the place of Henry Limbrey Toll, esq. deceased, of Perridge House, near Exeter.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Captains.—F. Warden, Hon. G. Hope, A. Lowe.

To be Commander.—H. Loring, F. P. Egerton, R. Moorman.

To be Retired Commander (1830).—J. G. Davies. *Appointments.*—Rear-Adm. J. R. Dacres to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; Captains W. P. Stanley (1835) to be Flag-Captain to Rear-Adm. Dacres; E. Stanley (1838) to Calliope; H. D. Chads, C.B. (1825), to Excellent, *vice* Capt. Sir T. Hastings, appointed Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

Commanders.—H. M. Denham (1835) to Avon;

W. L. Sherringham (1843) from Fearless to Dasher; C. Edmonds (1841) to the Heroine; C. Foreman Brown (1841) to Kingfisher; J. M. Mottley (1843) to President.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Belfast—John Ludford Chichester, esq.
Linlithgowshire—Wm. Baillie, jun. esq.
Southwark—Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be an hon. Preb. of Lincoln.
Rev. T. L. Claughton, to be an hon. Canon of Worcester.
Rev. G. E. Howman, to be an hon. Canon of Bristol.
Rev. R. A. Irby, to be an hon. Canon of Peterborough.
Rev. G. Malcolm, to be an hon. Canon of Gloucester.
Rev. T. Mills, to be an hon. Canon of Peterborough.
Rev. T. H. Scott, to be an hon. Canon of Durham.
Rev. G. D. Whitehead, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.
Rev. W. Allnutt, St. Benedict P.C. Glastonbury.
Rev. F. Bartlett, Newchurch R. North'p'nsh.
Rev. A. M. Bennet, Bournemouth P.C. Hants.
Rev. C. W. F. Bentinck, Bothal R. Northumb.
Rev. P. F. Britton, Cadeleigh R. Devon.
Rev. W. Brown, District Church of Blaydon P.C. Durham.
Rev. R. S. Bunbury, Swansea V. Glam.
Rev. W. Cooper, Chapel le dale P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. J. E. Daniel, Wingfield P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. A. G. Davies, St. James's, Dudley, P.C. Worcestershire.
Rev. G. A. Denison, East Brent V. Som.
Rev. W. F. Douglas, Scrayingham R. York.
Rev. G. Dowty, Walsden P.C. Chester.
Rev. J. P. Eden, St. Andrew's Auckland V. Durham.
Rev. R. Evans, Landough and St. Mary's Church RR. Glamorganshire.
Rev. H. Felix, Llanwenog V. Card.
Rev. J. C. Fisher, Harpford V. Devon.
Rev. R. Garde, Harrold V. Beds.
Rev. M. A. Gathercole, Chatteris V. Camb.
Rev. J. S. Gibney, St. Michael-on-the-Mount P.C. Lincoln.
Rev. A. Grant, Manningford Bruce R. Wilts.
Rev. R. Gray, Stockton-upon-Tees V. Durh.
Rev. W. Gunning, Broadwindsor V. Dorset.
Rev. T. Hartley, Raskelf P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. D. Heckford, Ruskington V. Linc.
Rev. — Hoblin, Clipsham V. Rutland.
Rev. J. H. Holditch, Shangton R. Leic.
Rev. H. P. Hughes, New District of Shuttleworth P.C. near Bury, Lanc.
Rev. T. C. Hughes, Cerne Abbas P.C. Dorset.
Rev. R. Hull, Upper Stondon R. Beds.
Rev. R. Isham, Lamport R. Northamptonsh.
Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, New Church, Oxford Street, Plymouth.
Rev. J. Kell, Charlotte Street Chapel P.C. Pimlico, Middlesex.
Rev. J. C. Kempe, Merton R. Devon.
Rev. T. P. Kirkman, Croft R. N'p'nsh.
Rev. P. Legh, Newton R. N'p'nsh.
Rev. Dr. Lyon, Haydon V. Dorset.
Rev. J. F. Mackarness, Tardebigg V. Worc.
Rev. R. Marsh, Plaistow P.C. Essex.
Rev. J. May, Ugborough V. Devon.
Rev. G. Morris, Bretforton V. Worc.
Rev. C. Nicoll, Stratford P.C. Essex.
Rev. J. Owen, Thruxington V. Leic.
Rev. J. Pennington, Lowton R. N'p'nsh.
Rev. T. Price, Northaw R. Herts.
Rev. A. J. Ram, West Ham V. Essex.
Rev. T. F. Read, Wintringham R. Linc.

Rev. H. Sherlock, Ashton-le-Willows R. N'p'n.
Rev. E. Sibson, St. Thomas-in-Ashton V. Northamptonshire.
Rev. F. Sugden, Adlingfleet V. Yorkshire.
Rev. R. B. Tritton, Otford P.C. Kent.
Rev. W. H. Twemlow, Babcary R. Somerset.
Rev. W. Williams, Merthyr Cynog and Newchurch V. Brecon.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. J. Salt, to Lord Hatherton.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. E. Wentworth, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Kirkham, Lancashire.
Rev. Arthur Brereton, B.A. to be mathematical master of Sir W. Paston's Grammar School, at North Walsham, Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Lisbon, the wife of Wm. Smith, esq. Her Majesty's Consul for Portugal, a son.
—*8.* At Shepton Mallet, Somerset, the wife of Arthur Constantine Phipps, esq. twin sons.
—At Crete Hill, the wife of J. Walters Daubeney, esq. a son.—In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the wife of Dempster Heming, esq. a dau.—*13.* In Hyde Park-st. the wife of M. H. Crawley Boevey, esq. a son.—*15.* At the Dean of Salisbury's, Saville-row, London, the wife of W. H. Elliott, esq. Bengal Civil Serv., a son.—*16.* In Curzon-st. Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. H. Tufnell, a dau.—In Great Stanhope-st. Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt Edgell, of twins, a son and dau.—In Wilton-crescent, the wife of Thomas Milner Gibson, esq. M.P. a son.—*18.* At Fernhill, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. T. Lovett, a dau.—*19.* At the President's lodging, Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, Mrs. James Norris, wife of the President of Corpus Christi Coll. a son.—At Glynllifon, the wife of the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, a son.—At Tregoyd, co. Brecon, the Viscountess Hereford, a dau.—*21.* In Dublin, the wife of Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. a dau.—At Brompton, Kent, the wife of John Sowdon Scott, esq. 31st Regt. a son.—*22.* In Eaton-pl. the Viscountess Newry, a dau.—*23.* At the Vicarage, East Farleigh, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, a dau.—In Wyndham-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Etrington, a dau.—*25.* The Princess Royal of Bavaria, a son.—At Barnstaple, the wife of Major C. A. Munro, a son.—*26.* At Kemp-town, Brighton, the Lady Jane Knox, a dau.—At Dillington House, near Ilminster, the Hon. Mrs. Lee, a son.—At the Government House, Landguard Fort, the wife of C. R. Thompson, esq. and dau. of the Lieut.-Gov. a son.—*28.* At Down Hall, Epsom, the wife of Thomas D. Bainbridge, esq. a son.—*29.* At Wimpole Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, a son.—*30.* At Rockingham castle, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, a dau.—*31.* In Berkeley-sq. Mrs. H. St. John Mildmay, a dau.

Lately. At Williamstrip-park, Gloucestersh. the lady of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. a dau.—In Dover-st. the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a son.—At Frankfort, the Hon. Mrs. King, a son.—Lady Armytage, a son.—Lady Alicia Conroy, a son.—At Peer's-court, Glouc., the wife of Forrester Wilson, esq. a son.—At Newbiggin House, Northumberland, the wife of J. T. Cookson, esq. a son.—At the Hendre, Monmouthsh. the wife of John Roils, esq. a dau.—At Kingweston, the wife of F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P., a dau.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Otto Trevelyan, a dau.—At Rushington Manor, Eling, the wife of

Walter Lynn, esq. a son.—At Elverland, near Faversham, Mrs. Alfred Cobb, a dau.

Sept. 2. At Albert Villa, Mount Radford, the wife of Sir Thomas H. Roberts, Bart. a son.—4. At Cheveley park, the wife of John Fairlie, esq. a dau.—6. At Capt. Penraddocke's house, Winckton, the wife of Commander Robert Harris, R.N. of H. M. sloop Flying Fish, a son.—8. At Dawlish, the wife of William Charles Grant, esq. late of the King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.—At Corsham Court, the wife of the Hon. F. Methuen, a son and heir.—11. At Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a dau.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, a son.—15. At Stafford House, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—In Nottingham-place, the wife of L. Shadwell, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 3. At Hobart Town, William Porden Kay, esq. Colonial Architect, to Clara-Anne, dau. of John Elwall, esq.

June 29. At Haverfordwest, Richard, youngest son of the late Capt. J. Chambers, formerly of the 10th Hussars, to Elizabeth-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wilson, of Knowle-hall, Warwickshire, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

30. At Aldershot, Hants, Laurance Brock, esq. of Colchester, to Martha Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brock, Rector of St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey.—At Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, B. Long, Mus. Bach. of Winchester, to Frances, second dau. of Mrs. Evatt, of the same place.

July 1. At Rugby, William Charles Western, esq. Capt. in the 32d M. N. I. to Jane-Hannay-Grant, only dau. of the late Donald Maclean, esq.—At Limpsfield, Surrey, John Bayfield Millington, esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Dorothy-Catherine, second dau. of A. G. Davidson, esq.—At Debden, Essex, the Rev. Henry Hepburn Hastie, Vicar of Great Chishall, to Annabella, fourth dau. of the Rev. William Jurin Totton, Rector of Debden.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Hill, R.N. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Hill, to Amelia-Jane, eldest dau. of H. P. Boyce, esq. and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.—At Hampstead, Alfred Charles Barker, esq. of Rugby, surgeon, to Emma, third dau. of the late S. O. Bacon, esq.—At Cheltenham, Henry Charles Benyon Barton, only son of the late Capt. Robert Cutts Barton, R.N. of Burrough, Devon, to Mary-Anna, second dau. of the late Thomas Whitfoot O'Neal, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.—At Islington, James Ward, esq. of Clapham Common, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Richard Hunt, Vicar of Medmenham, Bucks, and of Felkirk, Yorksh.—At Allhallows the Great, Richard, only son of Richd. Hudson, esq. of Wick House, Worc., to Utinia Harriette, only dau. of the late Gustavus, Baron Nolcken, and granddau. of the late Ambassador from the Court of Sweden to this country.—At Sharneshill, Staffordshire, William Heygate, esq. of West Haddon, to Rebecca, fourth dau. of the late William Hacock, esq. Inspector of Taxes, late of Aston, near Birmingham.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Walter Logan, esq. merchant, London, eldest son of the late Walter Logan, esq. of St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, to Sophia-Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. F. J. Bellew, H.C.S. and granddau. of the late Robert Bellew, esq. of Castle Martyr, Ireland.—At Cheltenham, Augustus Hailes, esq. second son of the late Capt. Hailes, R.N. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. James Carter Green, of North Grim-

stone, Yorkshire.—At Bonby, Linc. Percival Richardson, esq. of Horkstow Villa, to Anne-Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Charles Empson, esq. of Bonby.—At Windsor, J. Wade, esq. of Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, to Miss Fanny Englefield, of the Crescent, Windsor.—At Witham, the Rev. Frederick John Ross Laurence, second son of Benjamin Laurence, esq. of Camden Villas, to Elizabeth-Garnham, fourth dau. of William Wright Luard, esq. of Witham Lodge, Essex.

3. At Hampton, the Marquess of Worcester, only son of the Duke of Beaufort, to Lady Georgiana-Curzon, eldest dau. of Earl Howe.—At Naburn, John James Harrison, esq. only son of John Harrison, esq. of Bellwood, near Ripon, to Mary-Catherine, only dau. of Hewley Mortimer Baines, esq. of Bell Hall, Yorkshire.—At Stanton, Suffolk, Shelford Clarke Bidwell, of Thetford, esq. to Georgina-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Geo. Bidwell, M.A. Rector of Stanton All Saints, and Stanton St. John Baptist, Suff.—Edwin Lankester, esq. M.D., F.L.S., to Phebe, eldest dau. of Samuel Pope, esq. Islington.—At Christ Ch., Marylebone, John Pyle, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, to Louisa-Mary, only dau. of the late David Henderson, esq. of Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-sq.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Walpole, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford, to Cecilia-Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late John Macalister, esq.—At Barming, John Brenchley, son of John Brenchley, esq. of Wanlass-how, Westmoreland, to Adeline, third dau. of C. G. Whittaker, esq. of Barming-pl. Kent.—At Gloucester, Henry Fox, esq. second son of Thomas Were Fox, esq. of Plymouth, to Mary-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Thos. Russell, esq. of Wotton Lodge, near Glouc.—At Plymstock, Francis Bulteel, esq. of Plymouth, son of the late Thomas Hildersdon Bulteel, esq. of Bellevue, to Caroline-Emily, second dau. of Capt. Hare, late of the 51st King's own Light Inf., and of the Retreat, near Plymouth.—At Albrighton, Salop, Charles Davy, esq. of London, to Anne, second dau. of Francis Yates, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Percy Barrington, second son of Viscount Barrington, to Louisa, only surviving child of the late Tully Higgins, esq.—At Croydon, the Rev. John Matthew Brackenbury, A.M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary, fourth dau. of George Maunsell Shield, esq. of Rochester, Kent.—According to the rites of the Catholic Church, and afterwards at St. James's, Westminster, Alexander Shea, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Juana-Bianca-Maria-Francisca, only child of the late J. M. Boschett, esq. of Gibraltar.—At St. Pancras, Wyndham Scot Serres, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. Serres, of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Robt. Robertson, esq. of Fitzroy-pl. Kentish Town, niece of the late Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D.D. and cousin of the Rev. Robert Buckle, Archdeacon of Dorset.—At Hampstead, Thomas Charrington, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Emma, dau. of the late John Francis Menet, esq. of Frognaal, Hampstead.—At Stoke Newington, Robt. Charles, fourth son of the late Lieut. Edward Garrett, R.N. to Caroline-Margaretta, fourth dau. of the late Henry Bent Ferne, esq. of Blackheath.

5. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Wm. Rolle, esq. of Park-road, Stockwell, to Sarah-Johnson, youngest dau. of the late Maurice Jones, esq. of Brompton, many years Custos Rotulorum, and member of the House of Assembly for Portland, Jamaica.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gordon William Howard, esq. to Isabella Maria, dau. of John George Nichols, esq. of West Moul-

ney, Surrey.—At Ombersley, Worcestersh., James Morton, esq. of Broom, Staffordshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Charles Amphlett, esq. of Hadley Hall, Worcestershire.

8. At Islington, the Rev. Charles Rheniers, to Margaret-Sarah-Matilda, fifth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Elphinstone, and grand-dau. of Major-Gen. Welsh, of the Madras Est.—At Plymouth, Augustus Hamilton Bampton, esq. C. E., to Caroline, youngest dau. of Capt. Simmons, R. N., both of Plymouth.—At Edmonton, the Rev. Geo. Stammers Barrow, Rector of Thorpe next Haddiscoe, Norfolk, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas King, esq. of Edmonton.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Col. Sir Richard Doherty, to Rachel-Sophia, widow of Gilbert Munro, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.—At Donhead, the Rev. Thomas William Marshall, Perpetual Curate of Swallowcliffe, and Vicar of Anstey, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev. William Dansey, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew's, and Prebendary of Salisbury.—At Islington, the Rev. A. F. Bouchier, M. A. of Dilborne Vicarage, Staffordshire, youngest son of W. R. Bouchier, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of Charles Woodward, esq. of Islington.—At Greenbank, Partick, Glasgow, J. Marsden Washington, esq. member of the Colonial Parliament of Bermuda, to Frances W., only dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Wilson.

9. At Swansea, the Rev. George Robinson Thomas, of Charlinch, Somersetshire, to Miss Agnes Nottidge. At the same time the Rev. Lewis Price, of Preston, Dorsetshire, to Miss Harriet Nottidge. Also, at the same time, the Rev. Wm. Cobbe, of Bridgwater, to Miss Clara Nottidge, of Brighton.—The three brides are sisters.—At Falmouth, the Rev. William Sabine, son of the late John Richard Churchill Sabine, esq. of Muckelford House, Dorsetshire, to Genevieve-Janet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Homfray, Rector of Sutton, Norfolk.—At Edinburgh, John Buchanan Hamilton, esq. of Leny and Bardowie, N.B. to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late George Seton, esq. of Bombay.—At Paddington, the Rev. George Earle Welby, second son of the Rev. John Welby, Rector of Hareston, Leicestershire, to Augusta, dau. of the late Rev. William Woodall, of Branston Rectory, in the same county.

10. At Lambeth Palace, Edw. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to the Hon. Clementina Baillie Hamilton, youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Baillie Hamilton and Lady Charlotte Baillie Hamilton.—At Okehampton, the Rev. George Albert Rogers, M.A. Incumbent of Penkridge, Staffordshire, and Chaplain to Lord Lifford, to Eleanora-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands, Devon.—At Paddington, Simon Thurston, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-square, to Sarah, widow of Capt. Henry Templer, Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Hawkhurst, Kent, Thomas Edmund Le Blanc, esq. eldest son of Col. Le Blanc, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Harriet, dau. of Benjamin Cobb, esq. of Lydd, Kent.—At Lewisham, Edward M. Brown, esq. to Charlotte, dau. of the late Jacob H. Busk, esq.—At Egham, William M. de Butts, esq. Capt. in the 88th (Connaught Rangers), second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Joseph Dobinson, esq. of Egham.—At Exminster, Devon, the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, Curate of Kingsteignton, to Frances, only surviving child of the late C. P. Hodson, esq. formerly of Stainley Hall, Yorksh.—At Postwick, Norfolk, Theodore Hands Mogridge, M. D. second son of the Rev. Mark Henry Mogridge, of Sidmouth, to Amelia-Eliza, second dau. of the late General Rumley, Madras

Cav.—At Bletchington, Oxfordshire, J. K. Egerton Holmes, eldest son of the late Col. George Holmes, C.B. to the Hon. Matilda-A.-M. Annesley, third dau. of the Right Hon. Viscount Valentia.—At Leamington, the Rev. William Anderson Smith, M.A. of Great Wilbraham, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. of Hartsbourne Manor Place, Herts.—At Farlington, Capt. William Lacy, late 46th Regt., son of Colonel Lacy, Royal Art., to Georgiana, widow of the Rev. James Henville, M.A. of Wymering, Hants, and daughter-in-law of Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., of Merchistoun Hall, Hants.—At Quebec, the Rev. Henry Hotham, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, canon of Rochester, to Mary, second dau. of the late Hon. John Hale, and niece of Earl Amherst.

11. At Jersey, the Rev. Samuel Hope Unwin, M.A. to Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Charles Bean, esq. of Bingham Villa, Richmond, Surrey, and formerly of Demerara, British Guiana.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, James Ward Hoby, esq. to Louisa-Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Joshua Russell, of Blackheath-hill.

12. At Stoke Newington, John Castle Gant, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, solicitor, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Gant, to Cecilia-Ann, eldest dau. of G. S. Heales, of Stoke Newington, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. P. C. N. Amlet, to Sarah-Foule, only child of Capt. John Bennett, and granddaughter of Andrew Bennett, esq. of Higher Raddon House, Devon.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, E. A. K. Edgar, esq. only son of the late Capt. Edgar, Royal Art., to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. E. Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling and Salthouse, Norfolk.

14. At Putney, Lyne Stephens, esq. only son of Charles Lyne Stephens, esq. of Roehampton, and of Portman-sq. to Mademoiselle Yolande Marie Louise Duvernay.—At Blenheim Palace, the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, brother to Lord Churchill, to Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, only dau. of the Duke of Marlborough.—At Bombay, James Coster, Lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth-Martha-Maria, relict of James Drummond Campbell, Assistant-surgeon Bombay Estab. and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bove, of Exmouth.

15. At Chard, Wm. Henry Spurway, esq. son of John Spurway, esq. of Royal Crescent, Bath, to Mary-Churchill, third dau. of John Langdon, esq. banker, of the former place.—At Plymouth, John Cree Hancock, esq. of Devonport, to Jane, dau. of Henry Moore, esq. special commissioner for Moorshedabad and Calcutta.—At Wraxall, the Rev. J. D. Hales, Incumbent of St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, to Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of the late Thomas Kington, esq. of Charlton House, Somerset.—At Hammersmith, the Rev. J. Clement Saunders, Minister of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, and Lecturer of St. John's, Southwark, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late James Fison, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk.—At Bath, Philip, youngest son of Osgood Hanbury, esq. Holfield Grange, Essex, to Elizabeth-Christina, eldest dau. of the late Baron Collot d'Escury, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.—At Clapham, the Rev. G. T. Ward, Rector of Heddington, Wilts, to Anne, second dau. of Thomas Hatchard, esq. of Clapham and of Piccadilly.—At Buckland, near Reigate, the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of East Woodhay, Hants, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late John Carbonell, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey.—At Edinburgh, Alexander Hamilton, esq. Writer to the Signet, to Mary-Chisholm, eldest dau. of Charles Robertson,

esq. of Kindeace, Ross-shire.—At Ipswich, Alfred B. Garrod, M.D., of Charter-House-sq. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late H. Colchester, esq.

16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. David Williams, of Mold, Flintsh. to Martha-Elizabeth-Flora, eldest dau. of Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, Bart. of Trawscoed, Radnorsh.—At Kennington, the Rev. James Hicks, Vicar of Piddletrenthide, Dorset, to Emma, eldest dau. of Mr. Barry, of Bishopsgate-st. Within, and North Brixton, Surrey.—At Brocklesby, Robert Raven, esq. of Gringley-on-the-Hill, to Elizabeth, relict of G. C. Healey, esq. of Little Limber Grange, and eldest dau. of J. Fenton, esq. of Crimble House, late M.P. for Rochdale.

17. At Uffculme, Edward-Arthur, youngest son of the late Rev. J. G. Copleston, formerly Rector of Offwell, Devon, to Mary, only surviving child of the late Major Wm. Gordon, R.I.C.—At Ashburton, Albert Gribble, esq. solicitor, of Cullompton, to Laura, widow of the Rev. J. R. Field, of Manchester, formerly of Ashburton.—At Bedhampton, Capt. Markham Eeles Sherwill, Bengal Army, to Sarah-Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Biggs, Rector of Whitbourne, Heref.—At Maryborough, Percy William Cornwallis Lypyeatt, esq. late 24th Regt. only son of Charles Percy Lypyeatt, esq. of the Priory, Dawlish, to Jane-Willington, eldest dau. of Theobald Pepper esq. of Wellfield-house, Maryborough, Queen's County.—At Raydon, Suffolk, George M. Hawkins, esq. B.A. (late of Magdalen Coll. Camb.), to Emma-Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, Rector of Raydon.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Thomas Halcott Fendall, esq. son of the late John Fendall, esq. member of the Supreme Council, Bengal, to Augusta-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Wentworth Bayly, esq. of Weston Hall, Suffolk.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Richard Farre, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, fourth son of John Richard Farre, esq. M.D. to Hannah-Maria-Best, fourth dau. of the late John Spooner, esq. of Barbadoes, and of Upper Gower-st. Bedford-sq.—At Holloway, Christopher Wand, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Home Service, to Mary, dau. of the late Henry Stanley, esq. solicitor, of Billericay, Essex, and niece of Capt. W. P. Stanley, R.N. of Exeter.—At Ecclesfield, Daniel Phillips, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Sarah, second dau. of Thomas Aldam Payne, esq. of Loxley House, near Sheffield.—At Torquay, Frederick John Corder, esq. of Greenwich, to Harriet-Kearsley, youngest dau. of Chas. Chitty, esq. of Upper Clapton.—At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick St. John, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Henry St. John, esq. of Hornsey, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Bramah, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-square.

19. At Pimlico, Fortunatus William Dwaris, esq. to Charlotte-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Sterky.—At Islington, John Morse, esq. son of the late John Morse, esq. of Leigherton House, Glouc. to Amelia, third dau. of the late Charles Hodgson, esq. of Chelmsford and Sandon, Essex, and grand-dau. of the late Col. Hodgson, of the 1st Royal Dragoon Guards.—At Leekhampton, the Rev. John Richard Tetlow, M.A. Rector of Pontesbury, Salop. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late William Shaw, esq. of Etwell, Derbyshire.—At Whitechurch, Hants, the Rev. J. Mitchell, of Echchinswell, Hants, to Sarah, only child of the late W. Bennett, esq. of Hartgrove-house, and Parkstone, Dorset.—At Kingston, Hants, Wm. O'Reilly, esq. of Portsea, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of

William Burges, esq. of the Royal Engineer Department, Portsmouth.

20. At Marylebone, Henry Christopher, second son of A. W. Roberts, esq. Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. to Janet, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Deans Dundas, M.P. of Barton Court, Berks.

21. Benjamin Moses, esq. of Montague-sq. to Hannah, youngest dau. of Solomon Cohen, esq. of Grove House, Canonbury.

22. At Bath, Anthony Hammond, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and eldest son of the Rev. John Hammond, Rector of Priston, Somerset, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Bythesea.—At Sappote, Leic., the Rev. Augustus Davies, son of the Rev. Henry Davies, of Blandford-sq. to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sappote.—At Painawick, Gloucestersh. John George Maclean, esq. eldest son of Donald Maclean, esq. of Brunswick-sq. to Henrietta-Caroline, second dau. of Robert Wilton, esq. of Gloucester, and the Edge, Painswick.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Arthur Trollope, esq. son of the late, and brother of the present Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. of Casewick, Lincolnsh. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Lucas, of Edith Weston Hall, Rutland.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Lorent Grant, esq. of Guildford-st. Russell-sq. to Mary-Helena, youngest dau. of the late Richard Wells, esq. of Balham, Surrey.—At Southampton, Commander Montagu Thomas, R.N. youngest son of the Hon. Sir George Thomas, Bart. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Bowle, of Salisbury.—At Shrewsbury, John Laxon Sweet, esq. of Tenbury, Worcestersh. to Elizabeth-Emma, eldest dau. of Charles Nicholls, esq. of Coton Hill, Shrewsbury.—At Brixton, Edward Turst Carver, esq. to Elizabeth-Tudor, eldest dau. of Henry Garrett Key, esq. of Tulse Hill, Surrey.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Fellowes, esq. M. P. of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, and Haverland, Norfolk, to the Hon. Mary-Julia-Miles, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Sondes.—At Norwood, near Uxbridge, William Mealy, esq. only son of the late Major Mealy, Bengal Nat. Inf. to Charlotte-Cecil, fifth dau. of R. Bignell, esq.

23. At Jardine-hall, Hugh Edwin Strickland, esq. eldest son of H. E. Strickland, esq. Tewkesbury-lodge, Glouc., to Catharine-Dorcas-Maule, second dau. of Sir William Jardine, Bart. of Applegirth, Dumfries-sh.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William-Wallace, eldest son of William Scott, esq. of Sussex Cottage, Park Village East, Regent's Park, to Caroline, second dau. of William Taylor, esq. of the Home Office; and on Aug. 9, at St. Pancras New Church, Stanislas, Comte de Szepanowski, to Juliana, eldest dau. of William Scott, esq. of Sussex Cottage, Park Village East, Regent's Park.

24. At Clapham, Edward Taylor, esq. of Clapham common, to Mary, second dau. of John Parrott, esq.—At Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, Charles D. Wake, esq. son of the Rev. R. W. Wake, to Jane-Sophia, dau. of Sir William Wake, Bart. of Courteenhall, Northamptonsh.—At Weston Zoyland, Somerset, Robert Frost Stedman, esq. of Bellevue House, Sudbury, Suffolk, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Marshall, Vicar of the former parish.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles Wagstaff, Church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, to Helen-Maria, second dau. of Mr. Dewbiggin, Mount-street, Grosvenor-sq.—At St. Giles's, Cumberwell, the Rev. James Cohen, Curate of Cheshunt, to Jane, fourth dau. of Thomas Branch, esq. of Exeter.—At St. Pancras, Lionel Oliver, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to

Catherine-Ford, dau. of Charles Grant, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.—At Hensingham, John Edye, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Jane, only dau. of the late Joseph Bell, esq. of Hollins, Cumberland.—At Chilton, Bucks, Joseph Baily, esq. to Emily-Hyacinth-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Chetwode.—William Leapingwell, esq. M.D. of Oxford, youngest son of the Rev. George Leapingwell, Vicar of Good Easter, Essex, to Emma, youngest dau. of B. M. Foakes, esq. of Dunmow.

26. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sir George W. Prescott, Bart. of Theobald's Park, Surrey, and Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Henry Hilliat, esq. and niece of Mrs. George Austin, of the Precincts, Canterbury.

28. The Right Hon. Earl Nelson to Lady Mary Agar, only dau. of the Earl of Normanton.

29. At All Souls', Portland-pl. the Hon. Colin Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Balcarres, to Lady Frances Howard, third dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.—At Wandsbeck, Germany, Edmund Bick Bradley, esq. of Battersea, Surrey, to Margaret-Warrand, dau. of the late John Donaldson, esq. of Westbourne-terr. Hyde Park Gardens.—At Bradford, Edward, youngest son of James Morton, esq. of Broom House, near Kidderminster, Worcestersh. to Ann-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Spackman, esq. of Bradford, Wilts.—At Beccles, the Rev. John Collett Reynolds, Rector of Holton, to Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Edward Swatman, Rector of Little Fransham, Norfolk.—At Dawlish, Devonsh. the Rev. Richard Vautier, second son of the late Daniel Vautier, esq. of Stanton Park, Suffolk, to Isabella-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Charles Grant, esq. and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls.—At Mereworth, Kent, Evelyn Boscawen, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Canon of Canterbury, to Mary-Frances-Elizabeth, Baroness Le Despencer.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Frewer, esq. of Slough, B.A. Scholar of St. John's coll. Cambridge, to Elizabeth-Lydia, second dau. of Thomas Simmons, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.—At Faringdon, Richard Meredyth Richards, esq. of the Inner Temple, only son of Richard Richards, esq. M.P. of Caerynwch, Merionethsh. and of Park-cresc. to Elizabeth-Emma, only dau. of the late William Bennett, esq. of Faringdon House, Berks.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, David Jones, esq. of Glanbrane Park, High Sheriff of Carmarthen, to Margaret-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Fife, N.B.—At the Catholic Church, Ingatestone Hall, John Bernar Blount, esq. son of the late William Blount, esq. of Herefordsh. to Mary-Ellen-Gertrude, second dau. of Charles King, esq. of Broomfield-pl. Essex.—At Stoke, Mr. James Martyn Coombs, of the Devonport Bank, to Frances-Augusta Evans, only dau. of Capt. Griffiths, Royal Navy, of Durnford-st. Stonehouse.—At Clapham, David, only son of Thomas Muir, esq. of Muir Park, near Glasgow, to Jane-Ingram, eldest dau. of the late John Travers, esq. of Clapham Park.

30. At Brighton, John Hollams, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Rice, third dau. of the late Rev. E. M. Allfree, Rector of St. Andrew with St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, and Vicar of Shorne, Kent.—At Colerne, Wilts, Thomas A. Loxley, esq. youngest son of the late John Loxley, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Peter Drewell, esq. of Colerne, and widow of M. I. Morgan, M.D. of Corsham, Wilts.

31. At St. Andrew's Chapel, Aberdeen, the Rev. Philip Carlyon, Incumbent of St. James's,

Exeter, to Grace-Julia, youngest dau. of the late Keith Young.—At Lymington, Hants, Rowland Edward Cooper, esq. son of the late William Henry Cooper, esq. of Pain's Hill, Surrey, to Theresa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart. of Walhampton, Hants.—At Exeter, the Rev. Geo. Leroux Wilson, of New Alresford, Hants, only son of Major Wilson, of Titchfield, to Florence-Eliza Wrey, only dau. of the late Edward Bouchier Wrey, esq. of H. E. I. C. Civil Service.—At St. John's, Hampstead, Thomas Henry Roper, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Thomas Roper, esq. of Vane House, Hampstead, to Mary-Emma, second dau. of Basil George Woodd, esq. of Hillfield.—At Fulham, the Rev. William A. Carter, late Fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Lorange Rogers, esq.—At Sutton-at-Hone, John, third son of the late N. Hubbersty, M. D. Wirksworth, Derbysh. to Anne-Golding, only dau. of the late John Staples, esq. of Highlands, Kent.—At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, J. W. Brown, esq. of Uffcott, Wilts, to Jane, third dau. of James Russell, esq. Court Lodge, Horton Kirby, Kent.—Capt. Jenkinson, of the 8th (K.R.I.) Hussars, eldest son of the late Bishop of St. David's, eldest dau. of A. Lister, esq. of Stilorgan Park, Dublin.—At Matlock, James Richard Wigram, esq. Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Vice Chancellor Wigram, to Margaret-Helen, fourth dau. of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Willersley, Derbysh.—At Bardwell, William Cooper, esq. of Barningham Park, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late B. Cooper, esq. of Bowbeck House.

Aug. 2. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Bonham, H. E. I. S., to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. R. Preston, esq. late of Blackmore Priory, Essex.

4. Edmund Roche, esq. Lieut. 3d Light Dragoons, son of the late Francis Roche, esq. of Rouchemount, co. Cork, to Anne-Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Austen, of Hadwell Lodge.

5. At Coventry, William John James, esq. Capt. 64th Regt. to Susanna, dau. of the late James Knight, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, the Rev. Arthur George Baxter, Rector of Hampreston, Dorset, to Mary, second dau. of John Shewell, esq. of Hall-pl. Lodge, St. John's Wood.—At Ashstead, Surrey, Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P. for Brighton, youngest son of the Marquess of Bristol, to Miss Chester, dau. of Col. Chester.—At St. Pancras, Charles Knowlys Grenside, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, dau. of William Bromley, esq. of Fitzroy-sq.—The Rev. Thomas Mayhew, M.A. of Queen's coll. Oxford, eldest son of Thomas Mayhew, esq. of Fairfield House, Saxmundham, to Julia, second dau. of the late John Augustus Thrupp, esq. of Spanish-pl.—At Windsor, the Rev. Charles John Elliott, M.A. Vicar of Winkfield, Berks, to Rose-Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestersh.—At Barton, Westmoreland, William Finlay Hamilton, esq. late 79th Highlanders, to Jane, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gibson, Vicar of Barton.—At Little Barford, Beds, the Rev. George Yalden, of Christchurch, Oxford, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Alington, Rector of Little Barford, and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls.—The Rev. Abraham William Bullen, of the Vineyards, Great Baddow, Essex, to Caroline-Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Hutton, Rector of Filleigh, Devon.—At West Ham, the second son of the Chevalier Bunsen, Minister from the Court of Prussia, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Samuel Gurney, esq. of Upton, Essex.

OBITUARY.

LORD SEAFORD.

July 1. At his seat, Woodend, near Chichester, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Charles Rose Ellis, Baron Seaford, of Seaford, co. Sussex.

The family of Ellis was established in Jamaica at the conquest of that island in 1665, by Colonel John Ellis, whose ancestors were resident at Wrexham, co. Denbigh. He married Elizabeth-Grace, sister to William Needham, esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly, and was father of George Ellis, esq. Chief Justice of the island, who married Anne, daughter of Peter Beckford, esq. also Speaker of the House of Assembly, and had issue George and John. George, by Susanna-Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Long, esq. of Jamaica, (uncle to the late Lord Farnborough,) had issue the accomplished George Ellis,* the intimate friend of Mr. Canning. John, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Pallmer, esq. of Jamaica, was the father of two sons, John, of Hurlingham, co. Middlesex, who married Antoinette, daughter of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. and had issue; and Charles-Rose, Lord Seaford, the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Charles Rose Ellis first came into Parliament for the borough of Heytesbury in 179; in 1796 he was elected for Wareham, but having acquired an interest in the borough of Seaford, he also contested that place, in opposition to Mr. Leach, afterwards Master of the Rolls, and, being successful, made his election for that borough. He was re-chosen in 1802, beating the Leach party by 69 to 47; but in 1806 was in turn defeated. In 1807 he was returned for East Grinstead, through the interest of the Duchess of Dorset. In 1812 he was re-chosen for Seaford, and again in 1818 and 1820. He was for many years considered the head of the West India interest. In general politics he supported, like his cousin George, their friend Mr. Canning, and afterwards the administrations of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne. He was elevated to the peerage during the Liverpool ministry, by patent, dated July 15, 1826.

Having married August 2, 1798, the Hon. Elizabeth Katharine Hervey, daughter and heiress of John-Augustus Lord Hervey, eldest son of Frederick fourth Earl of Bristol, by that lady, who died Jan. 21, 1803, he had issue two sons,

* Whose epitaph, written by Mr. Canning, we published in our Magazine for June 1843, p. 606.

Charles-Augustus, Lord Howard de Walden, and the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who married in 1828 Mary-Frances-Thurlow, eldest daughter of Sir David Cunynghame, of Milncraig, Bart., and died in 18 .

Lord Seaford's elder son was born on the 5th June, 1799. On the death of his great-grandfather, the Earl of Bristol, July 8, 1803, the barony of Howard de Walden became vested in him, by descent from Elizabeth Felton, wife of John first Earl of Bristol, and daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter and coheir of James third Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard de Walden. The barony had been previously granted in 1784 to Field-Marshal Sir John Griffin, K.B. (afterwards created Lord Braybrooke, with remainder to the family of Neville,) and after his death, in 1797, it was again in abeyance until the death of his sister Mrs. Parker, wife of the Rev. Dr. Parker, Rector of St. James's, Westminster. On the demise of that lady without issue, in 1799, the descendants of Lady Essex Howard the elder, coheir of James Earl of Suffolk, became extinct, and the barony became vested solely in Charles Augustus Ellis. His claim was admitted in 1807, and on his coming of age, in 1820, he was duly summoned to Parliament. His Lordship (who has now succeeded also to the barony of Seaford,) is at present ambassador at Lisbon. He married Nov. 8, 1828, Lady Lucy Bentinck, third daughter of William fourth Duke of Portland, K.G., and niece to the late Lady Canning, (the widow of the Right Hon. George Canning), by whom he has issue.

Lord Seaford married secondly, on the 1st Oct. 1840, Louisa-Emily, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B., and widow of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. and G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Probate of the will of Lord Seaford was granted on the 20th Aug. to the executors, Earl Jermyn and Viscount Canning, a power being reserved to Charles-Augustus Baron Howard de Walden and Seaford, the son, and an executor, to prove hereafter. He directs that his wife, Anno Louisa Emily, Baroness Seaford, shall be paid in advance from the jointure under the marriage settlement, and bequeaths for her immediate use a legacy of 500*l.*; also leaves her the carriages and household furniture, and that she may continue to

reside at Woodend: the plate at her decease he leaves to his eldest son. He directs that the old Montpelier estate in Jamaica shall be released from all claims prior to those of his wife, and that all all sums due therefrom to the Crown shall be discharged; and leaves the absolute interest in all his West India property to his eldest son. All other his estates, real, copyhold, and leasehold, at Seaford, Woodend, Audley-square, or elsewhere, he gives, devises, and bequeaths to his son, Lord Howard de Walden. The personal estate in England is sworn under 20,000*l.* The will is dated the 7th Sept. 1843.

MRS. LAWRENCE.

July 30. At her seat, Studley Park, near Ripon, in her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence.

This lady was born at Kensington on the 18th Feb. 1761. She was the daughter of William Lawrence, esq. of Kirkby Fleetham, by Anna-Sophia, daughter and co-heiress of William Aislable, esq. of Studley Royal. Her father, who was M.P. for Ripon in six Parliaments, died in 1798; her mother in 1802. The previous death, in 1785, of her only brother,* a young man

* We are tempted to add in a note the character of this young gentleman, given by Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Richmondshire*, as it is expressed in no common terms of compliment. Speaking of the church of Kirkby Fleetham, the historian says: "The most interesting object in this church is a modern monument, beautifully designed and executed by Flaxman, to the memory of William Lawrence, esq. whose age, untimely death, and amiable qualifications, are recorded in the inscription. But it falls to the lot of one who knew him well, and values perhaps some of his endowments there omitted more highly than the writer of that epitaph, to add, that the zeal and skill which at that early age he displayed as an antiquary, promised, with the advantages of the great fortune which awaited him, to place him at the head of that useful and delightful pursuit. His numismatical knowledge in particular was very considerable.

"He was first educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, having taken his first degree, already in a languishing state of health, the slow but sure progress of a consumption induced him to retire to this his favourite place, where he died.

"The taste of Flaxman is always happy in symbols; and, accordingly, the monument of Mr. Lawrence, besides an animated bust, which bears a striking resem-

of great taste and virtue, left her the heiress of the large estates of her ancestors; and she succeeded to Studley in 1808, on the death of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Allanson, widow of Charles Allanson, esq. of Bramham Biggin, the elder daughter and coheir of Mr. Aislable.

The beautiful and far-famed estate of Studley Royal came in the time of Charles II. to the family of Aislable, by the marriage of George Aislable, esq. Principal Registrar of the Archbishop's Court at York, with Mary, eldest surviving daughter and (on the decease of her only brother) coheir of Sir John Mallory, of that place, whose ancestor, William Mallory, of Hutton Conyers, obtained it by marriage with Dyonisia, daughter and coheir of William Tempest, about the middle of the 15th century. Mr. Aislable, who like his father-in-law had zealously adhered to their Sovereign in the grand rebellion, was killed in a duel by Sir Jonathan Jennings, of Ripon, on the 10th of January, 1674, the particulars of which are recorded in a MS. (now in the possession of Mr. Walbran,† of Ripon,) written by the culprit in vindication of his conduct and character. By this his se-

blance to the original, represents a museum, with books, charters, coins, and all the favourite attributes of an antiquary, displayed with that irregularity in which antiquaries delight. 'Near this monument, erected to his memory, lie the remains of William Lawrence, the only son of William Lawrence, esq. of this place, by Anna-Sophia, his wife, daughter and coheir of William Aislable, esq. of Studley Royal, in this county. He died on the 8th day of November, A.D. 1785, in the 22nd year of his age. At that early period his gentle manners and interesting character had so powerfully conciliated the affection and esteem of all who knew him that a longer life would rather have added to the number than have increased the attachment of his friends.

For since the first male child,
To him who did but yesterday aspire,
There was not a more gracious creature born.

"Mr. Lawrence was heir-presumptive to the noble scenes of Studley Park and Hackfall, and nephew to Dr. Lawrence, the friend of Johnson, and consequently first cousin to the late learned and accomplished judge, Sir Soulden Lawrence."

† In 1841 this gentleman compiled a "Genealogical and Biographical Memoir of the Lords of Studley," of which only twenty copies were printed in 12mo. for Mrs. Lawrence and her personal friends. We have, however, by his kindness, made use of it on the present occasion.

cond wife Mr. Aislabic had with other children (whose issue is we believe extinct) Mary, who married in 1679 William, afterwards Sir William Robinson, of Newby-upon-Swale, Bart. (great-grandfather by her of the present Earl de Grey and the Earl of Ripon); and John Aislabic, esq. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1718-1721. This son, who appears to have been a man of strong natural ability, and a sound scholar, will be remembered by historical students for his connection with the South-sea Scheme, of which he published his defence, delivered personally before the House of Lords. It is to his genius and cultivated taste that the thousands who annually visit Harrogate, and other similar places of recreation or resort in the county of York, are indebted for the original formation of the park and pleasure grounds at Studley. He was a generous patron of the town of Ripon, of which he was mayor in 1702, and to the corporation of which he gave in 1720 the sum of 2000*l*. He died in 1742, aged 71, leaving, by his first wife, an only son, William Aislabic, esq. M.P. for Ripon from the time of attaining his majority in 1721 to that of his decease, May 17, 1781. He enjoyed the leisure of a long and honourable life in extending and correcting the scenes his father had projected, and had the felicity to add to his possessions in 1768 the abbey and park of Fountains, by purchase from Mr. Messenger. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John sixth Earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Wm. Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln, bart. Mr. Aislabic had together with other issue which predeceased him, two daughters, his coheiresses, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Allanson, esq. of Bramham Biggin, co. York, who died s. p.; and Anna Sophia, mother of the subject of the present memoir. Mr. Aislabic married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, knt. but had no issue by her that survived their infancy. The elder of Mr. Aislabic's sisters, Mary, wife of Edmund Waller, esq. of Beaconsfield, alone left issue, and is now represented by H. E. Waller, esq.

Mrs. Lawrence proved herself a most worthy possessor of this fine property. Although every man of education and taste is indebted to her liberal conservation of those many remarkable objects both of nature and art that are unceasingly visited at Studley and Hackfall, the antiquary has peculiar occasion to respect her memory for the judicious care and attention she devoted to the preservation of Fountains Abbey. In 1822, when the fall

of five arches of the cloister threatened the destruction of that magnificent arcade, she caused them immediately to be rebuilt, and the whole of the roof to be protected so as to retard the occurrence of a similar catastrophe. About ten years after the tower was repaired throughout. After some minor attentions, in 1840 the whole of the cloister roof, an area about 300 feet long and 40 wide, was covered with an impervious cement, and the flat arches of the Norman groining of the nave aisles that exhibited dangerous symptoms of decay were carefully reset. In these operations all additions or alterations to obtain an increase of picturesque or architectural effect were studiously avoided, the only object intended being to resist the progress of decay. Some years after her accession to the estate she caused the appearance and condition of the several parts of the abbey to be perpetuated in an elaborate series of water-colour drawings, from the accurate pencil of Mr. Buckler; and a few months prior to her decease had entrusted the records of that wealthy and powerful house to Mr. Walbran for the purposes of his county history, of which its description and chronicle of course forms a considerable portion.

Mrs. Lawrence was steadfastly and affectionately attached to the Established Church, and ever earnest and studious to promote the inculcation of its pure and comprehensive doctrines, whether by the erection and endowment of churches and chapels, the establishment of parochial schools, the academical and clerical education of humble but meritorious students, or those many other means that were unceasingly subjected to her consideration; in short, there was no project that had for its end the spiritual welfare of mankind, or the amelioration of human suffering, that did not find in her a sincere, and zealous, and valuable friend. How often, and to what extent, this good and faithful servant promoted through her immediate agents these pious and benevolent works can be known only to Him who will at last reward them. Her pensions or yearly allowances to poor widows and orphans, and those whose poverty was embittered by bodily infirmity, disease, imbecility, or age, or whom misfortune had overtaken and overwhelmed in honest endeavours, were known to be very numerous. In many cases indeed her benevolence was doubly estimable, since it maintained in decent respectability persons of character and worth, who must otherwise have been inevitably urged by the pressure of adverse circumstances into an inferior and lowly station of life, unacquainted with its

habits, unprotected by its obscurity, and exposed to the insults and ingratitude of an ungenerous and uncharitable world.

There is an excellent marble bust of Mrs. Lawrence, by Mr. Angus Fletcher, in the hall at Ripon, of which several casts and reduced copies have been taken. A likeness of her in her early days remains at Kirkby Fleetham, and a lithographic portrait, from a drawing made eight years ago, has just been published at Ripon.

As soon as the death of this long-honoured patroness of Ripon became known in that city all the shops and public places were closed by common consent.

Her funeral took place on the 6th of August. On the previous day a printed notice was issued at Ripon, signed by the Mayor, and the Dean, in accordance with which those inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, who were desirous to attend the funeral, assembled at five o'clock in the evening, at Bishopton Bridge, and on the arrival of the funeral cortège at the last porter's lodge in the grounds, the following procession was formed :

Tenantry on horseback,
headed by William Morton, esq.

The St. Lawrence, Earl de Grey's, Earl of Ripon's, and St. Wilfred's Order of the Odd Fellows M.U., four abreast.

Four Constables with their staves covered with crape.

Tradesmen and other Inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, four abreast, and on foot.

Gentlemen of the City and County.

Two Constables as before.

The Mayor and Corporation.

Two Churchwardens, with wands covered with crape.

The Parochial Clergy.

The Dean and Chapter Clergy, (attended by the Clerk, Vergers, and Churchwardens).

The Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The Hearse.

Mourners' Carriages ; containing the friends of the deceased, and the members of the household.

Followed by the Carriages of the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean, Capt. Harcourt, Swinton Park ; John Yorke, esq. Bewerley ; Chas. Oxley, esq. Ripon ; A. Lawson, esq. M.P., Boroughbridge ; J. W. Coltman, esq. Aldborough ; Thos. Robson, esq. Holtby ; Thomas Mason, esq. Copt

Hewick ; Thomas Hopper, esq. Sharow ; W. H. Hugessen, esq. Bondgate ; John Harrison, esq. Bellwood ; Mrs. Lucas, Ripon ; Mrs. Powell, Sharow ; John Hill, esq. Ripley ; Mrs. Hodgson, Breckamoor ; John Hutton, esq. Sowber Hill ; R. J. Thompson, esq. Kirby Hall ; T. C. Wilkinson, esq. Cayton Hall ; John Hodgson, esq. Norton Conyers ; Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Wath ; F. H. Wood, esq. Hollin Hall ; General Maister, Littlethorpe ; John Dalton, esq. Sleningsford Hall, &c. On arriving at the boundary of the city, the procession halted, and formed in line on each side of the road ; and after the hearse, mourning coaches, and the carriages of private individuals had passed, that part of the procession on foot returned, the tenants on horseback and family carriages accompanying as far as the boundary of the deceased's property on Hutton Moor, near to Leeming Lane. The hearse and coaches proceeded at a slow pace towards Kirkby Fleetham, where they arrived at a quarter before one in the morning, and the coffin was then placed in the dining-room of the hall, and remained there until the following day, when the funeral procession left the mansion (which is not more than 100 yards from the church,) exactly at twelve o'clock. The coffin was carried by eight of the labourers of the family, dressed in decent mourning. The Earl De Grey and the Vice-Chancellor of England (as executors) followed the body, and next the relatives of the deceased, the Rev. James Charnock, chaplain, Dr. Timm, domestic physician, and servants of the household. The Bishop of Ripon followed next, Dr. Webber the Dean, and other lay and clerical gentlemen. The service was read by the Rev. Wm. Lockwood, Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham.

By her will Mrs. Lawrence has left her estates at Studley, Fountains, Ripon, Lindrick, Littlethorpe - with - Whitcliffe, Aldfield, and places south of the river Ure, to the Earl de Grey, except Kirkby Malzeard, the moor of Fountains' Earth and Hackfall, which are given to the Earl of Ripon. To the latter nobleman she gives also her estates in the neighbourhood of Ripon, north of the River Ure, including Hutton Conyers, Sharow, Copt Hewick, &c. To each of these noblemen the property is limited for life, and then to go to Lord Goderich, son of the Earl of Ripon, and, in default of issue here, to the family of Waller. Her estates in Leicestershire she gives to Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart. ; her estates at Kirkby Fleetham and Clint to Mr. Waller. Probate of the will and a codicil was granted by

the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 18th Sept. to the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, one of the executors. No executors are named in the will, but in the codicil Earl de Grey, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, are appointed. The property has been sworn under 300,000*l.* within the province of Canterbury. There are bequests of legacies and annuities to nearly eighty persons. Among the principal legatees are, Rev. T. Bowdler, 20,000*l.*; Rev. James Charnock, 15,000*l.*; the Vice-Chancellor, 15,000*l.*, and a life interest in 10,000*l.*; St. Vincent Ricketts, 20,000*l.*; Stephen Waller, 10,000*l.*; Robert Waller, 7,000*l.*; the children of Sir Wm. Young, 10,000*l.*; Miss Rebecca Charnock, 7,000*l.*; Miss Charnock, 2,000*l.*; Rev. John Charnock, 6,000*l.*; to the family of the Robsons of Holtby, 9,000*l.*; to her steward, Mr. Morton, 1,000*l.*; to her physician, Dr. Timm, 1,000*l.*; the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, 5,000*l.*; the Rev. Robert Poole, 1,000*l.*; Miss Booth, 1,000*l.*; Miss Kelly, 1000*l.*; Rev. J. Clarke, in trust for his family, 2,000*l.* The following charities are also benefited to the amount of 1,000*l.* each:—York Lunatic Asylum, Middlesex Hospital, Clergy Orphan Society, Leeds General Infirmary, Ripon Dispensary, Harrogate Bath Hospital; 30*l.* is bequeathed to the poor of Kirkby, and 19 guineas to the poor of Studley. Earl de Grey is named residuary legatee. All the pecuniary legacies are charged upon her funded property. She also gives annuities to her domestic servants, according to their length of service, varying from 10*l.* to 70*l.* a year.

THE DEAN OF LLANDAFF.

Aug. 8. At the Deanery, Llandaff, aged 59, the Very Reverend William Bruce Knight, Dean of Llandaff.

He was the second son of John Knight, esq. by Margaret, daughter and heir of William Bruce, esq. of Duffryn Aberdare, co. Glamorgan, descended from the family of Bruce of Kennet, in Clackmannanshire.

The late Dean of Llandaff was born at Fairlinch, in Devonshire, on Christmas-day, 1785. At a very early age he was removed, with the rest of his family, to Llanblethian, near Cowbridge, and was thus enabled to gain that familiar knowledge of the Welsh language which can only be acquired in childhood. His education was commenced under Dr. Williams, at Cowbridge, was continued at Sherborne school, in Dorsetshire, and completed at Exeter college, Oxford. He was ordained at the usual age, and officiated for a short time at Llaniltern Chapel,

in the parish of St. Fagan's. The interval between his ordination and presentation, by Sir John Aubrey, to the rectory of Llantrithyd in 1815, was diligently employed in laying in a vast and well-digested store of theological learning, in mastering the original language of the Old Testament, and in an accurate study of the intricacies of Welsh grammar and literature. His acquirements in this respect were unquestionably profound; as was especially displayed in his controversy with the Rev. J. Jones, late Precentor of Christ-church, Oxford, on Welsh orthography. Mr. Knight's dissertations on this subject set the question at rest.

He remained but two years at Llantrithyd; but, during that time, his earnestness and energy in the performance of his duties, his eloquence in the pulpit, and the winning gentleness of his manners, produced a complete revolution in a neglected parish. His flock was roused from their religious torpor, the deserted church was once more crowded, the school flourished, and the good effected by him in that short space yet survives in the grateful memories of the inhabitants. In 1817, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Hunt, he was presented by the Trustees of C. R. M. Talbot, esq. to the perpetual curacy of Margam, and to the consolidated rectory of Landough and St. Mary Church. Here he passed nearly all the remainder of his life. In the same year he was appointed Examining Chaplain by Bishop Marsh, who also gave him a Prebendal stall at Llandaff, and made him Chancellor of the Cathedral.

On the 12th of Dec. 1817, he married Maria-Elinor, the second daughter of the late Llewellyn Traherne, esq. of St. Hilary.

On the accession of Bishop Van Mildert he continued his duties as Examining Chaplain, and upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Hall, in February 1825, the same learned and excellent Prelate raised him to the important office of Chancellor of the Diocese, and, on doing so, told him "that if he could have found a more fit and eligible person he would have appointed him." He was again Examining Chaplain to Bishop Sumner in 1826; and in 1827, under Bishop Copleston, and continued to perform the important duties of that office up to the moment of his decease. He received his last office and honour in October 1843, when, upon the death of Archdeacon Probyn, he became the first Dean of Llandaff.

Such was the career of this eminent personage. Of the nature and value of the services which he rendered to the cause of religion stronger testimony cannot be adduced than the words of one who

knew and loved him well—his excellent Bishop—who stated that they “extended not only through the diocese of Llandaff, but diffused a beneficial influence over the church at large.” “The Chancellor,” he added, “had long taken an active part in the affairs of the Church. His zeal for that Church and for the honour of God became contagious, and spread throughout the diocese, and so excellent an example was not without an important influence. It might be truly said that there was not a solitary parish throughout the entire diocese in which the advantage of his authority and influence was not perceptible. There was not, perhaps, a single clergyman in the diocese who had not received some benefit from advice kindly given, and assistance readily afforded in trying moments, and from the resolution of doubts in cases of difficulty.”

Rarely, indeed, have been combined in one individual so many talents and qualities fitted for the successful discharge of delicate and important duties. To an exquisite knowledge of mankind, which, however, his native kindness of heart led him to apply to the discovery of the good rather than of the evil qualities of those with whom he conversed, to a sagacity never at fault, to untiring industry, and a cheerful energy which took its spring as much from the conviction of lofty purpose as from his natural strength of character, he united a suavity of manner, a winning address, and a persuasive eloquence which, on the one hand, disarmed the opposition of those who were inclined to rebel, and, on the other, won for him, from every class of society, a degree of affection and admiration bordering upon enthusiasm.

During the long period in which he performed the important duties of Examining Chaplain he exerted himself, with no headlong precipitancy or violent zeal, but with the temper, moderation, and perseverance, which make reforms useful and lasting, to elevate the character of the Welsh clergy, which had suffered greatly by long neglect of episcopal superintendence, and of that regular discipline so necessary to the conduct of large bodies of men. Slowly, but steadily, by a gradually increasing demand for learning, by encouragement, by exhortation, and, above all, by the influence of example, he gathered round himself a body of men who had imbibed something of his spirit and high sense of duty, and whose respectable attainments and blameless lives stand in bright contrast to too many of their ignorant and disreputable predecessors. The candidate who distinguished himself by superior merit had gained in him a fast and indefatigable friend, who lost no opportunity of

promoting the public good by advancing his interest; and many a pious ornament of the diocese can gratefully trace his successful career to the esteem he had thus early and creditably won.

But it is in the character of parish priest that his virtues most pre-eminently shone forth, and that his friends will delight to remember him. Never, perhaps, has existed a more perfect example of the Spiritual Pastor. As preacher, as instructor, whether relieving the needy or comforting the afflicted, whether speaking the words of hope and consolation to the dying, or reproofing the sins or healing the feuds of the living—sympathizing in every little joy, every transient trouble—his daily life was a picture delightful to contemplate and to remember. The parish schools grew and flourished under his fostering care. To every parishioner of his populous and extensive cure he was intimately known, and loved and revered accordingly. Every eye brightened at his approach. For all he had a hearty greeting, a good-humoured jest, a ready ear for every complaint, and cheerful encouragement and sound advice for those who needed it. No day passed without a visit from him to the cottages of those who were suffering under any mental or physical affliction. To the poor (to use his own words in describing the more magnificent liberality of the Bishop of Llandaff,) “his unbounded charity was ministered with so unsparing a hand, and in streams so copious, as to create a wonder from whence such large supplies could flow.”

As a preacher, his first and most rare merit was the admirable adaptation of his subject and language to the capacity and feelings of his audience. No painful train of subtle reasoning, no rhapsodical flights of religious fervour, wearied or distracted their attention; but argument and exhortation were so blended, and so relieved each other, that the mind was fortified while the heart was stirred, and he had ceased to speak long before his hearers were weary of listening. His language was simple, but never commonplace, elegant without affectation, striking without singularity. His impressive manner, his animated and benevolent countenance, powerfully seconded his other gifts.

“He bore his great commission in his look, But sweetly tempered awe, and softened all he spoke.”

His voice rich and flexible, sonorous yet sweet, its lowest whisper vibrated to the very heart, while its louder accents swelled into tones that were eloquent of themselves without the aid of language. But he did not, as too many clergymen have done,

consider his duties for the week ended with the ministrations of the sabbath. His whole life, public and private, was indeed "a living sermon of the truths he taught."

To the efficiency with which he discharged the judicial office of Chancellor, the late Sir John Nicholl has more than once offered the highest, because the most competent, testimony. Without the office, he performed also the visitatorial duties of Archdeacon; and his success in this branch of his exertions may be traced in almost every church and church-yard throughout the diocese. His charges upon these occasions were clear, temperate, and instructive; more especially during the recent agitation of the question of Church-rates did he display the remarkable power he possessed of rendering intelligible and familiar to his hearers the most entangled and intricate subjects.

Perhaps of all his services the one to which his kind and benevolent disposition led him to attach the greatest importance was that which he rendered to the Charity of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. To increase the funds for their maintenance he spared no labour, he valued no check, he regarded no mortification. Whenever he desisted a probable contributor he pursued him with so much earnestness, address, good-humour, and perseverance, that success almost invariably—we believe with only three unenviable exceptions—crowned his efforts. The subscriptions were in consequence, during his Treasurership, more than quadrupled in amount, and this admirable charity was rendered the most efficient of the kind in Great Britain. Never was he more amiably seen than at the annual meetings connected with it. Surrounded by troops of friends who loved him as a brother or revered him as a father, his cheerful and kindly countenance diffused a spirit of cordiality and love over the whole proceedings. "Hope elevated, and Joy brightened his crest." It was the joy of having poured balm into the wounds of the afflicted, it was the hope of still further mitigating their sufferings.

His eloquence as a public speaker, his aptitude for business, and his knowledge of mankind, were such that there can be no doubt that he would have attained the highest distinctions in any secular profession. In the eloquent and discriminating language of his excellent Bishop, it has been remarked, that "In point of abilities, attainments, talent for business, promptitude, clearness and rectitude of judgment, he was, within my experience, never surpassed; but the peculiar charm was, that, amidst all these materials for vanity and

self-importance, never was there a man of more humble and modest mind, of more benevolence, of less selfishness, of a readier disposition to sink himself in comparison of others, and to exert his talents not for display, but for the simple purpose of doing good."

The body of the late Dean was interred on the 14th of August, under the centre of the altar of the Lady Chapel, in Llandaff Cathedral, to the restoration of which he had mainly contributed. The funeral was as strictly private as it could be under the circumstances; but, notwithstanding, a large body of the clergy, and many of the laity, came to testify their love for the deceased. None were invited but the near relatives and connections of the family. The Bishop of Llandaff, anxious to give a last proof of esteem and affection for his departed friend, arrived from Hardwicke, in order to be present. The funeral ceremony was principally performed by the deceased gentleman's brother-in-law, the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, Chancellor of the Cathedral. The chief mourners were J. Bruce Pryce, esq. and the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, brothers of the deceased.

CAPT. SIR W. S. WISEMAN, BART.

Aug. . At Hillingdon End, Middlesex, aged 62, Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, the seventh Bart., of Canfield-hall, Essex (1628), a Captain in the Royal Navy.

He was born March 5, 1784, the only son of Edmund Wiseman, esq. the eldest son of the sixth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Michael Goden, master-attendant of the Dockyard at Chatham; and succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his grandfather Jan. 30, 1810.

He was made a Lieutenant R.N. April 30, 1807, and promoted to the rank of Commander Sept. 24, 1811. He was appointed to the *Sophie* 18, fitting for the Jamaica station, Aug. 18, 1818; and posted into the *Tamar* 26, Nov. 22, 1820. He subsequently commanded the *Samarang* 28, and the *Jupiter* 60, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Lake, both on the Halifax station.

Sir William S. Wiseman married, first, Jan. 1, 1812, at Bagdad, in Persia, Catharine, daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, Knt., late Recorder of Bombay; and by that lady, who died June 27, 1822, he had issue four children; 1. Sir Edmund, born at Bombay in 1812, who has succeeded to the title; 2. William-Saltonstall, a Lieut. R.N. (1838); 3. another son, born in 1816; and 4. a daughter born in 1817.

Sir William married secondly, April 5, 1827, Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Davies, B.D. Rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

REAR-ADM. J. H. TAIT.

Aug. 7. At Edinburgh, aged 74, James Haldane Tait, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was the sixth son of William Tait, esq. a merchant of Glasgow, N. B., by Margaret, sister of Admiral Viscount Duncan. He was born at Glasgow; and, in 1783, embarked as a midshipman on board the *Edgar* of 74 guns, then commanded by his maternal uncle, and stationed at Spithead as a guard-ship.

During the Spanish armament (1790) he was placed under the protection of the Hon. George Murray, with whom he served for some time in the *Defence*, another third-rate, and whose patronage he ever afterwards enjoyed.

The dispute with Spain being settled without proceeding to hostilities, Mr. Tait next entered into the merchant service, and made several voyages previous to the commencement of the French revolutionary war, at which period he again joined his friend, Commodore Murray, whose broad pendant was then flying on board the *Duke* of 98 guns, but subsequently removed into the *Glory*, a ship of similar force.

In April 1794, Commodore Murray being promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, Mr. Tait followed that officer into the *Resolution* 74, from which ship he was soon after appointed by his patron to act as a Lieutenant on board the *Thisbe* 28. His commission, however, was not confirmed by the Admiralty until June 1796, previously to which he had been removed into the *Cleopatra* of 32 guns.

In the latter frigate, commanded successively by Captains Charles V. Penrose, Charles Rowley, and Israel Pellew, Lieut. Tait continued until Oct. 1797, when he joined the *Venerable* 74, at the particular request of his noble relative, Viscount Duncan, with whom he remained in that ship, and the *Kent* 74, until Jan. 1799, when he received a commission appointing him to the command of the *Jane*, an armed lugger, forming part of the force under his Lordship's orders.

The north coast of Scotland was at that time infested by numerous privateers; and the appearance of the *Jane*, sent thither to protect the trade, was at first productive of increased alarm, she being rigged in a similar manner to many of those marauders.

Lieut. Tait, however, with a laudable zeal, established a code of signals, which had the effect of removing all uneasiness from the minds of those engaged in coasting vessels, and at the same time enabled the inhabitants of Redhead, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Cromartie, to point out the direction in which any enemy's cruiser might have proceeded after approaching either of those places during his absence. In addition to this service, he appears to have captured about fifty sail of French and Dutch vessels of different classes, and conducted himself, on all occasions, in so exemplary a manner as to call forth the thanks of the magistrates and town councils of Dundee, Aberdeen, and Banff, by whom he was presented with the freedom of those burghs, at a public dinner, given to him previous to his recall from that station, and also recommended in strong terms to the Admiralty for promotion. His advancement to the rank of Commander took place April 29, 1802.

In June 1803 Captain Tait was appointed to command a district of sea fencibles on the coast of Scotland; and in October following he obtained an appointment to the *Volcano* bomb, employed between Dungeness and Boulogne, in which vessel he continued until ordered to the East Indies, on promotion, at the close of 1804.

We next find Captain Tait commissioning and fitting out the *Sir Francis Drake* frigate, formerly a country ship, purchased at Bombay for his Majesty's service. In her he remained from Oct. 1805 until March 1806, when he removed into the *Grampus*, a 50-gun ship, then employed in India, and subsequently on the Cape of Good Hope station, from whence he returned home in the summer of 1809, bringing with him a large fleet of the Hon. Company's ships, and other traders, which he had taken under his protection at St. Helena. His post commission bore date Sept. 5, 1806; and shortly after his arrival in England he was presented by the Court of Directors of the East India Company with a handsome sum of money for the purchase of a piece of plate, in acknowledgment of the great attention he had paid to his charge during the passage.

The *Grampus* being paid off in consequence of her weak and defective state, Capt. Tait did not receive another appointment until the close of the war with France, when he assumed the temporary command of the *Venus*, rated at 36 guns. He subsequently commanded the *Junon* and *Pique* frigates, on the Jamaica station, but was obliged to resign the latter on account of ill-health, in March 1817.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. D. ROBERTSON.

June 6. Of cholera, at a village between Kolapore and Belgaum. Lieut.-Col. Henry Dundas Robertson, of the Bombay army.

Colonel Robertson entered the Company's service in 1804, and on the establishment of British supremacy over the Mahratta territories, in 1818, he was selected by Government as one of the officers to whose management those districts were then intrusted. At first, we believe, he held the combined offices of judge, collector, and magistrate of Poonah, and the onerous and important duties of these situations were discharged by him in such a manner as to afford the greatest satisfaction to his official superiors, as well as to gain the esteem and regard of those beneath him. Colonel Robertson remained at Poonah until 1834, a period of seventeen years, and appears, during this protracted term of service, to have been in the highest degree respected by all classes of the community. On his arrival in Bombay in 1842, he received the appointment of officiating Resident in the Persian Gulf, a post which, however, he relinquished in consequence of the treatment which he received at the hands of Lord Ellenborough. In August of the following year, having resigned this situation, he came to the Presidency with the view of returning to Europe, and during his short stay took the opportunity of visiting Poonah, the scene of his former labours and exertions. The inhabitants flocked to him in great numbers, to pay their respects, and vied with each other in their manifestations of gratitude and regard. "From ten o'clock A.M. to four P.M.," says a letter written at the time, "his temporary place of residence is thronged with natives of all classes, sects, and persuasions, and he, with his accustomed courtesy and urbanity, receives them all, and converses with them. They call him the 'father and benefactor of the people of the Deccan.' Next to Mr. Elphinstone, he is certainly the most popular man amongst the natives of the Deccan, and they wish, from the inmost recesses of their hearts, that he was once more placed over them. In speaking of Colonel Robertson, they say that notwithstanding his having held a plurality of situations in Poonah, and that, too, during the most troubled and difficult times, justice was even more speedily administered than it is now, under the complicated machinery of a separate Judge and Collector." Col. Robertson was a man of very considerable talent, and, with an amiable disposition, possessed sound judgment and discrimina-

tion. His literary abilities also were of no mean order.

MAJOR T. W. ROGERS.

June 8. In Ceylon, Major Thomas William Rogers, Ceylon rifle regiment, assistant government agent. His death occurred under very awful circumstances. It appears that, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Buller, of Kandy, he had taken shelter from a shower in a house not far from his estate near Badulla; and that as he went out to see if the weather was clearing, a vivid flash of lightning struck him dead, slightly stunning at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Buller within the house, and a horsekeeper in the stable. Mr. Buller seeing Major Rogers lying on the ground, went to raise him, but found him quite dead; and the horsekeeper, who saw him fall, declared that his master never stirred after he dropped. On examining the body, there was found only a slight mark on one foot. Thus terminated in a moment, and in a manner the least expected, the life of an individual who had had more hairbreadth escapes than any other man of his day in encounters with elephants, about 1200 of which he had shot in Ceylon.

Major Rogers was much liked by his brother officers, was a most cheerful companion, and hospitable resident. He had never, we believe, been engaged in active military service, but won untading laurels in the more useful arts of peace. Of all the military men who have presided upon the district benches, Major Rogers was considered to have most eminently qualified himself by application to the principles of jurisprudence; and the roads and other improvements throughout the extensive district over which he presided as assistant government agent, will long perpetuate his memory. He was appointed Captain in the Ceylon rifles in 1827, and Major in the army in 1841.

SIR A. B. FAULKNER, M.D.

May 23. At his villa, Evington, near Cheltenham, aged 66, Sir Arthur Brooke Faulkner, M.D. Physician to the Forces, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

He was the youngest son of Hugh Faulkner, esq. of Castletown, co. Carlow, by a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cole, a relative of the Earl of Enniskillen.

He received his education at the universities of Dublin and Edinburgh, and was also incorporated M.D. at Oxford and Cambridge. He served with the army in Spain, Holland, Sicily, and Malta; and on his return from the latter place was knighted, Feb. 23, 1815. The late Duke

of Sussex appointed him his Physician in Ordinary.

He had retired for some years before his death from medical practice, in which he had been eminent at Cheltenham. He had very considerable literary talent and professional acquirements, and his evidence before parliament on the question of the plague contagion was considered both interesting and instructive.

Dr. Faulkner was the author of the following works :

Considerations on the Expediency of establishing an Hospital for Officers on Foreign Service. 1810, 8vo.

A Treatise on the Plague, designed to prove it contagious; with observations on its prevention, character, and treatment. 1820, 8vo.

Rambling Notes and Reflections, suggested during a visit to Paris in the winter of 1826-27, 8vo.

Reply to some clerical observations, taken against his Rambling Notes on the Discipline of the Church; with a glimpse, in passing, at St. James's Hall. 1828, 8vo.

Letter addressed to the College of Physicians on their Constitution and Charter, with Prefatory Observations to the Duke of Wellington. 1829, 8vo.

A Visit to Germany and the Low Countries, in 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1833. 2 vols. 12mo.

Letters to Lord Brougham and Vaux, presenting Rambling Details of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; with some remarks on Home Politics. 1837, 12mo.

A Letter to the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1840, 8vo.

Sir A. B. Faulkner married in 1810 a daughter of Donald M'Leod, esq.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, ESQ. M.P.

July 15. At Killybegs, co. Kildare, aged 55, Alexander Murray, esq. of Broughton, co. Wigton, M.P. for the stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

Mr. Murray was descended from George Murray, of Broughton, a gentleman of the bedchamber to King James VI., and also from an heiress of Lennox, of Culling, in whose right he quartered the arms of Lennox and Stewart.

He was educated at Cambridge; but his early habits of life were rather shy and reserved, and for several years he went comparatively little into society, was much engaged in field sports, and was well known only to his most intimate friends. Subsequently, however, to the demise of the late Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, in Dec. 1838, he was prevailed upon to offer himself for the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; and

in the course of his canvass on that occasion, when he was elected without a contest, and at the last election, when he was opposed by Mr. Maxwell, (who polled 249 votes, and Mr. Murray 672,) he became comparatively well known, and the unfounded notions that had previously been formed of his hauteur wholly disappeared, and everybody, whether friend or opponent, was ready to admit Mr. Murray's superior talents, and the irresistible influence of his address and prepossessing manners. In politics he might, perhaps, be called an Ultra Whig. He was, however, perfectly tolerant. In all the private relations of life Mr. Murray's conduct was not unexceptionable merely, but admirable. He married, July 18, , Lady Anne Bingham, dau. of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Lucan. Not having any children, he is succeeded in his estates by Mr. Stewart, now Mr. Stewart Murray, grandson of the late Sir William Stewart.

MR. WILLIAM LAIDLAW.

May 18. At Contin, co. Ross, in his 65th year, Mr. William Laidlaw, the affectionate friend and steward of Sir Walter Scott, well known to all who ever visited Abbotsford, for the respect with which he was treated by Sir Walter,—to all who have read Mr. Lockhart's *Life of the great novelist*, from the affectionate mention of his name on all occasions,—and widely known to all who take an interest in Scottish song, from his beautiful ballad of "Lucy's Flitting," printed in the "Forest Minstrel" of Hogg, in the year 1810. "It is certainly worth mentioning," says Hogg, "for the singularity of the circumstance, as well as for the credit of Scottish rural genius, that the gentleman who wrote this song, and the others marked A, never composed another song, or poem of any kind, in his life, farther than the few contained in this volume, which is certainly to be regretted. What might such a fancy, if cultivated, not have accomplished? 'Lucy's Flitting,' in particular, for tender simplicity, has certainly rarely, if ever, been equalled."

William Laidlaw was the son of a sheep-farmer at Black-House, Selkirkshire, where William was born, in the month of November 1780. Laidlaw's father was Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd's master. "In my eighteenth year," says Hogg, "I hired myself to Mr. Laidlaw, of Black-House, with whom I served as a shepherd eighteen years. The kindness of this gentleman to me," he adds, "it would be the utmost ingratitude in me ever to forget; for it, indeed, was more like that of a fa-

ther than a master." At Black-House there were a number of valuable books. Here Hogg became a poet, and here he formed a firm and lasting friendship with William Laidlaw, the son of his master. "My friend, Mr. William Laidlaw," says Hogg, "was the only person who for many years ever pretended to discover the least merit in my essays, either in verse or prose." "A shepherd-boy, he sought no better name." Mr. Laidlaw followed the calling of his father, and took first a farm at Traquair, and a second, some time after, at Libberton, near Edinburgh. But fortune did not follow him to Mid-Lothian; and he was on the look-out for a farm with a better soil, and, it is said, at a less rent, when Scott invited him to Abbotsford, in the capacity of a steward. This was in 1817; and Laidlaw at once accepted the offer. His love for Scott was unbounded; and he took greater delight in superintending the little domain of Abbotsford than he would have done in the princely possessions of Buccleuch. "He surveyed," says Mr. Lockhart, "with glistening eyes the humble cottage in which his friend proposed to lodge him, his wife, and his children, and said to himself that he should write no more sad songs on Forest Flittings." "Without affectation," says Scott, "I consider myself the obliged party in this matter, or, at any rate, it is a mutual benefit, and you shall have grass for a cow, and so forth, whatever you want. I am sure when you are so near I shall find some literary labour for you that will make ends meet." Scott found full employment for Laidlaw. He wrote and strung things together for the "Edinburgh Annual Register," and, when Sir Walter was too unwell to write, put on paper some of the Waverley Novels, from the lips of Sir Walter. When Scott saw "Ivanhoe" performed at Paris, he records in his journal how strange it seemed to him to hear recited in a foreign tongue, and for the amusement of a strange people, anything like the words which, in an agony of pain with spasms in his stomach, he had dictated at Abbotsford to William Laidlaw. When Scott's affairs became hopelessly involved, Laidlaw was removed from Kae-side for a time, and at Scott's death altogether, from the estate he had watched over with so much pride and care. He was temporarily employed after this by the noble family of Seaforth, and subsequently became factor on the estate of Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, Ross-shire; but his health failing him he went to live with his brother James, a sheep-farmer, at Contin, in the county of Ross, where he died.

He was a man of considerable attain-

ments, good taste, of modesty and simplicity, and a stout Whig, much to the amusement at times of Scott. He is not known to have left behind him any record of the conversations at Abbotsford. This is to be regretted, for his memory was tenacious, his opportunities abundant, his observation quick, and, from the description which he wrote for his friend Allan Cunningham of a visit which he made to Hogg in company with Wilkie, he would appear to have possessed the art of recording such things freely, fairly, and unaffectedly—telling what he knew, and no more.—*Athenæum*.

JOHN AUGUSTUS SHEA, Esq.

Aug. 16. At New York, in his 45th year, John Augustus Shea, esq.

Mr. Shea was a native of Cork, and there commenced his career in the counting-house of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford. During the few years of his employment in their establishment he devoted his brief moments of disengagement from business to an assiduous cultivation of those literary and poetical talents which he had evinced at an early age; and many and varied effusions from his productive pen were communicated to the Cork newspapers. He subsequently made a collection of these fugitives, which, with his larger and more ambitious oriental romance, "Rudekki," he published by subscription in that city in 1826. This work secured for him the approbation of many, but the patronage, as he speedily discovered, of few indeed. In 1830 he determined to seek in the new world a wider field for the exercise of his abilities. His love of fatherland, however, never ceased. Visions of his own far distant land haunted him in all his peregrinations; and his poetical productions continued to testify the fervour of his attachment to the Green Isle he was fated never more to see. In 1843 he published at New York another volume of poetry, entitled "Clontarf, an Historical Romance." The subject selected was one of those rare periods in Irish history which are referred to with a pardonable pride by Irishmen—the defeat of the Danish invader, the ruthless devastator of Ireland for ages, and the liberation of the land from bondage. A few copies of this work only have reached this side of the Atlantic. However, either at Mullaghmast or some other of the historical sites chosen for the celebration of the memorable "Monster Meetings" of 1843, O'Connell received, nearly at the same moment, from the hands we believe of Hogan, the early friend of the poet, at once the Repeal bonnet, figured from the "Asion," or closed crown of the ancient

kings of Ireland, and Shea's "Clontarf," amidst the plaudits of countless thousands.

Poor Shea did not long survive this production; but, ere yet his career had passed away, an affliction awaited him which deeply distressed him. Within a few months of its publication his wife, "after nearly twenty-two years of companionship," the partner of his hopes, his exile, and its vicissitudes, expired on the 12th of September last, leaving to him the sole charge of a rather numerous family. Prudential, as well, we believe, as reasons of affection, however, induced him again, a short time previously to his decease, to unite himself in marriage with a second wife, who, like the former, was also a native of Cork.

MADAME DE ST. ELME.

Lately. Madame de St. Elme, authoress of the *Memoires d'un Contemporaine*.

She was born at the Hague. After the death of her first husband she came to Paris, where she was greatly admired for her wit and beauty. During her first widowhood she formed irregular intimacies with several personages of note of that period. Afterwards she married the Count de St. Elme, one of Napoleon's officers. She accompanied on horseback many of the great expeditions of the empire. During the Russian campaign she was wounded in one of the battles in which she fought, and was offered the cross of the Legion of Honour, but refused it. At a subsequent period she accepted an invitation from the Viceroy of Egypt, and, going to that country, travelled over it, and recorded the observations which she made in her *Mémoires*. This extraordinary woman is said, however, by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, from which we borrow this biographical notice, to have had many noble feelings, and her heart was always open to the misfortunes of her fellow creatures. Her conduct at Hamburgh, during the calamities brought upon it by war, is proof of these good qualities: she distributed among the sufferers all the money she possessed. Towards the close of her life she embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

MR. ANDREW PICKEN.

Mr. Andrew Picken was the second son of the late well-known and highly-respected author of that name. An early predilection for the Arts induced his father to place him under that accomplished artist Mr. Louis Haghe, to acquire a knowledge of lithographic drawing, then but little noticed in this country; and under Mr. Haghe's able tuition he soon attained considerable proficiency. But an

ardent desire to excel caused too close an application at his early age, and, it is feared, laid the foundation of a delicate frame, and of that illness which brought his life so prematurely to a close. He ruptured a large bloodvessel in the lungs, and with difficulty recovered. Frequent and severe returns of his disorder subsequently brought him repeatedly to the brink of the grave, thus baffling hopes of distinguishing himself in a higher region of art, which he was known to have indulged with all the earnestness of a high and enthusiastic spirit. Ordered by his physicians to try the climate of Madeira, in the hope of prolonging his life, it was on this occasion (in 1837), during a sojourn of more than two years on the island, that he made the drawings for the work subsequently published under the title of "*Madeira Illustrated*." Produced under such circumstances, it offers no common example of an enthusiastic devotion to art rising superior to the assaults of disease and other disadvantages; whilst its positive merits call for no mitigation of criticism from such causes. In varied expression, of freedom combined with delicacy of handling, in fine contrasts, and the still rarer power of producing a harmony of effect, which brings the scene into vivid relief, his original sketches show a skill, as well as truth to nature, such as have not often been surpassed. The merits of the work were not entirely of an artistic character. It is accompanied with interesting descriptions and useful details, drawn up from his journal of notes.

Mr. Picken returned from his first visit to Madeira in 1840, but remained only a short time in England,—indications of his disorder having again manifested themselves. A second voyage only protracted his increasing sufferings. No longer indulging hopes, he finally, with the desire of dying with those he loved around him, quitted Madeira for London, where he breathed his last on the 24th of June, in the 30th year of his age, deeply regretted for his many amiable qualities, and a rare disinterestedness of character which endeared him to all who knew him.

Of Mr. Picken's ability as an artist, ample proofs are not wanting—in addition to the work on Madeira. In consequence of his having directed his attention to the development of lithography, he had, throughout a space of more than ten years, produced innumerable specimens, more especially in the landscape department of that art. Chiefly consisting, however, of illustrations to books of travels, and of private commissions, they cannot here be brought under notice. But those at all acquainted with the rapid progress and powers of litho-

graphy will, perhaps, not think it too much if we observe that his productions in the line he followed have not been surpassed in artistic feeling and spirit, combined with the more technical capabilities of the art. —*Art Union.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 27. At Dunstable, aged 66, the Rev. *Solomon Piggott*, Rector of Dunstable. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1803; and was presented to the rectory of Dunstable in 1824 by the Lord Chancellor. He was the author of the following works: 1. *The Guide for Families, or Sacred Truth Unfolded*, in a course of Practical Lectures on the Principal Doctrines of Christianity and the relative Duties of Life; delivered in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Nottingham, of St. James, Clerkenwell, and Dunstable. 12mo.; 2. *A Father's Recollections of the Princess Charlotte*, and his two Daughters and their Friend; with Poems and Funeral Sermons; 3. *The Reflector, or Christian Advocate*; the substance of the Busby Lectures, against prevailing errors, and in support of the grand truths of the Gospel; 4. *The Guide for Youth; or the Life, Principles, and Latter Hours of Mr. Piggott's Pupil, Henry Kirke White*; with a week's course of Prayers; 5. *Guide to the Family Altar, or Prayers for all occasions of Health and Sickness*; 6. *Scenes at Windsor, or the Funeral and Tomb of George the Third*; 7. *The Prayer Book the Means of Conversion*, evinced in the History, Voyages, Sickness, and Death of Thomas Royle, of Latchford, a British Seaman; 8. *The Life, Voyages, Shipwreck, and Death of Thos. Eustace, of Chinnor, a Runaway Apprentice*. Dedicated to F. Drake, esq. *Amer-sham*; 9. *The Pleasures of Religion, in Letters from a Father to his Son*; 10. *An Antidote to the Vices, Follies, and Crimes of Youth, and to Suicide*; being a Collection of Actual Facts and Narratives. Dedicated to Lord Eldon; 11. *The Rich and the Poor, and the Duties of each under the New Poor Laws*. Dedicated to Sir Robert Peel; 12. *An Authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands*, by G. V. Revised by the late Rev. Rob. Hall, of Bristol, and the late Rev. Thos. Scott, of Aston Sandford, by whom is added an Appendix.

May 2. At Runcorn, Cheshire, the Rev. *Frederick Master*, M.A. Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1816 by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

May 8. At Drumfork, near Helens-

burgh, the Rev. Dr. *Welsh*, formerly a professor in the University of Edinburgh, and latterly in the new college connected with the Free Church.

May 17. At Pooree, in Bengal, aged 31, the Rev. *Charles Acland*, Chaplain in the Hon. Company's service.

June 6. At Castletown, Isle of Man, aged 30, the Rev. *John Henry La Mothe*, vicar of Kirk Christ Lezayre, in that island.

June 14. At Edgefield rectory, Norfolk, aged 33, the Rev. *Hewitt O'Bryen*, second son of the late Henry Hewitt O'Bryen, esq. of Whitepoint House, Cork.

June 20. The Very Rev. *Thomas Philip La Fanu*, LL.D. Dean of Emly, and Rector of Abington, co. Limerick.

June 21. Aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Warren*, B.D. Rector of Ashington, Sussex, Vicar of Farnham, Surrey, and a Prebendary of Bangor. The late Dr. John Warren, Dean of Bangor, who died in 1838, was a son of Richard Warren, M.D. the eminent physician (see *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1797, p. 656, and Feb. 1800, p. 185). He was collated to that dignity by his uncle, Dr. John Warren, then Bishop of Bangor, in 1793; and the same prelate collated the gentleman now deceased, (who we presume to have been brother to the Dean,) to the prebend of Llanfair in the same cathedral church, in 1797. In the same year he was presented to both his livings, to Ashington, by the Duke of Norfolk, and to Farnham by the Archdeacon of Surrey. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as the Junior Optime, M.A. 1797.

July 3. On his passage up the Red Sea, the Rev. Dr. *Yates*, of Calcutta. For upwards of 30 years this eminent scholar had been occupied in perfecting translations of the Scriptures into Oriental languages, in which department of missionary labour he has, by universal consent, left no equal. Happily the most important works in which he has lately been engaged are in such a forward state, that his fellow labourer, Mr. Wenger, can complete them.

July 14. At West Down, near Ilfracombe, aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Bryen*, Curate of Edgefield, near Holt, Norfolk.

July 20. At his residence at Banchory, co. Aberdeen, aged 88, the Rev. Dr. *Morison*. Ordained in 1783, he had been a minister of the Church of Scotland for the rarely equalled period of 62 years. He built, at his own expense, a bridge across the Dee, at Banchory, for the accommodation of the neighbourhood, which cost upwards of 1,400*l.* At Portlethen, in his own parish, he built a school and school-house, and gave 200*l.* towards the teacher's salary.

July 24. At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 84, the Rev. *Henry Murray*, Prebendary of Taghsaxon, diocese of Tuam, and for many years Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, and of Portobello and Beggar's Bush barracks, Dublin.

July 24. At his residence in Winchester, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Penny White*, M.A. late Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805.

July 25. At his residence in London, the Rev. *Samuel Downes*, Vicar of Kilham, Yorkshire, formerly of Warwick. He was presented to Kilham by the Dean of York in 1823.

Lately. At Staindrop, Durham, the Rev. *Theophilus Charles Cook*, M.A. Incumbent of Ingleton.

At Limerick, the Rev. *Henry Gubbins*, Curate of St. Mary's parish, and Vicar of Kilbreedy, Limerick; he was also reader at the Cathedral, and a member of the Vicars Choral. He had been one of the "working clergy" of the diocese for 35 years. To the garrison he officiated as chaplain for a series of years, and also to the city gaol. He was returning from morning service at the cathedral, when he was suddenly seized in the street with apoplexy, and almost instantly expired.

At Lincoln, at an advanced age, the Rev. *J. Knife*, Incumbent of Saint Michael on the Mount, Lincoln.

The Rev. *Ralph Lyon*, D.D. of Trinity college, Cambridge, Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorsetshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, and was presented to his living by Earl Digby in 1841.

Aged 41, the Rev. *John Roberts*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Llangristiolus, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Petersfield, aged 84, the Rev. *J. Whicher*, formerly Curate of that parish.

Aug. 4. The Rev. *J. E. Jackson*, Rector of St. Paul's, Henderson, in Kentucky, America, formerly of Tutbury, Staffordshire.

Aug. 6. Aged 72, the Rev. *Matthew Barlow*, Rector of Clipsham, Rutlandshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1819.

Aug. 10. At Bridestowe, Devonshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Coryndon Luxmoore*, for fifty-six years Rector of Bridestowe with Sowton, and of Lanteglos by Camel-ford. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1782 as 17th Wrangler, M.A. 1785; was collated to Bridestowe in 1786 by Bishop Ross, and presented to Lanteglos in 1794 by the Prince of Wales.

Aug. 11. At Highfield, Lancaster, aged 49, the Rev. *David Umpleby*, M.A.

Chaplain of the County Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster.

Aug. 12. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, the Rev. *William Way*, Rector of Denham, and Vicar of Hedgerley, Bucks. He was a son of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Court, and a younger brother to the late Rev. Lewis Way. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1798, and was presented to both his livings by his father in the preceding year.

Aug. 16. At Merton house, Cambridge, the Rev. *William Pakenham Maxwell Spencer*, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, Rector of Starston, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1824; and he was nominated to his living by that society in 1827.

Aug. 17. At Langdale, Ambleside, aged 80, the Rev. *John Dawes*, for forty years Perpetual Curate of that place.

At Lichfield, aged 71, the Rev. *Copperthwaite Smith*, B.D. Head Master of the Free Grammar School of that city.

Aug. 21. At Brompton, near London, aged 61, the Rev. *John Day*, Rector of North Tuddenham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1814.

At Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, aged 25, the Rev. *Richard Marsh*, B.A.

Aug. 22. At Limerick, the Rev. *H. Gubbins*, for 35 years Curate of St. Mary's, and a Vicar Choral of the cathedral.

Aug. 24. At Ty'n'radd, aged 41, the Rev. *J. Roberts*, only surviving son of J. Roberts, esq. formerly of Tan-y-graig, Bangor.

Aug. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 50, the Rev. *James Hayes Sadler*, of Portman-square, London, and Keynsham Bury, Cheltenham. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818.

Aug. 27. In his 66th year, the Rev. *Samuel Redhead*, Vicar of Calverley, near Leeds, to which he was presented in 1824 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aug. 28. At Blackpool, aged 84, the Rev. *Richard Buck*, formerly Rector of Fletton and Yaxley, co. Huntingdon. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, as 2nd Wrangler, M.A. 1786; was presented to the rectory of Fletton in 1798 by Lord Carysfort, and resigned it in 1830; to Yaxley in 1806 by the King, and resigned it in or before 1832.

At Dedham, Essex, aged 33, the Hon. and Rev. *William Chafy Henniker*, Rector of Great Bealings, Suffolk; brother to Lord Henniker. He was the third and youngest

son of John third Lord Henniker, by Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Chafy, Canon of Canterbury, and Master of Sidney college, Cambridge. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him at Cambridge in 1834; and he was presented to his living in 1839 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He married in 1842 Mary-Eliza, daughter of the late Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon-house, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 27. In St. James's-place, aged 81, Lady Elizabeth Araminta Monck, aunt to the Earl of Arran. She was the second daughter of Arthur-Saunders 2nd Earl of Arran, K.P. by the Hon. Catharine Annesley, only daughter of William Viscount Glerawley, and was married in 1783 to Henry Monck, esq. son of George Paul Monck, esq. by Lady Araminta Beresford, sixth daughter of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and sister to George first Marquess of Waterford and Catharine Viscountess Glerawley (above-mentioned).

Aug. 5. Aged 48, Mr. C. Dean, civil-engineer, of Exeter. His leg was crushed by a collision which took place on the London and Birmingham Railway, near Chalk Farm, on the 29th July. In addition to an extensive business as a civil-engineer, he was agent to the Earl of Devon. He has left a widow and family.

Aug. 12. At Greenwich, aged 60, Lieut. William Bowers, R.N. (1810).

Aug. 13. At the house of her mother, Vassall-road, North Brixton, aged 28, Rachel, wife of Thomas Binyon, of Manchester, eldest dau. of the late Arthur P. Arch, of Cornhill.

At Kentish-town, Robert Stock, esq.

Henry Nicholl, esq. solicitor, of the Middle Temple.

Aug. 14. At Lord Saltoun's, Great Cumberland-st. in her 56th year, the Hon. Margaret Frazer, his elder dau.

Aged 47, Martha Dey, wife of Edward Hill, esq. of The Lawn, South Lambeth.

At Kensington, Joseph Capadose, esq.

Aug. 15. In Gloucester-pl. New-road, aged 23, Jane, wife of Edmund Stansfield, esq. of Downing College.

In Saville-row, the wife of W. H. Elliott, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

In Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, aged 80, Anthony Anderton, esq.

Aug. 16. In Palace-yard, Westminster, aged 86, Joseph French, esq. formerly of Stockwell Hall, Burstead, Essex.

In Russell-sq. aged 70, John Stevenson Salt, esq. of the firm of Stevenson and GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

Salt, bankers, Lombard-street. Mr. Salt's country residence was in Staffordshire, in which county his family has been long established.

At Camberwell, John Row, esq. of the firm of Messrs. William Row, son. Son, and Co. St. Thomas Apostle.

In the Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, Julia, youngest dau. of George Bassett, esq.

Aug. 17. In Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq. aged 61, Charles Wilson, esq.

At the house of the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Bayswater, aged 45, J. D. White, esq. of Devonshire-sq. Bishopsgate.

Aug. 18. At Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green, aged 27, Mr. George William Frederick Betham, an inmate, formerly in the army, and nephew of Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King at Arms. He was in the habit of bathing every morning in a large tub filled with cold water, and while sitting on its edge he was seized with a fit, and fell head foremost in. The keeper instantly got him out, and he seemed to recover, but died in an hour and a half. Verdict, "Died of epilepsy, produced by natural causes."

Aged 73, William Rolls, esq. of Marlborough-pl. Old Kent Road.

At Old Millman-st. Bedford-row, aged 61, Miss Frances Lawes.

Aug. 19. At Camberwell, aged 48, James Hearn, esq.

At the Albany, aged 62, Major Alexander James Callander, late of 91st regt.

At Tollington Park, aged 69, Dorothy, relict of John Hassall Gardner, esq. of the Abbey, Great Haywood, Staffordshire.

Aug. 20. Aged 71, Capt. John Chambers, of Upper Seymour-st. Somers-town.

Aug. 21. In Stanhope-st. aged 65, Mary-Justina, widow of Sir George Cooper, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, dau. of John Lloyd, esq. of Dale castle, Pembroke-sh. and Mabus, Cardigan.

At the house of her son, Euston-sq. aged 70, Marianne-Elizabeth, relict of George Porter, esq. of Wealdside Lodge, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Tindal, esq. of Coval Hall, Chelmsford.

Aug. 22. In Effra-road, Brixton, aged 71, Robert Cooper, esq. late silk-manufacturer, of Gresham-st. City.

In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Affleck, third dau. of the late Francis Smyther, esq. of Colchester.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, Miss Alsager. Margaret, relict of Allen Page, esq. of Clifton.

At Peckham Rye, Jessey C. wife of James Newberry, esq.

At the residence of Charles Mynors Collett, esq. Earl's-court, Old Brompton,

aged 24, Margaret, wife of Charles Wesley Doyle, esq. only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Neil Campbell.

Aged 53, Capt. Dowling, Barrack-master of the Westminster Barracks. He had served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. —Verdict, "Died from apoplexy."

Aug. 25. Aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of John Gamble, esq. of the Hanley-road, Hornsey.

At Earl's-terr. Kensington, aged 60, Josiah Hubbard, esq.

Aug. 27. Ellen-Jane, wife of Charles Manby, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

Jane-Elizabeth, second dau. of Frank Rochfort, esq. of Bayswater Hill, and Brewer-st.

In Newland-st. Eaton-sq. aged 63, Eleonora-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Rye, R.N.

Aug. 29. At Tulse Hill, Brixton, Grace, relict of the late Roston Gamage, esq.

Lately. In Motcomb-st. Belgrave-sq. Marian-Millicent, dau. of the late James Barton, esq.

At the house of her brother, Richard Potter, esq. Hamilton-terr. St. John's-Wood, aged 22, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Richard Potter, esq. of Manchester.

Sept. 2. In New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 70, Sophia, widow of Edward Kensington, esq.

Sept. 5. In Piccadilly, Rachel, dau. of the Rev. James Burton, D.D. formerly Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Kensington, Anne, wife of J. J. Unwin Clarke, esq.

Sept. 7. At Alpha Road, St. John's Wood, aged 26, Fanny-Sophia, third dau. of C. W. Johnson, esq. of Great Torrington.

Sept. 8. In Bathurst-st. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalrymple M'Mahon, late of St. Kitts.

Sept. 9. In Queen-st. May Fair, aged 19, Lucy-Helen, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys.

BERKS.—*Aug. 22.* At Reading, aged 38, Eliza, wife of Mr. George James Johnson, bookseller, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. James Rusher.

Aug. 28. At Wraysbury, near Windsor, aged 23, Jessie, second dau. of Captain Thomas Marquis, East India Co.'s Maritime Service.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 22.* At Beech Lodge, Great Marlow, aged 45, Ann, wife of Wadham Wyndham, esq.

At Prince's Risborough, Cordelia, wife of John Edmonds, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 21.* At Cambridge, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, bookseller, and an alderman of Cambridge.

He was a man of great worth, and of strict integrity and high principle in all his dealings, whether in the character of a tradesman and private gentleman, or the more public one which he was called upon to fill by the voice of his fellow-townsmen. In politics he was ever a sincere and conscientious Conservative, and he was the first of that party elected into the Town Council after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. This was in 1837, and for a year he was the only Conservative in the Council, of which he remained a member until his death. When the Whigs lost the confidence of the rate-payers, Mr. Stevenson was one of the first Aldermen chosen by the Conservative majority; and in 1842-3 he filled the office of Mayor with the efficiency and impartiality which was to be expected from a man of his character.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately.* At Hyde, Thomas Ashton, esq. the largest cotton spinner at that place.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 12.* At the residence of his brother the Rev. Charles Hocken, Rector of Chacewater, Edward Octavius Hocken, esq. M.D. of Bloomsbury-sq. one of the physicians of the Blenheim-st. Dispensary.

CUMBERLAND.—*Sept. 4.* At Carlisle, aged 93, Mr. James Dunlop, civil engineer.

DERBY.—*Aug. 27.* At Stapenhill, Mr. John Mason, of the firm of Mason and Gilbertson, brewers, Burton-upon-Trent.

Lately. Aged 89, Ann, relict of James Allsopp, esq. of Derby, and of Birlingham, Worcestersh.

DEVON.—*Aug. 7.* At Budleigh Salterton, J. H. Arnett, esq. late of the Admiralty Office, Somerset House.

Aug. 13. At Plymouth, aged 68, James W. L. Higham, esq.

Aged 29, Henry, fourth son of the late C. Chichester, esq. of Hall.

Aug. 15. At Heavitree, Mary, wife of Wm. Besly, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. G. H. Leigh, Vicar of Dunster, Somerset.

Aug. 18. At Barnstaple, aged 82, W. Weeks, esq.

Drowned while bathing near Plymouth, aged 16, the Hon. Granville Henry John Knox, son of the Earl of Ranfurly.

Aug. 21. William Cholmeley Morris, esq. of Fishleigh.

Aug. 23. At Exeter, Charlotte, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Tripp, Rector of Spofforth and of Catton, co. York.

Aug. 26. At Ilfracombe, aged 19, Georgina, youngest dau. of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. of Tawstock-court.

At Alphington House, Ottery St. Mary, aged 49, John Henry Maynard Bate, esq.

Sept. 1. At Ashford, the residence of

her uncle, John Irving, esq. M.P. Miss Agnes Irving.

Sept. 2. At Baring-crescent, near Exeter, aged 63, Charlotte, wife of Gen. S. G. Clay, K.C. dau. of the late Col. Harry Bisshopp, and grand-dau. of the third Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart. of Parham Park, co. Sussex.

Sept. 3. At Barnstaple, aged 68, Clarentia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Mason, late of the Madras Cavalry.

Sept. 4. At St. Thomas's, aged 77, Samuel Cuming, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1838).

Sept. 6. At Plymouth, aged 31, Margaret-Maria-Alicia, wife of Capt. G. B. Rose, late 69th Regt.

Sept. 10. Aged 70, Amelia, wife of Stephen Allen Hogg, esq. of Crediton, and dau. of the late Samuel Rudall, esq.

DORSET.—*Aug. 14.* At Charminster, Eliza, wife of H. S. Brice, esq. surgeon 13th Madras Nat. Inf. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Davis, Vicar of Cerne Abbas.

Aug. 21. At Stalbridge, Sophia, relict of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Balsham, Cambridgesh. Incumbent of Weston Colville and Ware.

Aug. 22. At the residence of Madame Pratt, Belvidere, Weymouth, Mary Harrison, sister of G. B. Harrison, esq. R.N.

Aug. 24. At Bridport Harbour, Lieut. Joseph Lowe, R.N. (1815) chief officer of the coast-guard station.

Latelly. At Toller Fratrum, aged 58, John Whittle, esq.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 26.* At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 72, Lewis Gibson, esq. formerly of the Ceylon Civil Service, and of the Colonial Audit Office, Whitehall-pl.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 8.* At Terling Place, in his 2nd year, the Hon. Joseph Henry Strutt, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh.

Aug. 13. At Southend, Henry, youngest son of Emanuel Silva, esq. of Southend, and Newington-pl. Kennington.

GLOUCESTER.—*Latelly.* At Cheltenham, aged 40, Anna-Maria, wife of Thomas Greenwood Clayton, esq. of Bierley-hall, Yorkshire.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Eliz. Phillips, relict of James Phillips, esq. of Hay, Breconsh.

At Cromhall, aged 60, Samuel Long, esq. late of Charfield Mills. He was a friend of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, who at his death left him one of the trustees to his property.

At Lechlade, aged 41, Frances, relict of Daniel Curling, esq.

At Cheltenham, Wm. Goodrich, esq. formerly of Wotton Court, Gloucester.

At Gloucester, aged 89, Frances, relict of the Rev. J. Harding, M.A. of Rockfield, Monmouthshire.

At Dymock, aged 79, Hannah, widow of Younger Hooper, esq.

Sept. 9. At Clifton, Mrs. Chamier, widow of George Fitzwilliam Chamier, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

HANTS.—*Aug. 12.* At Hambrook, Lieut. Isaac Avarne, 2nd son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Avarne.

Aug. 24. At Ryde, aged 20, Herman Heard Ashwell, Scholar of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, second son of James Ashwell, esq. of that university.

At Bitterne, Charlotte, wife of Charles Quantrille, esq. of Southampton.

Aug. 31. At Brockhurst, near Gosport, Marjory, relict of Capt. Thomas Mackrell, and mother of Col. Mackrell, 44th Regt. who was killed at Cabul.

HERTS.—*Aug. 21.* At Kimpton, aged 21, Gertrude-Arabella, second dau. of the Rev. F. Sullivan.

Aug. 25. At Brickendonbury, near Hertford, aged 51, George Gould Morgan, esq. second son of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar-house, Monmouthsh. His body was deposited in the family vault at All Saints, Hertford.

HEREFORD.—*Aug. 30.* At Woolmers Park, aged 8, Alice-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart.

KENT.—*Aug. 18.* At Ramsgate, Swannah, widow of the Rev. John Nelson, M.A., late Rector of Peterstow.

Aug. 19. At Fooks Cray, aged 50, Miss Eleanor Mandy.

At Margate, aged 76, John Sykes, esq. of Kensington.

Aug. 20. At Lewisham-road, aged 17, Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the late William Thomas Beeby, esq. of Calcutta.

Aug. 23. At Sheerness, aged 76, P. Cullen, esq. M.D. surgeon, R.N.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 78, Louisa, dau. of the late Silvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

Aug. 28. At Ramsgate, Barbara Gordon, of Hyde Park-terr. Kensington Gore, relict of John Gordon, esq. of Newton, Aberdeenshire.

Aug. 30. At Dover, Sarah, fifth surviving dau. of William Nicholson, esq. of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

Sept. 1. At Dover, aged 56, Harriët, relict of F. Reade, esq. of Portland-pl.

At the Elms, Ramsgate, aged 75, Ann, widow of Wm. Day, esq. late of Manston, Thanet.

LANCASTER.—*Aug. 11.* At Southport, Mary, relict of the Rev. S. Pidsley, Rector of Upplowman and Sampford Peverell, and a Magistrate for the county.

Aug. 21. Aged 16, the eldest dau. of W. S. Standish, esq. of Duxbury-park.

Lately. At Manchester, aged 47, Thomas Webb, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 16.* At Hanwell, aged 55, John Baber, Esq. of Knightsbridge.

Aug. 17. At Edmonton, aged 11, Christopher William Elderton, only surviving son of the Rev. Christopher Jeafreson, late Chaplain in the East India Co.'s Service.

Aug. 22. Aged 78, Samuel Donald, esq. of Lower Edmonton.

Aug. 25. Aged 35, A. R. Grisewood, esq. of Finchley.

Lately. At Isleworth, aged 65, Charlotte-Matilda, relict of Major Charles Jones, 15th Hussars, and sister of Hutton Annesley, esq. of Purbrook-lodge, Hants.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Aged 28, Emily, wife of the Rev. G. T. Hall, of Tintern Abbey.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 28.* Martha, relict of the Rev. R. D. R. Spooner, and second dau. of Thomas Bateman, M.D. of Yarmouth.

Lately. At Yarmouth, aged 57, Richard Sibbs Lonsdale, esq. one of the Magistrates and an Alderman of the borough.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Aug. 27.* Aged 63, Charles Hill, esq. of Wellingborough.

Sept. 9. At the rectory, Gayton, aged 20, Benigna-Anne Butler, second dau. of the Dean of Peterborough.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 18.* At Thame, aged 19, George, eldest son of Mr. George Wakeman, surgeon, and late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Sept. 1. At Chadlington, aged 68, Abram Tyzack Rawlinson, esq. many years a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 13.* At Taunton, Rachel-Lydia, widow of Charles Wansbrough Henning, M.A. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas T. Biddulph, M.A. Minister of St. James's, Bristol.

Aug. 17. At Bath, aged 76, George Maynard, esq. late of Muswell-hill, and of Her Majesty's Customs, London.

Lately. At Clevedon, Margaret, wife of Edward Jay, esq. of Bathwick-hill.

At Bathwick-hill, aged 77, Thomas Isaac, esq.

Aged 91, Thos. Meade, esq. of Chatley-lodge, near Bath.

At South Hayes, Bath, aged 21, Charles-Danvers, youngest son of the late Henry Parkes, esq. formerly of Warwick.

At the rectory, North Petherton, aged 89, Mrs. Snowden.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 18.* At Wootton Hall, in her 52d year, Lady Louisa-Mary, wife of the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley, sister to the Earl of Portarlington and Lady Congleton. She was the second daughter of John first Earl of Portarlington, by Lady Caroline Stuart, 4th daughter of John Earl of Bute, and was married in 1829.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug. 12.* At the residence of her brother, Stowmarket, aged 28, Emily, wife of the Rev. G. T. Hall, of Tintern Abbey, Monmouth, and only dau. of the late John Bree, esq.

SURREY.—*Aug. 14.* At Byfleet, Elizabeth Challener, widow of Thomas Hardie, esq. Master-Intendant of Bombay.

Aug. 16. At Mortlake, aged 85, Major William-Henry Short, formerly 66th Regt.; a very old and highly meritorious officer. During the late war, he served many years on the general staff of the army, and subsequently as Paymaster of the Forces in Jamaica.

Aug. 24. At Wimbledon, George, second son of the Hon. Charles Ponsonby.

At the residence of his son Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K.H. West Park, Kew, aged 91, Joseph Hooker, esq. of Norwich.

Aug. 26. At Stoke next Guildford, aged 33, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Pyner.

Aug. 27. At Richmond, aged 79, Mrs. Irvine, of Luddington House, widow of Walter Irvine, esq.

Aug. 29. At Croydon, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Drummond, esq.

Aug. 31. At Richmond-green, Emily, youngest dau. of John Ward, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 52, John Condliff Cooper, esq.

Sept. 7. At Richmond, Mary, second dau. of the late Robert Longley, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 9.* Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester. His abilities as a draftsman and engraver were of a high order, and he has for a long series of years been looked upon as *the* antiquary of the city, if not the county, in which he lived. He illustrated many topographical standard works; and he published a series of plates of the cathedrals and other antiquities of Chichester. A vast deal of information relating to the ancient remains of Sussex has been gleaned from his acquirements and good nature, and published without mention of his name.

Aug. 13. At Worthing, aged 64, Thos. Allen, esq. late of Norton Folgate.

Aug. 17. At Little Hampton, aged 34, William Evans, esq. surgeon, son of the late Owen Evans, esq.

Aug. 18. At Brighton, Abigail, dau. of the late Jacob Mocatta, esq.

Aug. 26. At Brighton, Ann, wife of James M'Culloch, esq. of Dublin.

Aug. 27. At Brighton, aged 14, Marion Capel, only child of Charles Edward Bernard, esq. of Clifton.

At Petworth, aged 82, Thomas Upton, esq.

Aug. 29. At the rectory, Ifield, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Spencer James Lewin, Vicar of Ifield, and Rector of Crawley, Sussex.

Aug. 30. While on a visit to her son, the Rev. S. P. Harper, at Earnley rectory, near Chichester, Frances, wife of Wm. Harper, esq. late of Kensington.

Lately. Lieut. Frederick Hennah (1829) son of the Rev. H. R. Hennah, late chaplain of Plymouth garrison, in command of Thorney station, on the coast of Sussex.

Sept. 1. At St. Ann's, Lewes, aged 21, James Reeves, eldest son of the Rev. James Walter Cary.

Sept. 2. At Brighton, aged 83, Mrs. M'Queen, relict of John M'Queen, esq.

At Peasmarsh-place, aged 76, Martha, widow of Robert Mascals, esq. late of that place, and of Ashford, Kent.

Sept. 7. At Pulborough, aged 62, Wm. Harwood, esq.

WARWICK.—*July 28.* At Leamington, aged 57, George Clerk Craigie, esq.

July 29. At Leamington, aged 69, Edmund Major, esq.

Aug. 13. Maria, wife of W. L. Sargent, esq. of Edgbaston, and dau. of the late Wm. Redfern, esq. of Birmingham.

Aug. 29. At Leamington, aged 76, Mrs. A. S. Deane.

Lately. At Leamington, at an advanced age, Arabella-Jane, last surviving child of the late Edward Williams, esq. of Eaton Mascott, co. Salop.

At Leamington, aged 57, Mary-Alsager, widow of Lieut.-Col. Tryon.

WILTS.—*Aug. 23.* At Cottles, at an advanced age, the Lady Theodosia-Eleanor, wife of R. H. Blagden Hale, esq. of Cottles, and of Alderley, Gloucestersh. and mother of R. B. Hale, esq. M.P. for the Western division of that county. She was youngest dau. of John third Earl of Mayo, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Richard Meade, Bart. and sister to the first Earl of Clanwilliam; she was married in Feb. 1807, to Mr. Hale, by whom she leaves a numerous family.

Lately. Reginald, youngest son of Thomas Bewes, esq. lately M.P. for Plymouth.

YORK.—*Aug. 27.* Aged 74, Nicholas Kelly, esq. of Leeds, teacher of painting in flowers, fruit, &c. and for many years an eminent comedian in the York circuit.

Lately. Aged 78, Mrs. Wainwright, of Molescroft, near Beverley, sister of Col. Perronet Thompson.

At Harrogate, aged 51, Jane, wife of Thomas Wood Wilson, esq. of Fulford, near York.

Sept. 3. At Clifton, near York, aged 88, Thomas Jennings, esq.

Sept. 4. John Crackles, esq. of Hull.

Sept. 6. At Hull, aged 37, Catherine, wife of William Stephenson, esq. third dau. of Richard Boyle, esq. West-parade, near Hull.

WALES.—*Aug. 13.* At her residence, Colomendy, co. Denbigh, aged 74, Miss Catharine Jones Garnons, of Pantdu and Llanwynda. Amongst the bequests and legacies left are 1,000*l.* to the poor of her parish; 500*l.* to the Denbigh Dispensary; and 500*l.* to the Chester Dispensary.

Aug. 19. At Llwyndurris, co. Cardigan, the seat of John Griffith, esq. Major Parry, R.M. He arrived from Newcastle-Emlyn late in the evening, and shortly retired to rest, complaining of shortness of breath. He was found dead by the footman early in the morning. Verdict, "Natural death." He had secreted, in a belt round his body, 105*l.* in Bank of England notes, and had 11*l.* loose in his pockets. He had considerable property in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, where some of his family reside.

Aug. 21. Aged 55, Martha-Elizabeth, wife of Edward Evans, esq. Cardiff.

Aug. 23. At the Efrog, near Wrexham, Elizabeth-Sarah, fourth dau. of the late James Topping, esq. King's Counsel.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 16.* At Edinburgh, Major-Gen. John Mayne, C.B. Bombay Army. He received his first appointment in 1797; and was appointed Colonel of the 26th Bombay N. Inf. in 1826.

Lately. In the parish of Kiltcarn, Ross-shire, aged 115, Donald Ross, a Highlander. He was sent as a special messenger with a letter from Lochbroom to Dingwall at the rebellion in 1745. He retained possession of his faculties, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health till within a few days of his death.

Sept. 1. At Laverock Bank, Edinburgh, aged 73, Henry Stratton, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 13.* At Westport, co. Mayo, Laurence Squire, esq. of Ipswich. He was on a tour in Ireland, and was taken ill, and expired before medical aid could arrive. He was an active magistrate of Ipswich.

Aug. 15. Isabella-Margaret, fifth dau. of William Espinasse, esq. of Kill Abbey, Dublin.

Aug. 16. Aged 13, I'Anson Annesley Gore, eldest son of the late T. B. Fyler, esq. of Dover-st. Piccadilly, and of Mrs. Nore, of Pole Nore, co. Wexford. He was spending the holidays with his mother,

and had gone on a visit to the Rev. Thomas Bell, of Brook Hill, when he was drowned while bathing in the river Slaney.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 79, Capt. Wm. Macpherson, half-pay 83d Regt.

At Clonmethan rectory, Dublin, aged 24, Fenton, second son of the Rev. Courtenay Turner.

JERSEY.—*Lately.* Aged 83, J. Butler, esq. of Warblington, Hants.

EAST INDIES.—*July 9.* At Tannah, Capt. Ward, 15th Nat. Inf.

June 10. At Allahabad, aged 28, William Wilkinson Barth, esq. veterinary surgeon to 9th Light Cavalry.

June 29. At Agra, aged 24, Lieut. Urban Moore, late Adj. 56th Bengal Nat. Inf. and second son of the Rev. Edward Moore, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxon.

July 1. Aged 27, near Vellore, whilst *en route* to the Presidency from Mysore, Assistant-Surgeon Edward James, Madras Army, second son of the late Mr. Edward James, of Uxbridge.

July 2. At Bombay, Edward Davies, esq. M.A. Master in Equity. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1824.

July 6. At Fort St. George, Madras, Major Henry Bourlee Clarke, 84th Regt. He was appointed Ensign 1815, Lieut. 1826, Captain 1833.

WEST INDIES.—*July 2.* At St. Lucia, Charles T. Staples, esq. M.D.

July 23. At Jamaica, John Taylor Travers, eldest son of Joseph Travers, esq.

July 30. At Jamaica, aged 47, Thomas Webb, esq.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 15.* At Mauritius, by drowning, aged 27, John Inglis Mouat, late Commander of the bark Iris.

April 17. At Sydney, New South Wales, Joseph William Fisher, son of Joseph Fisher, esq. of Isleworth, Middlesex.

July 24. At Wiesbaden, aged 35, George Augustus Frederick Heathcote, esq. son of the late Robert Heathcote, esq. and nephew of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. King George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, were his sponsors.

Aug. 4. At Paris, aged 76, Baron Bosio, the eminent sculptor. He was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Michael, and member of the Institute.

Aug. 5. At Copenhagen, aged 88, Count de Krabbe-Carisius. He served the state for sixty-four years. In different qualities he has resided at almost every court in Europe, and last of all he filled for fifteen years the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Upon entering into private life in 1843 he gave up the pension

to which he was entitled. Dying without issue, he has left his property, amounting to 60,000*l.*, to various charitable institutions.

Aug. 10. At Geneva, Gen. John Ramsey, of Kinkell, N.B., and formerly of the 3rd Foot Guards, in which he was appointed Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel 1794. He served in Flanders. In 1800 he became Colonel in the army, in 1803 Colonel-commandant of the Chasseurs Britanniques, in 1808 Major-General, in 1813 Lieut.-General, and in 1830 a General.

At Delft, the Duc de Normandie, lately resident in this country, who pretended to be the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. M. Hebert, ex-director general des postes of the army of Italy, writes on this subject, "If the Duke de Normandie be the same person that I saw in Rome, in May 1810, on arrest, and undergoing an interrogatory in the cabinet of Gen. Radet, Gen. of Gendarmerie, he was really the son of Louis XVI. I derive this conviction from that of Gen. Radet, who interrogated the pretender, and read the documents of which he was the bearer. Gen. Radet sent this pretender to Paris. Count Miollis, Gov. of Rome, was necessarily acquainted with this arrest, and the trace of it must be found in his papers, as also in those left by General Radet."

Aug. 17. At Rotterdam, aged 72, Sir Alexander Ferrier, K.H. Lord Conservator of Scottish Privileges, late her Majesty's Consul for South Holland and Zealand. He was knighted in England in 1835, having been appointed a Knight of the Guelphic order in the previous year.

Aug. 21. In Paris, at the house of his son-in-law, aged 90, George Charles Potter, esq. Count de Vaublanc, Minister of the Interior under Louis XVIII.

Aug. 23. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 62, the Hon. Sir Richard Ottley, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ceylon. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 25 June, 1811, and knighted in 1820.

Lately. At Prague, aged 77, the Hebrew merchant, Maurice Zedekauer. Fifty years ago he came, penniless, to Prague; and he has left behind him seven millions of florins, 700,000*l.* In his lifetime he devoted the larger part of his immense revenues to the encouragement of science, art, and national industry, and to the relief of the indigent, without distinction of religion or race; and, by his will, he has bequeathed three millions of florins, 300,000*l.*, amongst the benevolent institutions of all the principal cities of Bohemia. He was followed to the cemetery of his nation by men of all ranks and belief.

At Berlin, Frances-Catharine, wife of George Kitson, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Nicholas Haddock Holworthy, R.N., formerly of Bath.

At Vienna, the Dowager Princess Esterhazy.

At Passy, near Paris, aged 48, Madame Hoffman, one of the most distinguished writers of the body of Polish emigrants. Her maiden and national name was Tanska. Her works were principally directed to the business of moral education; and the first of them, which passed through fifteen editions, was published at the early age of 18. The attention of the Government was soon drawn to the value of her produc-

tions; and she was still in her youth when she was appointed Inspectress-in-chief of the schools and boarding-houses for young women throughout the now-deceased kingdom of Poland. In 1831 she accompanied her husband into exile, and took up her abode in Paris; where she continued her literary labours, publishing at Leipsic and Breslau, and thence circulating her works throughout all the provinces of Poland. At the wish of her friends she had undertaken an historical work, destined for the especial instruction of the youth amongst her countrymen, when death brought to a close her useful and honoured career.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from AUG. 23, to SEPT. 20, 1845, (5 weeks.)

Males	2050	} 4055	|	Under 15.....	2085	} 4055
Females	2005			15 to 60	1241	
				60 and upwards	727	
				Age not specified	2	

Births for the above period.....5981

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Sept. 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
56 6	31 2	22 3	33 10	43 6	38 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 19.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 19.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 19. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 15.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3809	Calves	138
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	26,840	Pigs	321
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, Sept. 19.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 93.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 100
— Kennet and Avon, 13½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510.—Regent's, 35
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118½.—St. Katharine's, 111.—East
and West India, 140.—London and Birmingham Railway, 218.—Great
Western, 162.—London and Southwestern, 78.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 92.—West Middlesex, 130.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Chartered Gas, 69½.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix Gas, 40½.—
London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, 1845, to September 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	58	70	53	30, 01	fine	11	55	60	57	30, 05	cloudy, fair
27	61	64	53	, 01	do.	12	59	64	52	29, 99	do. do.
28	61	65	52	, 23	fair	13	59	64	57	, 74	fine, cloudy
29	60	66	52	, 30	fine	14	57	64	56	, 55	shrs. fr. cldy.
30	64	68	55	, 30	do.	15	54	50	49	, 41	do. do. rain
31	67	71	57	, 34	do.	16	56	57	62	, 65	fair, do.
S. 1	51	63	53	, 28	cloudy, fair	17	61	62	59	, 48	edy. const. do.
2	58	66	57	, 20	do. do.	18	60	59	53	, 32	do. do. do.
3	56	60	54	, 18	do. do.	19	55	59	47	, 79	fair, cloudy
4	57	59	52	, 21	do. do.	20	57	61	57	, 73	do. do.
5	56	59	52	, 17	fair	21	55	59	52	, 51	constant rain
6	57	60	48	, 17	do.	22	57	60	57	, 82	fine
7	60	66	50	, 15	fine	23	50	55	42	30, 10	fair, cloudy
8	55	66	52	, 15	do. foggy	24	47	56	47	, 18	do.
9	60	71	60	, 09	do.	25	52	57	55	29, 70	cloudy, rain
10	60	67	53	, 07	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28	212½	99½	99½	102½	11½			271	68 65 pm.	51	48 pm.
29	212½	99½	99	102½	11½			271		47	49 pm.
30		99½	99	102½	11½		112	272	60 64 pm.	48	46 pm.
1	213½	99½	99	102½	11½				60 63 pm.	45	48 pm.
2	213½	99½	98½	102½	11½			273		45	47 pm.
3		99½	98	102½	11½			271½	62 pm.	47	45 pm.
4			98½	102½	11½	99½			66 pm.	47	45 pm.
5			98½					272		45	47 pm.
6			98½					270½		47	45 pm.
8			98					271	62 pm.	45	47 pm.
9			98					271	62 pm.	45	47 pm.
10			98					271	62 pm.	45	48 pm.
11			98					270		46	48 pm.
12			98					271		48	46 pm.
13			98							46	48 pm.
15			98					269		48	46 pm.
16			98							46	48 pm.
17			98½							48 pm.	
18			98½						62 pm.	46	48 pm.
19			98							46 pm.	
20			98							49	47 pm.
22			98						62 64 pm.	47 pm.	
23			98					268		49	47 pm.
24			98				111			49	47 pm.
25			98½						66 63 pm.	48	49 pm.
26			98½					268	62 pm.	47	49 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



Allen, Martin del.

JOHN ZEDPE,
ARCHBISHOP



CARDINAL,
OF CANTERBURY.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Portrait of CARDINAL KEMPE, Archbishop of Canterbury.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. B. D. D. T. having an intention of preparing a new and complete edition of the works of Richard Crashaw and Robert Southwell, is anxious to be informed if any other person is engaged in a similar design, in order that he may be spared unnecessary labour; and, if not, he will feel much obliged by any communications relating to either of these poets being sent to 25, Great King Street, Edinburgh, or to the care of Messrs. Pickering, Dolman, or Darling, booksellers, London.

We copy the following remarks from the *Atheneum*:—A Prospectus has been issued, announcing a new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*. It is to be reprinted "*paginatim*" from the last edition, edited by Messrs. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinell, and "the numerous typographical errors which unfortunately are to be met with in the impression of 1817-30 are to be carefully corrected in the proposed reprint, by an eminent antiquary" not named. The Prospectus further promises that "the great improvements which have taken place in the manufacture of paper, the brilliancy of the ink now employed by our great printers, and the very superior skill of the copperplate printers of the present day, will enable the proprietors to place before the public, at the comparatively low price of 31*l.* 10*s.* a work in every way superior to that for which the former subscribers paid no less than 141*l.* 15*s.*" The publisher of the proposed new edition, of course, is not responsible for the injustice done to the subscribers to the edition of 1817-30, who were assured, by way of lure, that no other copies were to be printed beyond those actually subscribed for. It was a condition attaching to the price of 141*l.* 15*s.*; yet no sooner was the work completed, than it appeared that *one hundred extra* copies had been printed. These, owing to certain occurrences, were thrown into the market; and the subscriber's copy, which cost him 141*l.* 15*s.* became depreciated to less than a fourth part of that sum. Very good copies of Dugdale have been selling from 35*l.* to 40*l.* of late years. The value of the subscriber's copy is now to be lessened a second time by the issue of copies, "in every way superior," at 31*l.* 10*s.* It may be doubted whether

there is a market for such a reprint as that which is now projected. No doubt the correction of the numerous typographical errors will be a good; but, if correction is to stop here, it will fall very short of what is needed. Are not *topographical* errors to be corrected? Are not possessions to be attached to their proper monasteries? It happens, in the Ministers' accounts of the possessions seized by Harry the Eighth, that a general title applies to several monasteries. Instances might be pointed out in the edition of 1817 where the accounts of several religious houses have been printed as the account of one house. Are not the Saxon charters, too, to be revised? As the reprint is to be *paginatim*, it will of course contain but a portion of the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" of 26 Hen. VIII. for the editors inserted only so much as happened to be *printed* when the *Monasticon* was at press, not consulting the MSS. for the remainder. It would have been better to have omitted it altogether. —To these just objections made by the *Atheneum* to this extraordinary project, we may add another very important one, that the new *Monasticon*, as a *corpus*, is by no means so full and complete, not only as it might be made by proper research now, but also as it ought to have been made at the time of its publication. In fact it does not supersede the old works of Dugdale and Stevens, but is in some respects an abridgement of them. It was *commenced* on a large plan, and, if that plan had been carried out, it ought to have made twenty instead of eight volumes. To multiply copies of such a book may be a branch of manufacture, but it really is not deserving the name of literature.

ERRATA.—In p. 13, *for* Lord Camelford, *read* Lord Falkland. The latter was mortally wounded in a duel with Alexander Powell, esq. Feb. 28, 1809. In p. 361, *for* founded civilization *read* found civilization. In p. 388, line 44, *for* Henry III. *read* Henry VII. P. 397, line 34, *for* Born with *read* Boon worth. In p. 432, *for* Knife *read* Knipe, and see the Deaths of Clergy in our present Number; and *for* Barlow *read* Barton.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttelton, from 1734 to 1773. Compiled by Robert Phillimore. 2 vols.

THE editor, after some interesting memoirs of the Lyttelton family, from the early days of Henry the Third to the birth of George the first Lord Lyttelton, proceeds to give an account of the subject of his work, who was born in 1709, dividing his chapters into different periods, and at the commencement prefixing a list of those historical and literary works on which he relies as authorities, in addition to the manuscripts at Hagley. He mentions two plans of publication that were open before him : one to print the letters in the order of their dates ; the other to interweave them into a biographical account of Lord Lyttelton. The latter, though the more laborious, he justly preferred, and the only possible objection that could be raised to it, or, more properly speaking, the only drawback on its success, would be that Lord Lyttelton never stood in the foremost rank of the politicians or statesmen of his time, and therefore must appear as a secondary figure in the group, the lustre of his talents being overshadowed in the historic picture by the greater names of Chatham, and Mansfield, and Pelham, and others. On this account we think the whole narrative might have been more judiciously compressed, as we are sometimes in danger of finding our personal interest in Lyttelton weakened or lost, when a more stirring and active curiosity is excited by the struggles of contending parties, and the varying fortunes of successful or baffled ambition. But what may be defective in one portion of the picture is supplied by another, and to form a due estimate of his character, Lyttelton's talents and acquirements in literature are to be added to his political knowledge, his parliamentary experience, and his powers as a calm and argumentative debater. He is one of those persons whose character is to be estimated by the combined excellence of his various gifts and talents. In no branch of natural endowments or acquired knowledge did he stand in the foremost ranks among his contemporaries. As a statesman he was not distinguished ; to the higher branches of oratory he did not aspire ; and his poetry, though bearing marks of elegance and refinement, of a taste cultivated and formed on the best and purest models, has little in it that can satisfy more than casual perusals ; but his *Conversion of St. Paul*, and his *History of Henry the Second*, are the firmest and strongest monuments to his fame. The reasoning of the former treatise is ably and elegantly conducted through a series of sound and well-connected arguments ; and the latter is one of the most learned histories we possess in our language. It is not to be compared to the brilliant pages of Hume and Gibbon, or to the expanded eloquence of Robertson ; it is formed upon a different model, and with other views ; it displays great research, great knowledge of the laws and constitution of the country, of the history of the times it treats of, and it has received the valuable testimony to its excellence from the most able and impartial judges.

It is not our intention to write the biography of Lord Lyttelton, or follow our author through the details of his political life, which extended, for a period of more than thirty years, through the various administrations of Pelham, Pitt, and Rockingham, to the second Parliament of George the Third. It was a period that commenced under the declining star of Bolingbroke, and ended with the rising brilliance of Burke's long career of glory. It was more distinguished for the genius of the various statesmen who successively held the helm of the state than for the importance of events, or their influence on the future destinies of the country. Greater and more illustrious names have never appeared in the pages of our national history than those of Chatham and Townshend, and Murray and Hardwicke; but too much of this talent was devoted to political intrigue, personal ambition, and parliamentary influence: there was still a *back stairs* to the court, and still the secret interference of a "whisper in the sovereign's ear." * Meantime no event took place greater than the peace of Aix la Chapelle. Debates turned on the employment of Hanoverian troops, and parties divided on an Excise on cyder. The storms that were soon to shake Europe to its foundations, and change the destinies of half the globe, were not yet visible above the horizon; only a small dark cloud, then "no bigger than a man's hand," was seen rising on the other side of the Atlantic, and Lyttelton's natural life and political career were ended before it broke. He lived to see the early close of the administration of the wise and virtuous Lord Rockingham, and Pitt's second administration, when, as Horace Walpole says, "he *retired* into the office of prime minister."

Perhaps the greatest attraction in these volumes will be found in the letters for the first time printed of persons whose names have long been among the most illustrious, either in the public offices or private retirement of life, as philosophers, statesmen, or poets; names which we have learned to venerate from our earliest years, and to which are attached some of the finest productions of human genius. Such persons were among the friends and correspondents of Lord Lyttelton, and in these volumes we may for the first time read many curious and instructive letters from Bolingbroke and Pope, from Chatham and Pulteney, from Chesterfield and Warburton, many of them enabling us more clearly to comprehend the nature of political events, and many reflecting a pleasing light on their personal history, or forming a valuable addition to their literary works. A few of these we shall extract, just adding the circumstances relating to their introduction. There are several letters of Pope in the collection. He had publicly praised † Lyttelton when he was just rising into fame, and he maintained an affectionate friendship with him ever after. In the year 1739 Lyttelton had requested Pope to use his influence with Swift to give the son of his nurse an appointment in the choir of St. Patrick's. Pope wrote thus:—

"Twickenham, Oct. 12, 1739.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I could gladly tell you every week the many things that pass in my heart, and revive the memory

of all your friendship for me; but I am not so willing to put you to the trouble of showing it (though I know you have it as warm as ever) upon little or trivial oc-

* Hume writes to Gibbon, "It seems to me that your countrymen for almost a whole generation have given themselves up to *barbarous and absurd faction*, and have totally neglected all polite letters," &c. See Ritchie's Life of Hume, p. 295.—REV.

† "Why answer *Lyttelton*, and I'll engage
The worthy youth shall ne'er be in a rage," &c.

casions. Yet this once I am unable to refuse the request of a very particular and very deserving friend, one of those whom his own merit has forced me to contract an intimacy with, after I had sworn never to love a man more, since the sorrow it cost me to have loved so many now dead, banished, or unfortunate,—I mean Mr. Lyttelton, one of the worthiest of the rising generation. His nurse has a son, whom I beg you to promote to the next vacancy in your choir. I loved my own

nurse, and so does Lyttelton. He loves and is loved through the whole chain of relations, dependents, and acquaintances; he is one who would apply to any person to please me, or to serve mine. I owe it to him to apply to you for this young man, whose name is William Lamb, and he is the bearer of this letter. I presume he is qualified for that which he desires, and I doubt not, if it be consistent with justice, you will gratify me in him."

In the following year Pope requested Lyttelton's aid for one of Swift's friends. Lyttelton's letter to Pope from Bath is as follows; containing a ludicrous sketch of Dr. Cheyney.

" Dec. 4, 1739.

" DEAR SIR,—You judged very right that I should suffer a great deal of uneasiness from your letter coming to me in another hand, and the reason given for it by Lord Cornbury, but Lord Burlington very soon relieved me, by telling me he had received the following post a very long and cheerful one in your own. I was just sitting down to return you thanks, when your second letter came, and made me happy, by giving me a further assurance of your health, and of that friendship, which though I never doubt, I cannot receive a new mark of without delight. I am so vastly recovered by these waters, that I can now enjoy the kindness of my friends, without fearing they should suffer by their concern for me. I can hardly think of ever being ill again, after drinking down health another month; and must desire you for the future, to consider me as being, next to the Royal Family, the most incapable of sickness, pain, or any bodily infirmity of all the men you ever knew, excepting only the immortal *Doctor Cheyney*, who desires his compliments to you, and bids me tell you that he shall live at least two centuries, by being a real and practical philosopher, while such gluttonous pretenders to philosophy as you, Dr. Swift, and my Lord Bolingbroke, die of eating and drinking at four-score. The Doctor is the greatest singularity, and the most delightful I ever met with. I am not his patient, but am to be his disciple, and to see a manuscript of his which comprehends all that is necessary, salutary, or useful, either for the body or the soul! Lord Burlington has left Bath a great deal sooner than I had hoped, or he intended, for fear of my Lady's catching the small-pox, which is

very much here, and a bad sort. I refer you to him for all the news this place affords, which he will give you much more agreeably than I can, and must beg you to make my compliments to Lady Suffolk, Mr. Murray, and Mrs. Blount, the last of whom I am particularly obliged to, and would always have her see with your eyes, that she may not only be very partial to me, but perceive, notwithstanding all her modesty, that there is none of her sex upon whose friendship I set a greater, or perhaps equal value. George Grenville is in a fair way of recovery; the waters agree with him, and he mends in all respects. Cheyney says he is a giant, a son of Anak, made like Gilbert, the late Lord Bishop of Sarum, and may therefore, if he pleases, live for ever; his present sickness being nothing but a fillup, which Providence gave him for his good to make him temperate, and put him under the care of Doctor Cheyney. When we tell the Doctor that he always has been temperate, a water-drinker, and eater of white meats, he roars like a bull, and says we are all liars: for had he been so, he could not have had an inflammation, which he is ready to prove by all the rules of philosophy, mathematics, and religion. Lord Orkney may just keep life enough to be in pain a year or two longer; I am sorry for him with all my soul, for he is a man of great merit to the public, and who has been little rewarded in proportion to the services he has done. Adieu, my dear Mr. Pope, take care of yourself, that we may have some eminent men left among us, and to make a great part of the happiness of your faithful and obliged humble servant,

" G. LYTTELTON."

To this humorous and friendly letter, Pope sent the following answer.

" Bath, Dec. 12, 1739.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you so soon because I know it will please you to hear

I am not ill, nor ill at ease; either my Lord Cornbury mistook my letter, or you him. I think that ever since I was a poet,

may, ever since I have ceased to be one, I have not experienced so much quiet as at this place. Though I let the world alone,* from my very entrance into it I found as much envy and opposition as if my ambition had designed me to overturn it; and since I chanced to succeed in my own low walk, as much solicitation and vile flattery, as if I had places and preferments to bestow; I never deserved or desired either. If I deserve any thing, it is from a constancy to my first philosophical principles, a general benevolence, and fixed friendships, whenever I have had the luck to know any honest or meritorious men. I am yours by every tie. Few have, or ought to have so great a share of me; if I say two or three more, I should correct myself, and say rather one or two. Were it not for a hankering ('tis a good expressive English word) after these, I could live with honest Mr. Allen all my life. Though I enjoy deep quiet, I can't say I have much pleasure, or even any object that obliges me to smile, except Dr. Cheyney, who is yet so very a child

in true simplicity of heart, that I love him as he loves Don Quixote, for the most moral and reasoning madman in the world. For I maintain, and I know it, that one may smile at those one loves, nay esteems, and with no more malice or contempt than one bears to an amiable schoolboy. He is in scripture language, 'an Israelite in whom there is no guile,' or in Shakspeare, as 'foolish a good kind of Christian creature as one shall meet with.'

"(Here follow some erased lines.)

"I am told your brother is come to Bath, and I will seek him out diligently, because I am also told that he is related to you.

"Adieu! I wish you all earth's blessings, all you enjoy or can wish. You (*your*) own welfare and your country's, Lord Chesterfield's health, Lord Polwarth's success, and every good that can befall you in yourself or in any other [other].

"Dear Sir, yours,

"A. POPE."

The next person who appears as the correspondent of Lyttelton is Bollingbroke, then in exile, and whose letter is dated from Argeville, in May 1740. He had lately been visited by Lord Marchmont and Sir W. Wyndham, and he soon after wrote the following letter to Lyttelton.

"*Argeville, May 6, 1740.*

"DEAR SIR,—Nothing could add so much to the joy I felt in seeing three of my friends arrive at this solitude, as the mark they brought me of your affectionate remembrance, except the seeing you make a fourth and arrive with them: this would have been the first emotion of my heart, for self-love gives the first emotion, and it is by reflection alone that I cease to regret the absence, by the reflection that you are constantly serving a country I love better than myself in another place. I hope that change of air, exercise, and a little dissipation of mind, may have some good effect on Sir Wm. Wyndham; his health appears to me extremely broken, and yet our friends who came with him tell me he is far better than when they set out. Marchmont wants neither health nor spirit, but he feels as a good man ought to feel, the misfortune of being gagged and bound when the state of Britain requires that every man who loves her should exert his whole strength in her cause; this state is indeed unparelled, for you are sacrificed

not only to the interest and humour of one man, but even to his ignorance and incapacity. Princes and Ministers have often maintained power, and some degree of reputation, by rising, as it were, now and then, and upon extraordinary occasions, above their ordinary level; but Walpole's administration is one continued scene of corruption, trick, and barter, which no glimpse, no appearance of great talents has ever once illustrated. Your desponding about the coalition of parties afflicts me, but surprises me not. I looked on it many years ago, as a first principle, without which no effectual national good could be brought about, in opposition to faction; as the means, and the only means, of restoring a wise and honest administration, of repairing the breaches made in our constitution, of taking from some the spirit, and from others the pretence of Jacobitism, and of establishing the present reigning family on a broader and more solid foundation than they have stood on hitherto. I see things still in the same light, but I see likewise, and have long seen, not only

* A rather startling declaration this from the Satirist, of peace and good will to his fellow creatures. Some one said to Lord Chesterfield, he wondered that Pope was not horsewhipped for his abuse; Lord C. answered, "What was everybody's business was nobody's business." Horace Walpole observed, that Pope did not write satire till after he made his fortune.—REV.

the incessant endeavours of the Court to traverse this wise and honest scheme, and the dull obstinacy of the Tories that is proof even against long and uniform experience, but what is worse,—the avowal of a principle directly contrary to this of a coalition, and national union, by men who engaged to promote it, and whose consideration has arisen from it, they seem to have no view but that of preparing one faction to succeed another. The loss you sustained by the incapacity of Lord Marchmont to sit in Parliament is a great one; to good parts and a warm zeal for the public, he joined extreme industry, and indeed without this neither parts nor zeal will have their full effect. I am hopeful he will not retire absolutely from the world. What suits my age and my circumstances suits not his: he may be of some use still, I can be of no more. You say you hope from writing. To what purpose should I write? When I was among you, and a party in some sort to what was doing, I wrote sometimes to those to whom I could not speak: but in my present situation, which will be probably that of my whole life, what could I write? what means of doing it opportunely, and with effect? There are subjects indeed that do not immediately relate to the present time, and on which a man may write at any time, and at any place. This Tully did when he was driven from the Senate and the Bar; and Xeno-

phon when he lived retired and at a little hunting house in Thracia; but a man must have the talents of Tully and of Xenophon to make it worth while for him to do it, and for others to desire he should. The utmost I can venture upon, in all the leisure of my solitude, is to throw upon paper sometimes for the amusement of my friends, and without any affectation of writing for the public, such anecdotes of past transactions as I have had the means of knowing; and such opinions and reasonings as appear evidently true, to me, whenever I meditate on subjects more general and more important; this I may do without assuming the air of an historian or a philosopher. I may amuse my friends, though I dare not presume to inform or instruct mankind.—Adieu, dear Sir. You desire me to remember you in my idle hours. I can assure you, with great truth, that you are most in my thoughts when they turn on subjects of most importance. I like you as an amiable companion, and a fine writer, but I love you as a man of virtue, as one who is not only an ornament to his country but who actually assists her cause, and may be in time her saviour. These are the sentiments of my heart, of the heart,

“Dear Sir, your most faithful and
most humble Servant,

“BOLINGBROKE.”

In the following year we find another letter from Pope.

“*Bath, November 3, 1741.*

“DEAR SIR,—I have lately received a letter in which are these words,—‘Suffer not Mr. Lyttelton to forget me.’ It made me reflect I am as unwilling to be forgotten by you, though I do not deserve so well to be remembered on any account, but that of an early, a well-grounded, and (let me add) a well-judged esteem, of you. I do not ask what you are doing. I am sure it is all the good you can do. I do not ask anything but to know that you are well. I see no use to be drawn from the knowledge of any public events: I see most honest men melancholy, and that’s enough to make me inquire no more; when I can do anything either to assist, or not assisting to comfort them, I will. But I fear I live in vain, that is, must live only to myself. Yet I feel every day what the Puritans called *outgoings* of

my soul, in the concern I take for some of you, which upon my word is a warmer sensation than any I feel in my own and for my own being. Why are you a courtier? Why is Murray a lawyer? It may be well for other people, but what is that to your own enjoyment, to mine? I would have you both pass as *happy* and as satisfied a life as I have done. You will both laugh at this, but I would have you know, had I been tempted by nature and Providence with the same talents that he and you have, I would have done as you do. But if either of you ever become tired, or stupid, God send you my quiet and my resignation! I think I’ve nothing more to say, but to add with how full a heart

“I am, dear Sir, ever yours,

“A. POPE.

“Pray let Mr. West know I am alive, and while I am alive, warmly his.”

The next letter we extract is from Lord Chesterfield, and is, as the Editor observes, interesting, from its account of Bolingbroke, the despair which seems at this time to have possessed the chiefs of the Opposition, and from the allusion to the treachery of the Post Office.

"Lyons, Sept. 11, N. S. 1741.

"DEAR LYTTTELTON,—When you consider my rambling state, you will easily excuse the irregularity of my correspondence, time and opportunity not conspiring in the least with my inclinations to write to you. I am now got thus far on my pilgrimage to the shrine of health, and hope in about a week's time to discharge my vows to the sun of Aix and Montpelier. I ask very little more than a confirmation of what I now enjoy; for the little time that I have already been in France has really done me more good than I could have expected. I will finish my southern rambles as soon as I can, and return to Paris, where I shall be within call whenever my friends shall think fitt to call upon me. The present situation of affairs abroad is as ridiculous, and at the same time as lamentable, as that of our affairs at home, and I see no good to be done in either case; but, however, I will not decline any part that shall be assigned me, and though I give up the game in opinion, I will not give it up in fact till my friends do so too. I shall be supposed to return full of dangerous and combustible matter, having been three days at

Bolingbroke's, which it was impossible for me to avoid if I had been inclined to it, being obliged necessarily to pass by his door. But he is so much of my mind, that the whole affair is over, that we did not lose one quarter of an hour's time in talking of publick matters. He is plunged in metaphysics, and willingly neither speaks nor writes of anything else. He says, indeed, it is only to expose metaphysics; but at least, in order to expose 'em, he goes so deep into 'em, that they absorb him. I begged some share of his time for History, and pressed him to execute what he once proposed, a History of the Affairs of Europe, from the Treaty of Vervins, but the difficultys he said he found in pursuing that design discouraged him; but the truth is, the other studys engrossed him. I am sorry for it. *As it is impossible by the Post to write with any freedom*, and as I can neither speak nor write to you without it, my letters can't be too short under that restraint, and scoundrels who read 'em before you shall only find in 'em what I am very desirous they should know, that I am most faithfully and sincerely yours,

"CHESTERFIELD."

In 1747 Lyttelton printed his "Conversion of St. Paul," a treatise which Warburton highly approved, and considered "that it contained the noblest and most masterly argument for the truth of Christianity that any age has produced."* In the next year he wrote Lyttelton the following letter, on a subject which has been truly said to be the *one* great difficulty in religious belief, and the attempted solution of which has only served to show the utter inadequacy of human abilities.

"SIR,—Tho' I had never sufficient reason to give you any trouble of this kind, yet I think that which occasioned it now is the most trifling of all. It is only to tell you that I have just run over a very dull and a very foolish pamphlet, which, to make it sell, is called remarks upon yours. The man talks of running to Scripture for a knowledge of Christ, yet knows no more

of it than what he has picked up out of Clarke and Hoadly. He criticizes your Remarks on the Difficulties both on Deism and Revelation, without having any conception in what those difficulties consist. He thinks the origine of evil is all cleared up by the concession of man's free will; whereas the face of it lies here, which is indeed not so generally understood†—God

* Hume humorously writes to his friend, "Lord Lyttelton seems to think that since the *time of St. Paul* there scarce has been a better writer than Dr. Robertson," &c. He says, "Robertson and Smith and Bower are the glories of English literature," &c.—REV.

† As in Pope's Essay on Man, the defect of Warburton's argument seems to us to consist in the proposition "*that some free agents do not abuse their freedom*," whereas all imperfect beings, as all human beings are, must and do; and though this abuse is of various shades of imperfection, from natural weakness to hardened guilt, it all partakes of *evil*. The union of matter with spirit, of a body with a soul, appears to proclaim this. To preclude evil, perfect beings must have been produced, and these must have been spiritual beings. But what idea have we of a *perfect spiritual being* but God himself. Such a creation, therefore, was impossible. If this is granted, then, either there could have been no creation at all, or one of imperfect beings; and then, to our apprehension, the question would be, which is preferable, no creation at all, or one in which evil and good are mixed? not, as Warburton argues, evil and good existing separately, but both being mixed in various proportions in the same beings.—REV.

made man free, but he had the foreknowledge of his actions. He saw then the evil that the *abuse* of freedom would produce. But what he saw and would not prevent, and which he might have prevented without injury to man's freedom (according to our natural notion of things), must *be imputed to him*. That he might have prevented it without this injury appears from hence, as it is not of the essence of a free agent to abuse his freedom, and as God foresaw which of his creatures would and which would not abuse it, had he only brought those into being who would *not* have abused it, evil had been prevented, and prevented without intrenching upon free will. And as we see no reason for his not doing this, his not doing it will be a mystery, and which, as it reflects on his goodness, will be a *difficulty* beyond the reach of human wit to solve. This is the difficulty I had long ago formed to my self in reflecting on this matter. And I have occasionally communicated it to the most able and thinking men I have met with, and such as were most desirous of renouncing all difficulties of this kind; and their solutions have been such as have convinced me that it is a thing above human comprehension. The *system of the best* is a good poetical solution of the matter, and nothing more. But this pamphleteer grows more stupid and absurd as he advances, in affirming there is no difficulty at all in reconciling prescience and free will, or, if there were, that Clarke has done the job. But his own solution surpasses everything. To prove there is no difficulty in it, he shows that supposing God

should communicate part of this his foreknowledge to man, that communication would not affect the freedom of man's actions.—No, how should it, when the objection supposes they had been previously affected by God's? The influence is supposed to be already affected. And if the shewing that no *succeeding* influence is wrote will remove the *preceding*, there is not only an end of this, but of all difficulties whatsoever. Not to speak of y^e absurdity of comparing this inherent quality in the Deity to a communication of it to his creatures, to explain its effects in y^e former case by those in y^e latter. He is full as knowing when he comes to the difficulties of Revelation. He takes no notice of y^e greatest, the Hypostatic union of the two natures, divine and human, in Christ, the most stupendous of all mysteries. And this not divines but Scripture teaches us. Yet I have observed that it has strengthened knowing men in their disbelief of Revelation more than anything else. But the chief purpose of this letter, and perhaps as needless as the rest, is to express my hopes that neither you or any of your friends will ever think of taking any public notice of so absurd and contemptible a writer. From y^e whole manner of it, I am inclined to think the author is one Bott, a retainer to Syke and Hoadly, and who has spent his whole life in this kind of employment.—I am, Sir, with great truth, your very obedient and faithful humble Servant,

“ W. WARBURTON.

“ April 3, 1748.”

Lyttelton's friendship with Thomson the poet is so well known by all the common biographers as not to need anything further than the mere mention of it,* as an introduction to the following poem, which is now first printed from a MS. at Hagley. Thomson was never married,† but was “sincerely and hopelessly” attached to a Miss Young, who afterwards married Admiral Campbell. He celebrated her under the name of Amanda. A song which he wrote in her praise, was printed in Sir H. Nicolas's edition of the poet's works; and she also inspired the following translation of Tibullus, which is now for the first time given to the public. And here we may observe, that, about two years ago, we printed in the Magazine some interesting extracts from the copy of Thomson's Seasons mentioned by the editor as existing at Hagley, in which, after Thomson's death, Lord Lyttel-

* In a seat in the park at Hagley is the following inscription. “ Ingenio immortalis Jacobi Thomson, viri boni, ædiculam hanc in recessu quem vivus dilexit, post mortem ejus constructam dicat, dedicatque G. Lyttelton.”

† There appeared a statement, we think it was in Taylor's Literary Records, some few years back, that Thomson was *secretly* married, and never owned his marriage, or introduced his wife. What gave rise to this foolish and false story we do not know. In a letter to Doddridge, (i. 409), Lyttelton says: “ Thomson I hope and believe died a Christian. Had he lived longer, I don't doubt but he would have openly professed his faith, for he wanted no courage in what he thought right, but his mind

ton corrected the poem of the Seasons throughout, accordant, as he says, to the wishes of the author. There is scarcely an instance of a poem in English literature which has received so many successive alterations as the Seasons has: and alteration on alteration would almost render it impossible to give them with precision and clearness. This principally arose from Thomson's increasing familiarity with the English language; the first editions abounding in Scotisms and expressions strange to our ears. After it had been repeatedly altered, Thomson sent his corrected copy to Pope, who made many alterations, which have been adopted;* which copy is in our possession, and from which we have printed several extracts. After all appear Lyttelton's alterations; and a succeeding critic might without difficulty find another and ample field still left for him. How under all these *friendly* alterations and additions the original poem swelled in size, may be seen in Mr. Bolton Corney's handsome and correct edition.

" IN IMITATION OF TIBULLUS.

Huc ades, et teneræ morbos expelle puellæ, &c.

Come, healing God, Apollo, come and aid,
 Moved by the tears of love, my tender maid;
 No more let sickness dim those radiant eyes
 Which never know to cheat or to disguise.
 If e'er my verse has pleased thy listening ear,
 O now be friendly, now propitious hear;
 Bring every virtuous herb, each root and flow'r,
 Of cooling juice and salutary pow'r;
 Light is the task—to touch a hand so fair,
 Divine physician, will repay thy care.
 My tears are fled;—the god my suit approves,
 He can't be wretched who sincerely loves,
 Protecting Heav'n, with more than common care,
 Smiles on his hopes and guards him from despair.
 Raise from the pillow, raise thy languid head,
 Come forth, my love, and quit thy sickly bed,
 Come forth, my love; for thee the balmy spring
 Breathes ev'ry sweet, for thee the zephyrs bring
 Their healing gales, for thee the Graces lead
 The smiling Hours, and paint the flow'ry mead.
 As Nature drooping long beneath the reign
 Of dreary winter now revives again,
 Calls all her beauties out, and charms us more
 From what we suffered in their loss before,
 So from thy tedious illness shalt thou rise,
 More sweetly fair, and in those languid eyes
 And faded cheeks, returning health shall place
 A fresher bloom, and more attractive grace;
 Then shall my bounding heart forget its woe
 And think it never more a pain can know,
 Then shall my muse thy charms more gaily sing,
 And hail thee as the nightingale the spring."

had been much perplexed with doubts, which I have the pleasure to think my book on St. Paul had almost entirely removed. He told me so himself, and in his sickness declared so to others; this is my best consolation in the loss of him, for, as to the heart of a Christian, he always had that in a degree of perfection beyond most men I have known."

* The simile of Lavinia "to the myrtle in the breast of Apennine" is entirely Pope's; and it is a very incorrect one indeed. No myrtle ever grew in the Apennines; it being the inhabitant of the low marshy plains on a level with the sea, as in the Plain of Pæstum, and the Laurentian fields,—"*Amantes littora myrtos.*"—REV.

"Kew Lane, Dec. 14, 1747.

"DEAR SIR,—I should have answered your kind and truly friendly letter some time ago. My not having answered it hitherto, proceeded from my giving it mature and deep consideration. I have considered it in all lights, and in all humours, by night and by day, even during these long evenings—that the result of my consideration is not such as you would wish. My judgment agrees with you, and you know I first impressed yours in her favour. She deserves a better than me, and has as many good and worthy qualities as any woman; nay, to others, and I hope too men of taste, she had charming and piquant ones. But every man has a singular and uncontrollable imagination of his own. Now, as I told you before, she does not pique mine. I wonder you should treat that objection so lightly as you seem to do in your last. To strike one's fancy is the same in love that charity is in religion. Though a woman has the form, and spoke like the angels, though all divine gifts and graces were hers, yet without striking the fancy she does nothing. I am too much advanced in life to venture to marry without feeling myself invigorated, and made as it were young again, with a great flame of imagination. But we shall discuss this matter more fully when I have the happiness of seeing you at full leisure. What

betwixt judgment and fancy I shall run equal risk of never entering into the holy state. In the mean time I wish to see you once more happy in it.* Forgive me if I say, it would be an ungrateful frowardness to refuse the bounty of providence, because you have been deprived of former enjoyments. If you cannot again love so exquisitely as you have done, so much the better, you do not then risque being so miserable. To say that we cannot love twice is utterly unphilosophical, and, give me leave to say, contrary to my own experience. Can there not be more objects than one for the same passion? If so, why cannot the passion be renewed when I find a new object? The flame of any love was never so strong yet as to burn out the heart; so far from that, the powers of the mind rather grow by exercise. The truth is, it is not a former passion that prevents a second. It is only the hardening of the heart from years and harsh untender business. If you could get so much master of your just grief as to think of a second match, I may be tempted also to try to be happy with you. I wish you joy of the sun's now turning his all-enlivening and beautiful face towards us. May the genial spirit of the returning year animate and cheer you, and yet again make you happy. Than which nothing can give greater pleasure to yours,

"J. THOMSON."

Many years after the death of Thomson, Lyttelton received the following letter from Voltaire.

"a Paris, 17 May, 1750, n. st.

"You was beneficent to Mr. thomson when he liv'd, and you is so to me, in favouring me with his works. j was acquainted with the author when j stayed in England. j discovered in him a great genius, and a great simplicity. j lik'd in him the poet and the true philosopher, j mean the lover of mankind. I think that without a good stock of such a philosophy, a poet is just above a fidler, who amuses our ears and cannot go to our soul. I am not surpriz'd y^r nation has done more justice to Mr. thomson's Seasons than to his dramatic performances. There is one kind of poetry of which the judicious readers and the men of taste are the proper judges, there is an other that depends upon the vulgar, great or small; tragedy and comedy are of these last species, they must be suited to the turn of mind and to the ability of the multitude and proportion'd to their taste; y^r nation two hundred years since is us'd to a wild scene, to a croud of tumultuous

events, to an emphatical poetry mix'd with lose and comical expressions, to murders, to a lively representation of bloody deeds, to a kind of horror which seems often barbarous and childish, all faults which never sullyd the greek, the roman, or the french Stage; and give me leave to say that the taste of y^r politest countrymen in point of tragedy differs not much in point of tragedy from the taste of a mob at Bear-garden; 'tis true we have too much of words, if you have too much of action, and perhaps the perfection of the Art should consist in a due mixture of the french taste and english energy. Mr. Adisson who would have reach'd to that pitch of perfection had he succeeded in the amorous part of his tragedy as well as in the part of cato, warn'd often y^r nation against the corrupted state of the stage—and since he could not reform the genius of the country, j am affraid the contagious distemper is past curing. Mr. thompson's tragedies seems to me wisely intricated, and elegantly writ; they want

* Lord Lyttelton married a second time; and his second choice was not a fortunate one, as is well known.

perhaps some fire, and it may be that his heroes are neither moving nor busy enough, but taking him all in all, methinks he has the highest claim to the greatest esteem. Y^r friendship, Sir, is a good vouchsafer for his merit. I know what reputation you have acquired; if I am not mistaken, you have writ for y^r own sport many a

thing that would rouse a great faime to one who had in view that vain reward call'd Glory. I have by me some verses that pass under y^r name, and which you are suppos'd to have writ in a journey to paris, they reflect very justly on our nation, and they run thus—

'a nation here j pity and admire,
whom noblest sentiments of Glory fire,
yet taught by custom's force and bigot fear
to serve with pride, and boast the yoke they wear;
in courts a mean, in camps a gen'rous band,
from priests and tax-jobbers content receive
those laws their dreaded arms to Europe give,
whose people vain in war, in bondage blaze,
tho' plunder'd guai, industriouss tho' oppressed.' etc.*

"These verses deserve a good translator, and they should be learned by every frenchman. Give me leave to send you a little performance of mine, 'tis but a

pebble I do offer you for y^r pretious stones, I am, with the highest respect,
"S^r, yr most humble obed. servant,
"VOLTAIRE."

About the year 1748, the publication called the "Trial of Selim the Persian, for various high crimes and misdemeanours," brought Lyttelton into acquaintance with Moore. In this poem, the compliment to Lyttelton, says the editor, is ingeniously and elegantly paid. Johnson, relating Lyttelton's kindness to Thomson and Mallet, adds: "Moore courted his favour by an apologetical poem called the Trial of Selim, for which he was paid by kind words, which, as is common, raised great hopes that at last were disappointed." Of this statement, which the editor says contains two mistakes, he shows the extreme unfairness, and we will quote the account at length, which we trust will be remembered, when Johnson's misstatement shall have passed away, or be at least accompanied with the rectification.

"Edward Moore, the grandson of a Non-conformist preacher, began life as a linen-draper, but having pursued this occupation with little success, 'more from necessity than inclination,' to use his own language, he endeavoured to earn his bread by literature. His poetical Fables for the Ladies, published in 1744, first brought him into notice, and on them his fame was chiefly built, though Goldsmith thought them by no means his best production: this good judge pronounced 'that there were few of the moderns who had a more correct taste, or a more pleasing manner of expressing their thoughts.' Mr. Pelham, to whom he wrote his 'Discovery,' became one of his patrons, but the letter in the last chapter makes it probable, that when 'the Trial of Selim' was published, Moore was not known to him. Lyttelton, whose means, even after his father's death, were from careless management scarcely adequate to his station, was unable to confer on Moore a pension for life, and

would not, however gratified by Moore's compliment, postpone for his sake the patronage of others whom he thought generally superior. Moore was not moderate in the estimation of his deserts, and when Lyttelton bestowed a small place upon Bower, conceived himself affronted, and behaved so rudely to Lyttelton that he forfeited his patronage, which, probably, had not been even then altogether unsubstantial; alarmed at this, he had recourse to Horace Walpole to effect a reconciliation, little aware that the mediator he had chosen was the very author of the 'Letters to the Whigs.' Horace Walpole, who kept his own secret, and reconciled Moore to his patron, mentions the anecdote with great good-humour. His chief subsistence came from the stage, for which he wrote several comedies, now little known, but his 'Gamester,'† produced in 1753, still maintains its place, and from it he derived at the time considerable profit and reputation. Before

* Epistle to Dr. Ayscough from Paris, 1729—1730.

† "Garrick is said to have contributed largely to this play."

this period, about the year 1751, Lyttelton projected a scheme for the advantage of Moore which was as successful in the issue as it was benevolent in the conception. Persuading Dodsley to act in concert with him, he set up a paper called "The World," of which it was agreed that Moore should enjoy the full profits, whether the numbers were written by himself or by others. Always unwearied in any charitable project, Lyttelton continued his exertions till Lords Chesterfield * and Bath, Horace Walpole, Soame Jenyns, and Cambridge were enlisted among the volunteer contributors.† Moore

himself wrote sixty-one papers, which are not without originality of thought and playfulness of humour, while free from the coarseness and indecency to which the fashion of the day was friendly. The paper became the most popular periodical of the time. Its end was not a little singular. In the last number the conclusion of the work is made to depend on a fictitious accident which had caused the author's death. Moore, while superintending a second edition of the papers collected into volumes, actually died while the last number was in the press."‡

From Lyttelton's correspondence with Doddridge, we extract the following specimen from many others in the volume.

"*Henley, April, 1750.*

"DEAR SIR,—I write this at an inn on my road to Gloucestershire, where I propose passing these holidays in very good company, viz. in the company of Miss Lucy Lyttelton, to enjoy which I have eloped from my wife. Indeed I love that young lady exceedingly, not at all less than you do your Polly, or that younger fair one to whom you sent your last billet-doux, which I (as your *confidant*) had the pleasure to read and to frank. Whenever I go to Worcester I will presume on my knowledge of your amour to have some conference with the lady, and privately advise her to change her name (as poor Miss Biddy Tipkin was forced to do), because it will be impossible for any lover to celebrate it in verse, unless, instead of a sonnet or elegy, he writes a hymn or a psalm to her. It is a barbarous thing in you Dissenters to impose such names upon your innocent babes. *Mercy*, indeed! mercy upon us! You had better have called her Tigress or Lioness. Those names would have done well enough in a complaint of her cruelty; but how would it sound—'Oh! cruel *Mercy*! wilt thou break my heart?'

"Fie upon you, naughty papa! I am ashamed that a man of your *classical* taste should be such a *Goth*, and if there were no other reason for your quitting the Dissenters, and coming over to our Church, but to save any future child you may

have from the horrible danger of being so christened, I would have you do it without delay.

"As to the explanation of the Act of Uniformity, about which your curiosity is so much raised, it will neither facilitate nor obstruct your conversion: it is only a prolongation of the term within which, by the said act, our clergy are obliged to declare their assent to the book of Common Prayer, in case of sickness, or other sufficient impediment. This, to the best of my memory, is the whole of the matter which you say has caused so much speculation.

"I join with you in sorrow for the poor Dryads of Boughton, and thank you for the regard and concern you express for those of Hagley. They are at present pretty secure, but I sometimes tremble to think that the rattling of a dice-box at *White's* may one day or other (if my son should be a member of that noble academy,) shake down all our fine oaks. It is dreadful to see not only there, but almost in every house in town, what devastations are made by that destructive fury, the spirit of play. The time, the fortunes, the honour, and the consciences of our nobility and gentry, both male and female, are all falling a prey to it; and, what is still worse, the force of the laws has been tried against it, and proves ineffectual. Those laws are openly broke every day by the legislators themselves.

* "Lord Chesterfield sent his first paper *anonymously*; it was carelessly looked at and very nearly excluded, on account of its length. Lyttelton happened to call at Dodsley's, and the paper was shewn to him; he immediately knew both the style and the handwriting. Moore read the manuscript attentively, and published it with a compliment to the author and an apology for the delay. See *Maty's Chesterfield*, i. 118."

† We found in H. Walpole's copy of the *World* a list of the different writers, with the numbers of the papers they contributed, which we copied out; it agrees nearly with the printed list. The poet Cowper was a contributor.—REV.

‡ This paper, the "*World*," is by far the best of those that appeared after the times of the *Spectator*, and approaches nearest to it in humour and elegance.—REV.

We are now trying what sermons can do ; but I fear this one vice will be too hard for all our preachers, assisted by yours, and three or four earthquakes besides.

"The superstition of the great vulgar and small upon the late famous prediction was, indeed, very astonishing, and shows how well the greatest excess of credulity may consist with irreligion. The Bishop of Oxford said ' Well, to me these people believe everything but what they should believe, and fear everything but what they should fear.' The ague fitt is now over, and I don't doubt but a hot one of debauchery and prophaneness will soon succeed. I propose being at Tonbridge about the end of July or beginning of August. If you are then in town, as I shall come over once a week to the Treasury, we may easily meet at Mr. West's, and where can I make you a better assignation ? When I am there with you two I think myself escaped out of the world *from the rank vapours of this sin worm mould*, as Milton expresses it, and conversing with angels. I have a great honour, too, for that gentle angel to whose house you say you are going, the good Lady Huntingdon. Her virtue and piety are very respectable, but perhaps would be more so if she was not called a Methodist. Some of that sect have printed such follies as give the whole an air of enthusiasm, and nothing can hurt

religion more than having that air. I told you not long ago that I had been reading your *Family Expositor*. I will now tell you that, though I admire the performance very much upon the whole, I think the paraphrase sometimes too florid, and could wish that you would more sparingly insert words of your own beyond what is necessary to explain the text. Mr. Locke has been very cautious not to do this, and so indeed has Dr. Benson. I also object to the word *improvement* for the title of the short discourse which you have putt at the end of every chapter. It carries an idea very different from your meaning, as if it were an improvement *of* or *upon* the Gospel, not an improvement to be drawn *from* the Gospel. The word *observations* or *reflections* would answer the intention a great deal better ; and these discourses are often too florid, though *that* here is much less a fault than in the paraphrase, which can't be too concise if it be clear. Let me also beg you to avoid those phrases (which, though many dissenting writers are fond of the use of them) most readers of our Church will call *cant*. You must know what I mean, and I need make no apologies to you for this freedom. Adieu, my worthy friend.

" I am ever

" Most affectionately yours,

" G. LYTTLTON."

In 1748 Bolingbroke * published his celebrated work, the " Idea of a Patriot King," and we are indebted to the editor for an anecdote relating to it of which we were previously ignorant.

" It is not (he says), I believe, generally known that this book was *originally dedicated to Lord Lyttelton*—at least, I have never found the fact asserted in print ; but the following letters leave no doubt on the subject. The copy of the first, as well as the endorsement, is in Lord Lyttelton's handwriting.

" 'The letter was writ upon the publication of Lord Bolingbroke's *Idea of a Patriot King*, which *was originally writ in the form of a letter to me*, I being then in the Prince's service. I have it in manuscript as it was writ, and in my Lord's own hand.' "

This dubious and somewhat dangerous honour Lord Lyttelton declined, on the ground of his intimate connexion and friendship with the best and nearest friends of Lord Orford, who would be extremely offended at a work which so severely reflects on his memory, being addressed to him. Lord Bolingbroke's answer is as follows :—

" *Battersea, April 15, 1748.*

" DEAR SIR,—I would not answer your letter that came yesterday to my hands, till I could tell you, as I can now do, that every word will be left out of the papers which have given you so much uneasiness, and out of the introduction to them that

may even seem to have been addressed to you. I have had my uneasiness too ; that of being forced to reveal the turpitude of a man with whom I had lived long in the intimacy of friendship, and that of being obliged by your commands to suppress any marks of my esteem and affection for

* Lord Orrery, in his remarks on the Life of Swift, observes, that, while Swift often mentions the names of Lords Oxford, Peterborough, Carteret, Pulteney, &c. he cannot recollect one poem, nay, scarcely a couplet, to his noble patron Lord Bolingbroke. See p. 85.—REV.

you. I have obeyed you; and it was reasonable that I should: but I cannot take your advice, nor think it eligible for me to defer the publication of these papers to a more proper time. They should not have been made public at all, if I could have helped it. But since they must be made so, what time can be more proper for me to publish them than the present? I must either suffer them to be sent abroad uncorrected, in such a manner as I would not have published myself, and with every thing in them which you are so desirous to have left out, or I must do what I am doing, let them appear corrected and less unfit for the public eye. If any use disagreeable to others be made of this forced publication, I shall be sorry for it. As to

its consequences and effects relative to myself, I am under no concern. For though age and infirmities press me hard, and I stand almost alone in the world, yet I find vigour enough remaining to defend myself against any attack, with truth, reason, and the cause of this country on my side. Thus I think for myself, and, I hope, not unreasonably. As to you, I shall continue to think as I have always thought, with true esteem and a pure affection in whatever situation you are, and shall profess myself as long as I live,

"Dear Sir,

"Your faithful friend,

"and most obedient humble servant,

"B."

This is the last letter which the Hagley MSS. contain of Lord Bolingbroke,* who died in December 1751; who, at one time, says the editor, had acquired considerable ascendancy over the mind of Lyttelton, and to whose talents he paid to the last unfeigned homage.

Somewhere about 1756 Lyttelton published his *Dialogues of the Dead*. In the last is introduced a criticism on Voltaire. The censure, though light, irritated the philosopher, and in 1761 he wrote to Lyttelton as follows:—

"I have read the ingenious *Dialogues of the Dead*, I find (page 134) that I am an *exile*, and guilty of some excesses in writing. I am obliged (and perhaps for the honour of my country) to say I am not an exile, because I have not committed the excesses the author of the *Dialogues* imputes to me. No body rais'd his voice higher than mine in favour of the rights of human kind; yet I have not exceeded in that virtue. I am not settled in Switzerland as he believes. I live in my own lands in France. Retreat is becoming to old age, and more becoming in one's own possessions. If I enjoy a little country-house near Geneva, my manners and my castles are in Burgundy; and if my King has been pleased to con-

firm the privileges of my lands, which are free from all tributes, I am the more addicted to my King. If I was an exile I had not obtained from my court many a passport for English noblemen. The service I rendered to them intitles me to the justice I expect from the noble author. As to religion, I think, and I hope he thinks with me, that God is neither a Presbyterian, nor a Lutheran, nor of the lower church, nor of the high church, but God is the father of all mankind, the father of the noble author and mine.

"I am with respect,

"His most humble servant,

"VOLTAIRE."

"Gentleman of the King's Chamber.

"At my Castle of Ferney in Burgundy."

It is clear, from what Horace Walpole says of this letter "that not a sentence is tolerable English," as well as from the short note that follows, which was to procure Lyttelton's subscription to an edition of *Corneille*, that some how or other this must have been *rewritten* since its arrival; had we not Horace Walpole's authority, we should have supposed that Voltaire had availed himself of the assistance of some Englishman who was his guest at the time.

* Chesterfield's character of Bolingbroke is drawn with great skill, knowledge, and success. It is the best portrait of him existing; but how inadequate must all language be to describe the commanding orator, possessing "every internal and external advantage," figure, voice, character, knowledge, and all this at twenty-four years old. His works, for we have carefully read them, are a most inadequate representation of such amazing talents and resources, though a master's hand is always visible.—REV.

The other letter is as follows :—

“ *Au Chateau de Ferney, par Geneve,*
19 Juillet, 1761.

“ MY LORD,—My esteem for you is so great, that I presume the name of Corneille shall be honour'd with your name. I dare say such an atonement for the little displeasure you had caus'd to me, is a

favour which I'll resent great deal more than my little pain.

“ Je suis, avec bien du respect,

“ My Lord,

“ Votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

“ VOLTAIRE.”

The object of this was to procure a subscription to an edition of Corneille, the profits of which were to be appropriated to the benefit of Corneille's niece, then domesticated at Ferney, and to whom he gave a handsome portion at her marriage.

The last letter which we have room to quote is from Warburton, on the receipt of a present of Lord Lyttelton's History : it appears to us, however, to have been written *before* the History was read, and to correspond too much in manner to Sheridan's *circular* on similar occasions, “When I have read your work, I shall no doubt find it excellent.” Warburton's criticism was always too much awake to be expressed in such *generalities* as follow :—

“ *Prior Park, Jan. 22, 1768.*

“ MY LORD,—I have this morning been honoured with your Lordship's favour of the 20th, accompanied with the notice of a still greater—a copy of your noble work—a morsel, at last, of Ancient English History, full both of sublime entertainment and sage instruction, after the famine of an age in our historic world ; for so long, I think, it is since Lord Chancellor Hyde wrote. What hath been since given us to stay our stomachs hath been so much after this island-dressing, that our polite neighbours (even in their highest encomiums on English Literature) have given up the district of History, as a soil lying yet waste and uncultivated.

Yet our history is read ; for History must be read, for, as Pliny the younger says, ‘ *Historia quoquo modo scripta delectat homines ; naturâ curiosi, nudâ rerum cognitione capiuntur.*’ How much, then, is the world indebted to historians like your Lordship, who, not content to gratify their curiosity with naked facts, store the mind with that useful wisdom to be collected only from an investigation of humanity, which detects all the hidden causes of our actions.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obliged and obedient humble servant,

“ W. GLOUCESTER.”

It appears to us that if Lord Lyttelton had possessed oratorical talents of a higher class, he might have been placed among the leading statesmen of the day ; his spotless integrity, his high moral character, his knowledge, industry, and application, and his soundness and rectitude of judgment, insured him the respect and confidence of his coadjutors ; but he seems never to have risen above the character of a *prepared debater*.

Lord Waldegrave mentions, that in 1754 “Mr. Pitt's followers were scarce a sufficient number to deserve the name of a party, consisting only of the Grenvilles and *Sir George Lyttelton*. The latter was an enthusiast both in religion and in politics—absent in business, *not ready in debate*, and totally ignorant of the world.* On the other hand, his studied orations are excellent ; he was a man of parts, a scholar, no indifferent writer, and by far *the honestest man* of the whole society.” Mr. Pitt says, (p. 474,) “Sir George Lyttelton has great abilities for set debates and solemn questions.” Horace Walpole, speaking of the renowned eloquence of the

* H. Walpole ridicules the appointment of Lyttelton to the Exchequer (1755,) saying, “They turned an absurd poet to the management of the revenue, and employed a man as visionary as Don Quixote to combat Demosthenes.” It is said in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, that he was unable to comprehend the easiest sum in arithmetic.

House, and saying "that there at once appeared near thirty men, of whom one was undoubtedly a real orator, a few more most masterly, many very able, and not one despicable;" adds, "Sir George Lyttelton and Legge were as opposite in their manners, the latter coarse and pointed, the former diffuse and majestic: Legge's speeches seemed the heads of chapters to Sir George Lyttelton's dissertations." Mr. Pitt (p. 515,) "at once described Lyttelton, as an *innocent*;" a favourite phrase, as it appears, with him. But, whatever may be thought of his oratorical talents, his character as a statesman, for honour and integrity, never was impeached. He said (p. 537,) "the peerage was given me by the King, with the most gracious expressions of favour, esteem, and approbation of my services. I have also the satisfaction to find, by many sure marks, that I go out of employment with as good a reputation, and even a better, than I came in. No public misfortunes are imputed to me. My conduct in my late office is generally approved of; and all those whose esteem I value the most, have taken this occasion to declare it, in terms very honourable to me, and beyond my deserts." In 1765, he mentions that Mr. Pitt meant to bring him into the cabinet in a very high office, if his system had taken place; and in a letter printed in the Chatham Correspondence, (June 30, 1765,) "he considers himself fortunate to have done himself the honour of mentioning as he ought the name of Lord Lyttelton."

The Editor has, at the conclusion of his work, summed up the character of Lord Lyttelton, we think, with fairness, and with no undue bias towards a favourite subject of interest.

"His natural abilities were good, and, though not of the highest order, were continually strengthened by careful and unremitting cultivation. His ambition of improvement, springing from a deep sense of the obligations which wealth and station impose upon their possessor, was constant to the hour of his death. To press forward in the pursuit of knowledge, not diverted from the chase by early success and extravagant admiration of moderate efforts; 'to scorn delights, and live laborious days,' had been the occupation of his life. Its fruits were visible in the variety of his accomplishments, and the fullness of his information upon the subjects to which he had devoted himself. During the course of his life he had maintained an oral or epistolary intercourse with the most celebrated persons of his day, both in England and Europe. Making ample allowance for the language of cotemporaneous flattery, it is impossible to ascribe to that alone the very general estimation in which his opinions were held by all who had any pretensions to almost any kind of literature. Nor indeed is the verdict of posterity greatly at variance with the judgment of his own time. Of how few can it be said, that they have left behind them works in History, Poetry, and Divinity, which, after the lapse of nearly a century, maintain an honourable place in the literature of their country? And of how very few,

that they combined with success in these pursuits, a laborious and distinguished share in the duties of public life?

"The political scenes in which he had been an actor were many and various. In the stormy debates which preceded the fall of Walpole, and whose subsiding fury overthrew the brief and baseless reign of Carteret,—in the calm and wise administration of Pelham,—and in its enfeebled and fretful continuance under Newcastle, his services were meritorious and eminent, and fairly earned for him the distinction of the peerage. Retiring, like other inferior luminaries, during the meridian splendour of Pitt's glorious sway, he re-appeared and shone with a calm, steady, and useful light during those perplexed events and political intrigues which obscure and disgrace the earlier part of the reign of George the Third. Throughout this period his opinions seem to have been held in high esteem. He spoke upon several subjects of great public interest, and always with considerable effect; an homage paid partly, perhaps, to the unimpeachable reputation of the speaker, as well as to the merits of the speech; but the deliberate applause of so great a master of the art as Lord Chatham, and of so acute and invidious a critic as Horace Walpole, (to say nothing of other authorities,) would never have been bestowed upon one who had not great claims to oratorical fame.

"Of his private character there can be but one opinion. Rejecting the degenerate standard of his age, he illustrated, in his practice, those nobler views, which he derived from the example of his ancestors, of the requisite education and attainments of an English gentleman. Sincerely and earnestly religious, when to be so was unfashionable, a devoted husband, an affectionate but unhappy father, never deserting his friend, ever opening

his hand to distress in every form, he closed a wise and good life by an edifying death. He bequeathed to his posterity both the title which his public services had justly won, and the more valuable distinction which public opinion had prefixed to it, as the meed of his private character; and he is still remembered, with just admiration and respect, as 'George the good Lord Lyttelton.'"

We have no opportunity of referring to our books for a few literary notices which we would gladly have added on some of the characters mentioned, being separated from them

"By many a mountain stream and woodland glen,"

but, trusting to memory, we may just make the following notices.

Vol. I. p. 44.—*Parnell* should have been mentioned among the honoured guests at Twickenham.

P. 111.—"Pope made a *small* fortune by the sale of his works." Rather a *large* one; at least equal to fifteen hundred a-year in the present value of money. He kept his chariot, was charitable, lived hospitably and elegantly, and spent much on his garden and grounds. C. Middleton was enriched by marriage, and Mallet married a wealthy widow, and was a prosperous man.

P. 116.—"Fox reproached Lyttelton with the friendship of a lamponer." Horace Walpole observes, that Pope did not write *satires* till after he had made his fortune. This is true. His satire was often not just or discriminate. At one time *Watts*, the good, the pious, and unoffending, was placed in the Dunciad. The whole history of "Lady Mary" is to us utterly obscure; we are sure there is a long story untold.

P. 130.—"And overturn you like Bounce." There is a portrait of *Bounce*, Pope's favourite dog, in the library at Hagley.

A very interesting portrait exists of Martha and Teresa Blount, in their old house at Maple Durham; where also is a copy of Pope's Homer, presented to Martha by Pope. Many unpublished letters we understand, also, of Pope's, exist there.

P. 135.—"Glover's 'Hosier's Ghost,' a ballad which will live as long as our language." There is a tradition that this ballad was written early one morning in the gardens of *Stowe*, where Glover was overseen, in the poetic ecstasy of creation, cutting to pieces a favourite bed of tulips.

P. 162.—The best remarks we know on Warburton's celebrated argument on the Divine Legation, are in Mr. Davison's admirable Sermons on Prophecy, a work of incomparable eloquence, adorning and illustrating the finest reasoning.

P. 163.—The controversy of Warburton and Middleton. The immense importance attached to the controversial works of C. Middleton, at the time he lived, and the space which he filled in the field of literature, may be best seen by turning to the early volumes of the Monthly Review, where unusually long notices of them appear for successive years. Hume says, "On his return from Italy he had the mortification to find all England in a ferment on account of *Middleton's Free Inquiry*, while his own performance was neglected."

P. 175.—"The celebrated author of the learned and ingenious History of Cicero." A work written in the finest taste, and only deformed by a strange pedantic orthography. The hint which Dr. J. Warton first threw out

of its being a plagiarism from Bellendenus, ought to have been followed by some scholar who had leisure, for Parr only lends his authority without giving his evidence. Certainly the name of Bellendenus is entirely sunk in the preface, while those of obscurer authorities are mentioned. The work is dedicated to Lord Hervey, and this dedication should always be read as an antidote to Pope's cruel satire. Lord Hervey left the "Memoirs of his own Time" to be published—why are they suppressed?

P. 202.—"Glover, who thirsted for Walpole's blood." A strong expression!

P. 274.—Great part of the praise of Hagley is just; it is beautifully situated, and the lawny slopes of the park, with their fine hanging groves, are delightful; a fine piece of water, however, is much wanting. Unfortunately, too, all the "elms" are of that bad and bastard kind which grow in Northamptonshire, and which are a deformity instead of beauty. The fine broad-leaved elm, such as is seen near London and in the public gardens at Hereford, should have been planted, and the cedar and tulip trees should have been drawn nearer to the house. We think also the population of the neighbourhood is intruding on the necessary repose and seclusion of the scenery. The "Leasowes," as they exist now, are a fine and indubitable instance of Shenstone's taste, and are probably much superior at this time, from the growth of the trees, to what they were during his life; while the removal of his leaden shepherds and shepherdesses, and his urns and inscriptions, is most favourable to the general impression. The side of a hill, where the ground was varied and broken, with a small rivulet running down a narrow woody glen, with a valley below, and the horizon bounded by the Shropshire hills, formed the humble materials which his genius and taste were employed in adorning; and the good taste he displayed, and skill in taking advantage of all natural beauties and local peculiarities, was, we think, superior to all that preceded him. Pope indeed had previously made in a more confined spot at Twickenham what Horace Walpole calls "three delicious little lawns" opening into each other; but what shall we say to his favourite joints of the Giants' Causeway, and his two wooden swans supported on wires, that appear flying over the Thames?

P. 279.—"The elder Pitt, who, before he became possessed of Burton Pynsent, exerted his genius at the Leasowes, at Hagley, and at Wickham." The elder Pitt exerted his genius at Hayes, where he staked out his garden grounds by torch-light! But the first specimen of his taste was seen at South Lodge, Enfield, a place now on sale, and where the Palladian bridge is the sole monument remaining of the original design.

P. 280.—"The most perfect creation of modern times, the conversion of a barren heath into the beautiful groves and fairy grounds of Dropmore."*

* The attempt to convert a barren heath into "fairy grounds" may appear very attractive and poetical, but is not in general very advisable; for—Firstly. The soil being poor, the trees and shrubs planted will be slow of growth, nor ever attain the full luxuriance of their natural beauty, *ex. gr.* the trees at Dropmore would not in a century attain the same size as those in the beautiful garden of the Marquess of Thomond, at Taplow, near it, would in half the time, and *never the same beauty*. Secondly. The soil of a barren heath will only admit certain specimens of trees, and these by no means the most desirable, *ex. gr.* accordingly, the pine and fir tribe have been planted at Dropmore. Thirdly. Trees are apt to go off and die in poor soils, *ex. gr.* many trees in the favorite pinetum at Dropmore appear to us already decaying; and the stone-pines (that tree which is the beauty of the Italian landscape) have been almost all killed, from their roots having been frozen, which from the poverty of the soil were

We cannot agree in this very strong eulogy on Dropmore. The place shows that it was originally laid out without any settled plan, nor do we think the combinations of the various parts of the grounds at all to be praised. It has been injured by successive alterations and enlargements. The taste in the architecture of the conservatories is very faulty, as is the mixture of flower and kitchen garden in the *most* ornamented scene. The dwelling-house is badly placed, and the soil is so poor that many of the finest pine trees have died in consequence; while the planting has been so injudicious, that, after more than 30 or 40 years' growth, half the avenue of cedars must be cut down to preserve the others. There is also no water, and the place entirely relies for its beauty on the splendour of the one single extended landscape. A much finer instance of modern taste has been displayed at Bromley Hill, where it would be difficult to point out either defects in nature or art. We might also refer to Mr. Wells's, at Red Leaf, near Penshurst.

P. 282.—“The Frenchman's epitaph on Shenstone.” *Our* version of this epitaph runs thus:—

“This plain stone
To William Shenstone,
Who in his mind possessed
A genius natural,
Who in his garden dressed
Arcadian greens rural.”

We possess also some more verses of the same kind by him. The Grand Condé visited these gardens at Ermenonville when Girardin was a little boy; and when an old man he showed them to Napoleon!

P. 315.—“Thomson caught a cold on the water, when making one of his frequent excursions from *Kew Lane* to London.” The summer-house where the poet of the Seasons sate, and the table on which he wrote, still exist in these gardens, which were improved and enlarged by the person who succeeded Thomson, and which are now very beautifully adorned by some of the finest foreign trees in England.

P. 552.—“The *learned* and excellent Secker.” On what evidence is the distinguishing epithet of *learned* given?

P. 553.—“Our literature is considerably indebted to these brothers (the Wartons), who were, perhaps, the most finished scholars of the time.” Thomas Warton was well read in old English literature, and in antiquities but, though editor of Theocritus and the Anthologia, was far from a finished or critical scholar. Joseph Warton was much inferior in learning, but was a person of taste, of elegant conversation, and possessed much literary knowledge. See their characters drawn and distinguished in Dr. Symmons's *Life of Milton*. Why is the orthography, p. 574, Dr. Wharton, who was a different person? Also at p. 446, should not Sir *George* Robinson be Sir *Thomas* Robinson? There were *two* persons of that name living at the same time; but we must conclude—“*Hæc novimus esse nihil.*”

kept close to the surface. Thus, “fairy grounds,” like “fairy money,” may vanish from our hands. What is wanted at Dropmore to satisfy the eye of taste is, that the site of the house should be removed, the whole plan of the gardens revised and improved, the architecture of the conservatories altered, and the walks conducted down the slope of the hill to produce variety of scenery; the want of water is an irremediable defect. One of the best specimens we possess of landscape gardening on a large scale, is that at Pain's Hill, near Cobham, laid out by the Hon. W. Hamilton; but he studied his art in the pictures of Claude and Poussin. The distant view of Dropmore has too level an horizon, and is deficient in variety and intricacy.—REV.

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.**(Continued from p. 352.)*

1821.—As I came home from the club last night, where there was some high play and heavy losses, I thought Burton might have written an anatomy of gambling with great effect. The origin of the disease is so different in different constitutions. Idleness is the chief predisposition, but it takes so many forms and breaks out at such different ages in different subjects. In some it appears to be the effect of mere absence of bodily employment; in others, want of mental stimulus. In some, again, it breaks out after over-stimulus. A man of strong passions, sated with all that they can give of life, rushes to the gaming-house for a new excitement; and yet in others it seems a mere affair of habit, or an idiosyncrasy of constitution, as it was in Charles James Fox, a man who not only had but enjoyed every mental resource and every excitement of position. With political strife every day to keep every power on the alert; successful eloquence, universal fame; looked up to as the head of a great party and with so much actual business to do, and when at leisure gifted with such classical taste, such pleasure in books and in thought—with such kind affections, with such social gaiety—yet he was a gamester—a regular, determined, nightly, daily staker of his wealth and his peace upon the chance of a card or a die. Not his peace, indeed, for that was one of the singularities of his case, that he sought the excitement without feeling it! he won or lost with equal carelessness; but, as I looked at that table last night, that hospital of incurables, I saw the disease in every frightful form. I have walked the hospitals too at Paris, and in the Salon there, not “supported by private contributions” but by Government, a royal infirmary for gambling maniacs—I have seen some hideous spectacles: the most afflicting cases, however, were always English; the French work it off in *sacres* and grimaces, or run off and settle the affair in the Seine; but an Englishman, in the struggle between his natural horror of shewing his feelings, and his native love of possession, and his agony for those he is beggaring, exhibits a convulsion of agony that is so terrible to behold, one wonders how there are ever found any who, having seen it, voluntarily subject themselves to be seen in the same degrading helplessness. Though I call it a hospital of incurables it was not so last night at ——’s, and that was what made it so fearful a study; there were among the old grey-headed regular patients two, quite new, just brought in, young and innocent-looking; I could not but endeavour to get them off unhurt, but it was utterly in vain; the sight of one mouse already in the trap never seems to deter another from sharing his prison. Here, to be sure, there was against the instinct of self-preservation the alternative of escape—chance, the cause and conqueror of the whole—there is always the chance of winning. These gallant boys, rich, young, handsome, with so many other ways of employing their superabundant spirits and wealth, sat down with the old deliberate sinners, who, past all other passions, find a diabolical pleasure in perilling their own and others’ fortunes, and “with a gentleman’s palsy in the right hand shake out the beggary” of themselves or their victims. I saw the anticipative convulsions—I could not stay to witness the last spasms—in the two gallant boys, already ten years older, in their haggard

features ; and yet I have seen women, ladies—women, whose natural tenderness—ladies, whose education, birth and breeding should, one would have thought, have made them shun such horrid sights, sit calmly through such scenes as these, calmly as long as others were concerned, but, when losing themselves—it is too shocking a recollection—yet, considering the anatomy of the disease, its thus breaking out in a woman is its most marvellous form, so many other amusements as they have, and so unnatural as are these scenes of unveiled wickedness to the home instincts, the modesty, the charm of the sex ; and if they were aware of how loathsome they appear in these displays of convulsive agony, how avarice hardens, how the disregard of all conventional forms destroys their charms, how “all unsexed” they shew—what could tempt them to a scene where men look on them as regardless as the card they fling before them ?

I took down Burton, and read it. Strange farrago it is of learning, and sense, and nonsense ; a certain degree of genius in it, a Montaignish turn, but very inferior : Burton is a pedant, Montaigne is a scholar, but a gentleman and a soldier too, a man of the world, one of the most singular persons that ever lived. He was bred up in a singular way, but his natural turn of mind was queer, and his constant introspection and retrospection are mixed with a common-sense and every day rationality, which are not anywhere else found united with the sort of morbid minuteness of observation of his own mind, which he displays. The little details of his tastes, his idiosyncracies, his habits, which might be called puerile, are, nevertheless, most philosophically interesting, because they are true, and the old style goes a great way in our pleasure in reading him, at least it disguises the egotism and the trifling ; they appear hallowed as it were by the antique homeliness of his sturdy old French. He was the last of the chivalry of France—he was a link between the old knights from whom even England was not ashamed to take example, and the modern *homme de lettres* ; he had all the powers of both ; the manly simplicity of the one and the finesse of the other : his is the first French writing which displays their unrivalled power of epigrammatic terseness and close observation of the turns of the human mind. It would be impossible for any man to write, even if any one would read, such a book now. The position is not—the time is not—the sort of mind is not. Such an education as Montaigne’s, in its learning and its solitariness, is impossible in these days of universality, and though we have plenty of retired soldiers, heroes too, they are too well known and there is too little individuality. The form of our warfare is too much *en masse* for single prowess, single experience—no ! there could not be a Montaigne in the 19th century. Montaigne among men and the old Mad. de Staal, Mlle. de Launay, among women, are unique in their way, a raciness and picturesqueness in their minute remarks and in the scenes they bring so vividly before us ; they are neither of them exactly what we now call French, and yet neither books could ever have been written by an Englishman, and far less by an Englishwoman. I read some of Mrs. Hutchinson as a contrast to Mlle. Launay. What a strange variety of mind and manners in two women living so nearly at the same time and in countries so near to each other. All the nobility of mind, all the tenderness of domestic affection, all the holiness of unaffected piety in the Englishwoman ; the French woman, all passion, wit, and total absence of every high or holy feeling—honest in her way, and generous too—much the most amusing—not without interest, for she has feeling—sensibility, at least. I am glad to have both

their books in my library, and should oftener take up Mad. de Staal, but I should certainly prefer Mrs. Hutchinson for my companion for life.

I was looking to day through Nesbit and divers other heraldic works for a coat I had seen in an old book printed at Edinburgh, and I was struck with the often-recurring forms or frequent repetition of the same animal which seem to belong to different national coats—the tressure and lion of such constant recurrence in all Scotch arms, and the galley ; while in English coats, at least in the more ancient ones, ships so rarely appear, though we have been so long the masters of the sea. Our English arms are strictly chivalric—literally coats of arms, according to the most rational theory for fesses, chevrons, bars, &c. the marks of distinction on actual livery coats, mere pieces of coloured stuff placed in telegraphic variety of position as occasion prompted. Our ancient arms are of the truest heraldry, our cross and scallop for crusaders ; and our saltired swords and falcons and their jesses are the true hieroglyphics of blazon, and make our modern compositions a perfect disgrace to the College of Heralds. Lord Nelson's, which should have been the most chosen specimen of metaphoric compliment, and Lord Exmouth's the other day, are enough to make Guillim or Menestrier rise from their graves to haunt Garter and Clarendieux for the rest of their lives. Trees and wolves seem to be the chief ideas in Irish arms ; and Italians have always dealt much in the fantastic creation and punning style. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, having their eagles so much alike is a strange fancy ; and the impudence of the Yankies in setting up their eagle too, so like their only hereditary character of outlawed thieves, taking what they had no right to ; their stars and stripes are very ingenious, and good heraldry too wherever they found it, and very pretty. The native American Indians are all natural heralds ; all their names and badges and distinctions of tribes are in the truest style of speaking signs, and our coat-composers would do well take a lesson from them.

Ward was saying last night that littleness is the great source of greatness ; that the little rival towns of Italy and the small states of Greece, each emulous of the other, were the cause of all their successes in arts and arms ; and small societies the only things for good conversation, the consolidation principle as fatal to conversation as to all other powers ; the little unpretending *réunions* of the French or Swiss the places for enjoyment.

“ If to live well mean nothing but to talk,” said A——— : “ but we have some few great things to boast of in this country even since it was consolidated. Milton, for instance, and the battle of Waterloo.”

“ Yes, they were very great, but Milton and Waterloo are very much in the style I am lamenting—too great and grand. One does not sit down to read *Paradise Lost* for one's amusement ; one has to be always on the stretch of admiration. ‘ Sublime ’ and ‘ magnificent,’ and all that, tire one a good deal ; and the battle of Waterloo just the same. It was too great, too complete, it ended the whole affair, and there has been peace ever since. A good partizan warfare of petty states is the thing for keeping it up—a constant succession of little quarrels leads to great individual deeds, and keeps up the war long enough to be interesting.”

“ Why, you are hard to be pleased : there was the thirty years' war, long

enough in all conscience, and engaged all Europe, and was about the mightiest interest, temporal and spiritual, of the whole world."

"The interest of it, however," said Ward, "was the private quarreling of each small German state, the Electors and Palgraves, and all that: and Gustavus Adolphus, 'the Lion of the North,' was a hero of romance, just because he lived in a small, out-of-the-way, retired country."

"Sweden is retired enough now, I am sure," said A——, turning to me, "but you cannot tell us of any thing very romantic or interesting in the country?"

"Perhaps not," said I, "but I think society there is more what Ward considers agreeable than our English mobs of great parties."

"They have the great advantage of being poor," said Ward; "there is none of the slavish servility to wealth that we have here, nor that everlasting struggle of rival extravagance."

"I should be sorry," said A——, "and so would you too, to give up the name of Englishman."

"Oh yes, of course, it would be a shocking thing, the name of Englishman is such an honour; but, like most great honours, it is also a great burthen. At home, there are so many claims upon one, so many duties, that in this land of freedom one is never free; and if one goes to the continent by way of escape, what a hard struggle it is to get let alone, and be suffered to do at Rome as Romans do; one's coming wealth casts not its shadow but its radiance before, and one is every where a Prince Anglais."

"Have not you tried doing it incognito?" said A——.

"No use in the world: if one could discover a part of the globe without Englishmen it might do, but 'where to find that happiest spot below?' Even if one escapes for a week or two from meeting half one's bowing acquaintance from London, some d——d footman or another recognizes one, and in half an hour one is known to every body in the place, and as badly off as in St. James's Street."

"You can always retire to the country and lock your gates, and let nobody in," said A——.

"Yes, and by the time one has got nearly asleep in peace and comfort, some confounded call of the House, 'question of vital importance,' 'duty to your country,' or 'particular obligation' to one's particular friend! Oh, I assure you, to do just what one likes is not such an easy affair as people imagine."

"So much the better," said A——; "dormouse existence would be but a poor thing after all; one might as well have never been born."

"It was not my fault, I declare, that I was born," said Ward.

A. Certainly, and therefore, having nothing to reproach yourself with on that score, why not make the best of existence, as you have it?

W. Well, that is just what I am trying to do; and, as I tell you, I cannot succeed.

A. Your notion is not making the best but the worst—such a negative sort of life is not living; and even you, torpedo as you would make yourself, have been known to give out a spark. Do not you find existence worth having,—do not you rather thank than blame the cruelty of the parents who occasioned your life, when "at the close of some glorious speech you find yourself the hero of the day?"

W. True—it is excitement, excitement for the day, for the hour, but it does not last.

A. But it would last if you stuck to it. Power is a grand thing for keeping awake—power even in this too great consolidated state. “Ambition wears better than love,” as somebody says,—better than anything else.

W. I think so sometimes, and fancy I could like the “slings and arrows of outrageous fortune” in that line;—but then the trouble!

“And the disappointment,” said I. “I doubt whether avarice is not better in the long run; it requires no one to help you, it is the most independent of all pleasures, and outlives every other; and, though to set out with a very little is best, it has been known to succeed even with a great fortune to begin with.”

W. “On the broad base of fifty thousand rise.” But here, as in everything else, the grandeur of modern ways interferes with one’s happiness: buying and selling a million or two of stock, and altering the balance of exchange, as the Rothschilds are said to do—does not come home to one’s heart like the old plan of guineas in a bag. Bank stock, scrip, and omnium, are a sort of figurative wealth; the gold, “the worth intrinsic in it,” was a solid gloating satisfaction to look upon; but, now-a-days, if one does but put a thousand or so of sovereigns in a drawer to delight oneself with gazing on them, all one’s pleasure is embittered by the thought that one is losing the interest.

A. Horatio’s philosophy is best, I assure you; “’t were to consider too curiously to consider this:” *laissez aller* need not necessarily be connected with *vive la bagatelle*; we may be very gravely employed, in things of state too, and not overfret ourselves. Looking at the world really as a stage, and taking our amusement as it comes, and bearing our crosses when they come, is far wiser than looking about for ingenious ways of being happier than other people.

W. I do not ask for much; to let and be let alone is all the curiosity I have in the matter, and it is hard I cannot have it.

A. We had better depart, then, and let you alone.

W. Oh no, this is just what I like, this is perfection, sitting here at our ease—do not talk of moving, it jars every fibre. To sit quietly talking to two or three quiet friends is my *beau idéal*.

“Do you think conversation, then,” said I, “the supreme happiness of life?”

W. Not conversation—oh no, not ‘good conversation,’—not a *conversazione*,—Heaven preserve one from the gladiatorship of *belles et beaux esprits*!—but the quiet talk of a few intimate friends, without noise, or effort, or shew.

A. But then there is nothing new,—nothing elicited.

W. I did not mean that my intimate friends should be stupid.

“You like a little gentle gossipry,” said I.

W. No—there need not be any personality, which is implied in gossip.

A. The only personality you require is of yourself: I believe that is generally the secret of people’s love for little meetings with well-trained intimates; it means that they are to listen attentively, and now and then applaud judiciously.

W. That were to be only giving laws to a little senate of toadies. I said, and say, and mean,—friends, equals in mind as well as station, and with all the give and take of honest exchange of ideas.

“Rather an effeminate pleasure, after all. Tea-table twaddle of old women,” said I, “is just what you describe, and men should want something more.”

A. Yes, they want women, but not old ones. They enliven the scene vastly, in my opinion.

W. You say "tea-table twaddle" very contemptuously, but leave out tea and substitute talk, and there is table-talk. Selden's table-talk is serious and manly enough, I am sure; and table-talk is almost the literal translation of Plato's "Banquet." Talking, however you despise it, was, among the ancients, whom we consider so respectable, the great employment, the grand business of life.

"They acted too, or we should have cared very little for their talkers," said I.

W. We have had action enough, have not we, for our generation? Till within the last six years one never went into a club or a drawing-room without being assailed with a gazette, or a report of a battle, or a "movement of the allied army." Napoleon was here and Napoleon was there, or Wellington had done this or taken that. One could not walk the streets without being told of some wonderful "action." 'Tis time we should have leisure to talk of something else.

A. As if rest was ever possible! We shall have some domestic rows, some grand political changes, some of these days; and you, Ward, will take to them just as a stimulus, a dram, after the slops and diluted drink of your quiet coteries.

W. Quite a mistake. The sevenfold force of indolence is proof against all these rousing draughts. I have always looked upon natural, inborn, constitutional indolence as one of the greatest gifts to man. Stretched at ease in one's gondola, and let to float unknown and unknowing, undisturbed and undisturbing, down the stream of life—one wishes for no more, and, as long as one has no unsatisfied wish, one is happy.

A. And one great advantage of such a disposition is, that you are eternal—as you never live you can never be said to die. "A little more sleep and a little more slumber" is all the difference: you go to sleep in the grave instead of in your gondola, and nobody, not even you yourself, perceiving much change.

"Would not it save more trouble, as that is your great object," said I, "if you had yourself strangled? I do not suppose the exertion of putting an end to yourself; but could not you get some one else to help you at once, without more ado, out of the difficulty of existence?"

A. Have your veins opened, and subside in a warm bath—the most comfortable and least troublesome end one can imagine—the gradual ebbing away of this encumbrance, life: warm and snug, too, and without pain or struggle or——."

W. Hold! hold! my dear A., your picture is too captivating—it is quite touching—it grows upon me—the deliciously gentle departing of one's consciousness! If it were not for the ugly operation of a coroner's inquest next day, and that awkward *felo de se* in the newspapers, I should order the bath to be made ready directly, and, in spite of ——'s poor opinion of my activity, I would take the lancet myself, in despair of any one else being got to do it for me, and two or three little pricks,—and then the bliss without the pain of dying!

A. We had better prepare ourselves with what we are to say on the inquest to-morrow, had not we?—Observed some strong hallucinations—hallucinations is a good word—it will convince the jury at once: there will be no standing such a long word. Oh! here is N.! come away! We will leave him with Ward and the inquest impending.

At the Foundling this morning to hear the children. What a beautiful idea it was having children's sweet innocent voices for praise and thanksgiving in a church ! the λεπταλέη φωνή seem so fitted to express the thoughts of peace and goodwill on earth. It seems to me not impossible that these λεπταλέη φωνή, the performers in procession and sacrifices, the flute players and dancing boys in the solemnities of the ancients, were orphans and foundlings ; that they were taught, as such children are in many parts of the continent, in regular colleges, and brought up as musicians. The Archons at Athens were obliged to take care of orphans and ruined families, and the constant demand for fluters and singers would have given a sure employment. I have been studying all the morning, and hunting authorities, and have found nothing to the purpose, though I have long thought that the Greeks and Romans have been unjustly charged with a total absence of charity, and that we are too apt to pique ourselves upon it as a virtue wholly modern ; but their artizans, and even the slaves, were in some respects better off than our labourers—they had much more amusement : they had a right to be spectators at all public shows ; and though there were no charity balls, our modern ingenious mode of amusing ourselves and insulting the poor under the pretext of relieving them, they had among the ancients a share in the enjoyments of the rich. They were not, as at our races, hustled and beaten back like droves of beasts ; they were of right present at the theatric exhibitions, and, if there were no penny clubs in which ladies insist on the poor washerwomen and scavengers surrendering one out of the two pennies they may possess—all for their good—the washerwomen and scavengers could have their pennyworth of pleasure gratis. There do not appear to have been poor laws, with overseers to bully the helpless, hapless wretch that they pretend to relieve ; where the burden on the rich is as intolerable as the degradation to the poor. How much kinder, how much more really charitable, was the Roman institution of patron and client ! Our only approach to it is in the clan devotion and chief protection in the Highlands. How much more humane to strangers and foreigners the Athenian law which enjoined them to choose a protector, than the uncertain and perilous situation of a struggling alien, cast upon the chance bounty of a British public ! How shocking is a pauper's funeral in England ! In heathen Athens, even a slave was handsomely interred : only the most infamous criminals were deprived of funeral honours. In Christian England there is no real infamy but poverty. Many among the ancients became slaves from want—were they worse off, fed and clothed, and living in a gentleman's family, than the denizen of one of our poor-houses, who is fed and clothed, indeed, but also indeed a slave—a slave to his own misery ? To be subject to be taken to the market-place, and priced, and praised, and bargained for, and sold, like a fat ox, is the most revolting part of a slave's lot ; but are our farmed-out poor, our orphans 'prenticed at the lowest wages, and starved and beaten, and worked to the bone, at the master's will, less revolting, less hideous calamities in a civilised society ? If we called things by their right names, if we looked at ourselves as we really are, how little we should find to be proud of ! how little advance shall we be found to have made ! If Christians were really Christians, and the reallaw of their Master was really their guide, we should have some little cause to boast ; but we accuse the ancients in our ignorance—how little do we know, after all, of their private life ! If we were to be judged two thousand years hence by our laws and statutes only, what would posterity know of our private charities ? How

can we tell how much there may have been at Athens or at Rome? We know, from the indignation of Plutarch at Cato's ill treatment of his own worn-out slaves, that it was unusual, and regarded with disgust. If we were to be judged hereafter by Congreve's or Sheridan's comedies, as we think we know the Athenian manners from Aristophanes, what sort of notion of our so much boasted charity would appear as part of our domestic life? To be sure, if any of our pious novels and poems outlive their day they would give a wonderful idea of our virtue, but they, and all our subscription lists and reports of missions, and so forth, will all probably have lined trunks or folded cheese and sugar, in spite of the printing-press, long before we come to be the ancients to posterity, and we shall be thought as little advanced in civilisation by our descendants two thousand years hence as we consider our forefathers. So that we may suppose that the Greeks had choir-boys and girls of orphans and foundlings as well as ourselves, and that, though the hymns I heard to-day are of a purer faith, we may without profanity fancy the hearts and minds of Greeks to have swelled and been exalted as they listened to the touching simplicity of these infant, helpless voices, that pour forth praise and prayer.

I was at my heraldry again to-day, and do not understand why Scotch arms should deal so much in stars and crescents. In their cloudy climate astronomical observation could never be very extensive,—and what allegoric meaning can they bear? The cross and the scallop are the emblems of the Crusaders; it does not seem that the crescent was adopted as a badge of Saracen conquest, and the star had nothing to do with it. But the perpetual recurrence of these symbols in Scotch heraldry, compared to English, is very puzzling; though perhaps, after all, it is nothing more than one family having adopted it, and others only varying it as they copied from it. Chance, accident, whim, are often the origin of what antiquaries and philosophers are at great pains to give a reason for—to *motiver*; and we spend our invention and learning often to as little purpose in trying to solve the riddle of caprice, as mathematicians do in the calculation of chances—as soon as you can calculate it, it ceases to be chance. Chance is one of those words of human sublimity which are a homage to our own incapacity. To acknowledge Providence and talk of chance is a contradiction in terms. All we attempt to express by chance is our own boundedness of comprehension. All that we describe by the word is the way in which things change their position with regard to us, or their relation with regard to each other; and, as long as we are content to acknowledge our incapacity of understanding these changes, we speak correctly, but, when we attempt by human means to explain, or understand, or reveal the recurrences of what we in the justness of our humility term chance, we become profane or absurd. The established and never-varying order of the universe we perceive is according to Providence, but we know not how to ascribe to such Divine Providence the accidents, variations, and uncertainties that we see, and we have recourse to the vague expression chance; while fortune-tellers, casters of divination, astrologers, and mathematicians, in trying to discover whether a child will be born with red hair or black, and be an emperor or die in a hospital, or to calculate how many times the dice will turn up deuce, ace, are equally passing the appointed bounds, equally profane, or rather absurd. Leibnitz and Meg Merrilies are just equally wise and equally foolish.

1822. I heard Moore sing some of his melodies last night. Sing I should not say, for he really has scarcely any voice: he, as his countrymen say, humours the time, more than actually intonating it. Mr. ——— played the harp admirably for him, just filling the pauses and giving fullness to his cadences, never overpowering the voice,—a voice of such sweetness and pathos as amply compensates its want of power,—the perfection of musical poetry. Much as I had admired the Irish melodies before, I had not the least idea, nor could any one have the least idea, of their exquisite beauty till heard from the lips of the bard himself—the bard literally. I suppose no species of musical performance can give one so nearly the idea of Phenices or Demodocus singing their own compositions. For once the music was subservient to the words,—for once the performer was really the heart and soul of what he sung,—for once there was nothing to spoil the illusion. The airs are in themselves so peculiar and so beautiful that one could hardly, *a priori*, imagine the possibility of composing words that one could listen to along with the music, and yet so exquisitely are Moore's words suited that the sound of the music appears not so much the echo as the very sense itself. The formality of his similes, and the effeminate prettinesses which strike one in reading these songs in cold blood, disappear when one hears Moore sing them himself. The deep feeling, the perfect harmony of measure, words, and air, so carries one away that all appears one blended whole of extacy.

Moore's appearance, too, one would have thought might have destroyed the illusion, he is such a little coxcomb in his dress and his manner; but his real genius overcomes at once all these absurdities; and when he sings he is no *petit maître*, no drawing-room fine gentleman; he is an inspired bard, who in the sweep and rush and whirlwind of his genius hurries all along with him, or, in the cadences of his pathos, melts our very hearts in unison.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Springfield, near
Chelmsford, Oct. 3.*

IN looking over the Gentleman's Magazine (August, p. 158,) it mentions that "Mr. Paley's work is altogether original; it is, in reality, the *first attempt* which has ever been made to indicate clearly the moulding appertaining to the different periods of mediæval architecture," &c.

But allow me to say that as early as 1811 I communicated a paper to the Society of Antiquaries on the Contour of Mouldings, and the Variety of Capitals of Columns, arranged in a chronological series from the Normans to the time of Henry VIII. This paper was approved by the Society, and the drawings were ordered to be engraved for the *Archæologia*; many of the plates were nearly finished, but from some disagreement among the members they were unfortunately thrown out, and, of course, I have lost the merit of having first introduced a paper on the dates of buildings. This

subject has lately been taken up by several authors and bookmakers.

As early as 1812 I sent another paper, with drawings, *i. e.* On the dates of Windows and the details of Munnions from the Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII.: many of these have been copied and published by others without any acknowledgment.

I beg leave to mention that I sent a paper with observations on Capitals, Arch-mouldings, &c. to the Cambridge Camden Society a few years ago, but very little notice has been taken of them, and that not very satisfactory.

I have seen some of the publications of that society as models to teach young architects to build churches; but those selected from the little paltry buildings in the neighbourhood of Cambridge are certainly very far from being considered the best examples of Gothic architecture, which are more likely to be found in the beautiful churches in Somersetshire, Oxfordshire, &c. and even in Norfolk.

I forgot to mention in the above paper that we are not to depend upon the shape of the arch alone to ascertain the dates of buildings, as the semi-circular (although commonly seen in the Saxon and Norman buildings,) may occasionally be found as late as the 15th and the 16th centuries; and that the very *sharp-pointed* arch may be found as late as the beginning of the 16th century: therefore, we must rather attend to the *contour* of mouldings to ascertain the age of a building.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADEY REPTON.

MR. URBAN, *London, Aug. 12.*

The following is a list of the works published by the late Dr. William Falconer, of Bath. It has taken some time and trouble to make out, and as no list, at all correct, has been printed, it may deserve to be preserved.

1. *Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis, "De Nephritide Verâ."* Edinburgh. 8vo. 1766.

2. *Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout, and all Chronic Diseases.* London, pp. 115. 8vo. 1772. Third Edition. Bath, 1772, pp. 104.

3. *An Essay on the Bath Waters.* In four parts, containing a prefatory introduction on the Study of Mineral Waters: I. An Account of their possible Impregnations. II. The most Approved Means to be used for the Discovery of their Contents. III. Experiments on the Bath Waters, with an application of the foregoing rules to the Discovery of their Contents. IV. On the Effects of the Bath Waters on the Human Body, and the propriety of their use in Medicine, with an application of the experiments to Medicine and Pharmacy. London. 8vo. 1772.

4. *An Essay on the Bath Waters: On their External Use.* In two parts, I. On Warm Bathing in general. II. On the External Use of the Bath Waters. Bath. 8vo. n. d. *quare* 1774.

5. *Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Copper.* 12mo. London, 1774, pp. 116. Vide Orfila, *Toxicologie Generale*.

6. *An Essay on the Water commonly used in Diet at Bath.* 12mo. London, pp. 180. [It contains an analysis of the water of the various springs around Bath, and an account of the localities of the various springs.]

7. *Experiments and Observations, in Three Parts.* I. On the Dissolvent Power of Water impregnated with Fixible Air, compared with Simple Water, relatively to Medicinal Substances. II. On the Dissolvent Power of Water impregnated with Fixible Air on the Urinary Calculus. III. On the Antiseptic Power of Water impregnated with Fixible Air, and a Comparison of several Antiseptic Substances with one another relative to this quality. First Edition. London, 1776. Second Edition, 1777.

8. *Observations on some of the Articles of Diet and Regimen usually recommended to Valetudinarians.* London. 12mo. 1778.

9. *Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Population, Situation, Nature of Food, and Nature of Country, Way of Life,*

On the Disposition and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellect, Laws and Customs, Form of Government, and Religion of Mankind. London. 4to. pp. 552. 1781.

10. *Remarks on the Knowledge of the Ancients on the Freezing of Water that has been boiled.* *Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, vol. I. p. 261. 1782.

11. *An inquiry concerning the Influence of the Scenery of a Country on the Manners of its Inhabitants.* *Transactions of the Manchester Society*, vol. I. p. 271.

12. *Thoughts on the Style and Taste of Gardening among the Ancients.* *Transactions of the Manchester Society*, vol. I. p. 297. [This essay was enlarged and printed in a separate form.]

13. *An Account of the late Epidemic and Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the months of May and June, 1782.* London. 8vo. 1782.

14. *On the Knowledge of the Ancients respecting Glass, 1783.* *Transactions of the Manchester Society*, vol. II. p. 95.

15. *A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air, by Matthew Dobson, M.D. F.R.S.* With an Appendix, on the use of a Solution of Fixed Alkaline Salts, saturated with Fixible Air, in the Stone and Gravel. By William Falconer, M.D. London. 8vo. 1785.

16. *Observations on the Knowledge of the Ancients respecting Electricity,*

Transactions of the Manchester Society, vol. III. p. 278.

17. Observations on the Palsy, 1789. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, vol. II.

18. On the Efficacy of the application of Cold Water to the Extremities in a case of obstinate Constipation of the Bowels; with remarks thereon. 1789. *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, vol. II. p. 73.

19. A Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body. London, 1788. [To this essay was adjudged the first Fothergillian gold medal. Several editions of it have been published.]

20. Letter on the Article in the Manchester Society Transactions on the Knowledge of Electricity among the Ancients. *Monthly Review*, 1791, p. 359.

21. Essay on the Preservation of the Health of Persons employed in Agriculture, and on the Cure of Diseases incident to that way of life. Bath. 8vo. 1789, pp. 88. [This Essay was first printed among *The Letters and Papers of the Bath West of England Agricultural Society*, vol. IV.]

22. Sketch of the History of Sugar in Early Times, and through the Middle Ages. 1790. *Transactions of the Manchester Society*, vol. IV. p. 291. [See article "Sugar," in the Penny Cyclopædia.]

23. A Practical Dissertation on the Medicinal Effects of the Bath Waters. 8vo. Bath, 1790, pp. 188. Third edition. Bath, 1807.

24. Examination of two parcels of English Rhubarb, with Experiments of its Comparative Effects with Foreign Rhubarb. By William Falconer, M.D. and C. H. Parry, M.D. With Remarks by Dr. Falconer on the Experiments made with English Rhubarb, by Mr. Farnell, Apothecary of the Bath General Hospital. *Letters and Papers of the West of England Agricultural Society*, vol. III. 1791.

25. Results of Experiments to ascertain the advantage of cultivating Rhubarb. *Letters and Papers of the West of England Agricultural Society*, vol. I. p. 220.

26. An Account of the Efficacy of the Aqua Mephitica Alkalina, or Solution of Fixed Alkaline Salt, saturated with Fixible Air, in Calculous Disorders, and other Complaints of the

Urinary Passages. London, 1792, pp. 208.

27. Influenzæ Descriptio uti nuper comparebat in Urbe Bathoniæ, A.D. 1788. *Memoirs of the Medical Society*, 1792, vol. III. p. 25.

28. On the Lepra Græcorum. *Memoirs of the Medical Society*, 1792, vol. III. p. 368.

29. Case of a Man who took by mistake two ounces of Nitre instead of Glauber's Salts. *Memoirs of the Medical Society*, 1792, vol. III. p. 529. [See Beck on Medical Jurisprudence.]

30. Miscellaneous Tracts and Observations relating to Natural History, selected from the Principal Writers of Antiquity. Cambridge. 4to. 1793. ["I have been lately instrumental in procuring from the Cambridge press the publication of a work which chiefly turns upon botanical subjects, and which was drawn up by my friend Dr. Falconer, a man whose knowledge is various and profound, and whose discriminations on all topics of literature are ready, vigorous, and comprehensive."—*Dr. Parr's Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Combe*, p. 71.]

31. An Account of the Use, Application, and Success of the Bath Waters in Rheumatic Cases. London. 8vo. 1795.

32. Observations respecting the Pulse, intended to point out with greater certainty the indications which it signifies, especially in Feverish Complaints. London, 1796.

33. An Essay on the Plague: Also, a Sketch of a Plan of Internal Police, proposed as a means of preventing the spreading of the Plague should it be introduced into this Country. 8vo. 1801.

34. An Examination of Dr. Herberden's Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly the Plague. Bath. 8vo. 1802.

35. An Account of the Epidemical Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the Winter and Spring of the year 1803. Bath, 1803.

36. A Remonstrance, addressed to the Rev. Richard Warner, on the subject of his Fast Sermon, May 27, 1804.

"Justum est Bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes." Bath, pp. 52. 1804.

37. A Dissertation on the Ischias, or the Disease of the Hip Joint, commonly called a Hip Case, and on the use of the Bath Waters as a remedy in this complaint. London. 1805. [To this Essay the Medical Society of London adjudged its Silver Medal. *Memoirs of the Medical Society*, vol. VI. p. 174.]

38. Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea, translated and accompanied with a Geographical Dissertation and Maps. To which are added three Dissertations: I. On the Trade to the East Indies by means of the Euxine Sea. II. On the distance which Ships of Antiquity usually sailed in twenty-four hours. III. On the Measure of the Olympic Stadium. Oxford. 4to. 1805.

39. Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity. *Athenæum* (a Monthly Review) 1807, vol. I. pp. 36, 148, 261.

40. Observations on the Words which the Centurion uttered at the Crucifixion of our Lord. Oxford, 1808.

41. Vindication of the Translation of Arrian's Periplus of the Euxine Sea. *Classical Journal*, vol. XV. p. 317. 1817.

42. Dissertation on St. Paul's Voyage from Cæsarea to Puteoli, on the Wind Euroclydon, and on the Apostle's Shipwreck on the Island of Melite. Oxford, 1817.

43. On the Mineral Water of Middle Hill, near Bath. Bath, reprinted 1827.

44. On the Medicine called "Portland Powder" [*quære*, where printed?]

45. On the study of the Medical Writers of Antiquity [*quære*, where printed?].

46. On the Similarity of Ancient to Modern Opinions and Practice concerning the Morbus Cardiacus [*quære*, where printed?].

MR. URBAN, London, Oct. 8.

THE town and church of Dunstable have been several times alluded to in antiquarian works, your own excellent miscellany included. But I have found reason to think that they have scarcely had full justice done them as objects of general interest connected with portions of English history, royal residence, and ecclesiastical topography; or that the small town persons may

hear of or pass through is as well known as it may claim from having once been "famous."

Of the etymology or early history, both of which have been elsewhere given, time and space do not here serve for discussion. Although, however, both Lysons and Britton have devoted satisfactory attention to Dunstable, I am not aware of any separate attempt towards its history except a number of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*." It was intended to have been included in the second Part of "*Illustrations of Bedfordshire*," the first Part of which included Luton, Bedford, &c. by the present writer, 1827; but 200l. at least having been lost by that Part, with no prospect of further support, the design was abandoned. This was, however, the only attempt, and has been the only one, towards the general description of the County of Bedford for about 40 years. The present respected Archdeacon of Bedford has mooted a county history.*

There is no doubt of the existence of a Roman station, *Magiovinon*, on the neighbouring downs, or that Dunstable was a place of some importance before the Conquest. It had not a market at that period, nor until about 200 years after. The only markets in Bedfordshire at the Domesday survey were Bedford, Leighton, Luton, and Arlesey,† (now a village on the road to Baldock.) The priory, early founded and royally endowed, speedily raised its interests and fame, which were, during nearly three centuries, confirmed by a royal residence. The situation was healthy, lofty as regards the midland counties, and not difficult to guard; and only a stage beyond St. Alban's, then a place of no inconsiderable importance. But the royal visits do not appear to have much or at all affected the country below the downs.

The PRIORY possessed great powers

* A catalogue of the most remarkable monuments remaining in the churches of Bedfordshire has been recently published in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. I.—*Edit.*

† A series of charters relative to the history of Arlesey has been published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.—*Edit.*

and immunities, which more than once led to serious disputes with the townsmen, then, no doubt, a much more numerous population than subsequently. But the glory of the priory, besides the church and royal favour, is its *CHRONICLE*, published by Hearne in the original Latin, which is far from inelegant, and of which, from its general interest, I cannot help thinking that an English version would be acceptable. It furnishes many useful elucidations of English history. The only explanation I ever saw of "Pope Nicholas' Taxation" is there given, and it contains full particulars of the famous siege of "Bedford Castle" against the rascally rebel Falkes de Breauté, introducing us to the modes of warfare of the times. We read of the *petraria*, *mangonella*, and *cattus* (a shed on wheels pushed up to the walls, under cover of which men undermined them, a sort of conglomeration of the Roman *testudo*,) and learn that the Dunstable men carried off horses with harness, oxen, and *bacones* (whether entire live hogs or flitches I cannot say,) as the meed of their exertions.

There is a more important event, however, at a later period associated with the priory history, the citation and divorce of the unfortunate and very ill-used recusant Queen Katharine, who then lodged at the Castle of Ampthill, a large polygonal pile with many towers, which the writer elsewhere described, from a plan belonging to Lord Ossory, as "five-sided segments of octagons." Shakspeare, who, perhaps, was never at Ampthill, though he must have several times passed through Dunstable, has much mistaken, or the chronicler he followed, the distance. He says, "Dunstable *six* miles from Ampthill," whereas by the nearest route it would be about *twelve*, and that by cross roads.

The last prior, Gervase Markham, for his complaisance in this matter, and ready surrender of the monastery, received the large pension of 60*l.*—equal to at least 1,000*l.* at the present time.

The PRIORY CHURCH must have been, when entire, in the first class of its kind. Several may have exceeded it in dimensions; though supposing the "Virgin's (Lady) Chapel," in which Archbishop Cranmer pro-

nounced the divorce, to have been, as usual, east of the choir, and of good size, the entire length could scarcely have been *less* than 250 feet, and may have been upwards of 300. There are no present indications of transepts, though there may have been such. And I never heard of any successful attempt to trace the foundations eastward. But from its bold architecture and fine west front, with (then) two handsome towers, with, no doubt, a corresponding centre one, it might have vied with several cathedrals, English and foreign.

DUNSTABLE CHURCH, as it now is, presents one of the few examples in England of a complete Norman nave, truncated of its eastern accompaniments, forming a modern parish church. The finest is, of course, at Steyning, but there the tower is modern, having been erected, like that of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, about the time of Elizabeth. At Dunstable it is one of the ancient ones on the original plan. The present length of Dunstable church is 120 feet, or that of the nave and chancel of St. Mary's, Cambridge; at the end is a projection of a few feet beyond the arches, which I do not suppose to have been part of the tower, imagining the clustered columns now visible outside the east wall to be the *western* ones; on each side are 6 arches, nearly 30 feet high, with strong clustered columns; some of the capitals having grotesque animal figures. The side and clerestory windows are what Mr. Rickman calls pointed "insertions," and generally, if not entirely, of the 15th century. In the south aisle is an upper range of windows, but I think not in the north; the aisles or part of them are vaulted; the roof of the centre is a flat timber one, moderately ornamented. The west front has been called "one of our national curiosities, from the singular admixture of Norman and pointed arches." What is still more singular is, that they are so curiously blended that the reason and date of the dissimilarity cannot be easily conjectured. The entrance arch on the south side (of the front) is an enriched decidedly Norman one, much larger than that of the Temple church. Above are two very lofty pointed ones, and to the left a handsome and bold gallery or

cloister, (early English,) leading to the north tower: this is now the only one, the south tower having fallen down in the 13th century, and also the subsequent turret, seen in Britton's view.* The tower is handsome, with some flint chequerings and stone rosettes, and a corner staircase turret, and crowns the roof boldly. The churchyard is confined to the west and north sides.

The lower part of the "rood-loft" now forms the front of the western gallery, and is, I believe, perfectly sound. At the east end of the north aisle is a part railed in, and filled with handsome monuments of families now or once connected with the place. Over the communion-table is a painting, decidedly the largest of its kind in England. It fills up the greater part of the east wall, and must be nearly 30 feet high, and of proportionate width. It was painted and well finished in every part by Sir James Thornhill, and represents the Last Supper, with architecture and draperies, and the heavens opened, in the centre. It was given, according to a Latin inscription on it, by Jane Cart and Frances Ashton, and is understood to have cost 500*l*. A clock at the west end of the nave also bears the inscription "Ex dono Joannis Cart," of the same family. Those two ladies also gave the communion plate and the pulpit cloth. The latter is a very handsome one, covering the whole front, of crimson velvet, with a glory, in figures and letters, embroidered at the corners in gold, and had formerly at the bottom gold fringe of extraordinary depth; but some sacrilegious rascal having, by entering the vestry, cut off and abstracted the fringe, the cloth was for many years in abeyance. On the restoration of the Bishop's visitation, which had for some time been transferred to Luton, in 1822, the cloth was renovated and refitted with fringe, though not equal to the former, at a cost of 60*l*.

The inhabitants have, "from time immemorial," taken a pride in and liberally kept up their church. The original organ, erected about 60 years ago, was a small one, but of surprising

power for its appearance, and beautiful tone, and was so exquisitely played by Mr. Gresham—remembered as a musician and composer for some distance round—that persons have been attracted from London to hear it. It was replaced by one of greater power a few years back. The tower contains a good ring of eight bells, recast from six.

The curious epitaph formerly in the middle aisle is now understood to be merely a conceited mode of informing us that a woman had nineteen children.† It has never been Englished that I am aware, and the following version may pass in the absence of a better:

Hic William Mulso sibi quem sociavit et Alice,
Marmore sub duro conclusit mors generalis.
Ter tres—bis quinos—hec natos fertur habere,
Per sponaos binos. Deus hic clemens misere-
rere.

One common death, beneath this marble
sound,
Hath William Mulso and his Alice bound.
By husbands two, thrice children three, twice
five,
Doth fame report. Kind God their spirits
shrive!

The family of Mulso was formerly of some importance in Northamptonshire.‡ It may be mentioned that

† Fuller, Worthies, under Bedfordshire, quoting Hakewill's Apology, p. 253, says, "It appeareth by the epitaph in the church, that she had *nineteen children* at *five births*: viz. *three* several times *three children* at a birth, and *five* at a birth two other times." But the meaning appears simply to have been that the lady had nineteen children by her two husbands; "thrice three" perhaps by the first, and "twice five" by the second. In the edition of Fuller, 1811, it was imagined that it was the husband that had nineteen children; but in the Bedfordshire Collections, p. 174, we are assured that *binos sponaos* was the correct reading, and, if so, *hec* must have been the word in the preceding line, and not *hic*. The groups of children in brass represented, according to a tricking on a Digby pedigree, eleven sons and seven daughters, in all only eighteen instead of nineteen; but there was probably a mistake in copying them. (These remarks are derived from the Catalogue of Bedfordshire Monuments, before mentioned, in No. I. of the Topographer and Genealogist.)

‡ See a pedigree in Bridges's History of that county, vol. ii. p. 259.

* Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.

there is a village of this name between Woburn and Newport Pagnell.

The rectory, owing to the parish being the smallest "town" one in England, comprising less than 400 acres, is small; I believe, with the surplice fees, under 200*l.* per annum. The late Rector was the Rev. Solomon Piggott,* formerly Lecturer of St. James's Clerkenwell, who was the author, several years ago, of "The Antidote to Suicide," a work treating the subject, as adapted to different cases, on general historical and moral grounds, with both ability and feeling. There is an endowment of 30*l.* per annum for an afternoon lecture, to which 20*l.* has usually been added by the parishioners, who also, 20 years ago, subscribed 400*l.* for a parsonage house.

Elkanah Settle, the poet, who has a mural stone without the south walls of St. Giles in the Fields, and Sylvester Daggerwood, the actor, were natives of Dunstable; and there is now in London another respectable and kind-hearted septuagenarian "artist" in his way, and of copious historical and antiquarian lore to boot, who has celebrated his native place in one or two of his poetical "placards," which everybody has seen, whom the writer knew, with his most beautiful and innocent assistant, Miss Margaret M——, 15 years ago, being no less renowned a personage than "Dancing Master Wilson."

The population was formerly small, and, notwithstanding the decided salubrity of the air, nearly stationary. In 1801 it was only 1,299; in 1811 it had increased to 1,600, and is now, I believe, considerably above 2,000. Water lies very deep, and the town was principally supplied from ponds, kept up for that purpose; but I believe an "artesian well" is either completed or in progress.

The town is fairly, though not handsomely built, and consists principally of one street, about half a mile long. The footways have some flag pavement, but are principally broad ones, of pebbles. The market-house

is an ancient building, with a gable on 'Tuscan pillars; the market and fairs are, at present, moderately attended. Of the inns, whose "occupation," it is hoped, may return, the "Sugarloaf" and "Saracen's Head" were well known to travellers,

———"Consule Planco."

The inhabitants are "musical," and have, or had, a considerable amateur band.

The "straw-plait trade" I imagine (writing the whole of this article from memory) to have been established about 150 years. Three years ago Sir R. Peel proposed a measure which seemed perfectly uncalled for, and ineffective, except for evil (though, of course, far otherwise intended), the reduction of the duty on foreign plait from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per lb., to which afterwards, on a strong representation from Luton, he made the small addition of 2*s.* 6*d.* Much alarm was felt at both places, especially Luton, for the interest of the town and the wages of the poor; and the writer must pray to be excused for stating, on his own behalf, that, as a native of Bedfordshire, wishing, amidst some hard consideration, to "do some good on earth," he did his utmost, by writing two or three strong and explanatory letters in the London papers, calling public attention to the circumstances and claims of the neighbourhood, which fact was known to, amongst others, the late conscientious incumbent of Dunstable; and also tried to move three or four members of Parliament, of whom he had some slight knowledge.

The reasonably expected danger has (*Deo gratias*) passed away, and, what none could have predicted, the trade has much increased, so much so that the astounding and gratifying announcement was made some months back in the local papers that *three thousand* additional hands, in the straw-plait line, were required in the neighbourhood of Luton and Dunstable! A branch to Dunstable of the Birmingham Railway, with, I believe, a cut of only six miles, has just obtained an Act of Parliament. These are the "circumstances" I alluded to at the opening of this communication. Dunstable may now be still more known and visited by the antiquary and the

* Mr. Piggott and his literary labours were noticed in our last number, p. 431.—*Edit.*

seeker after a bracing air and a fine and lofty open country, and therefore these few observations be not entirely worthless in your pages.

The poor plait-workers being now secure, would that we could improve the state of the poor pillow-lace makers in Beds, Bucks, and elsewhere! Their earnings have been reduced to a third, and, in some cases, fourth of what they were 30 years ago, partly from disuse of lace, partly by extensive use of the cheap and brittle machine lace. Lace, however, might be used in many cases where it is not now, and so not interfere with the other trade.

Dunstable has yet a better name than antiquities, trade, or the epicurean one of its "larks." It is eminent in the neighbourhood for its charitable endowments by large-hearted natives, which spirit may the inhabitants never, in any day of hard dealing with the poor, the worst thing that man can do, lose! What these are I cannot now detail, but know them to be extensive and various: there is an excellent charity-school, very handsomely built, well endowed to clothe and apprentice 40 boys. And there are numerous almshouses. One of these to the north of the church deserves especial mention. It was built and endowed by Mrs. Blandina Marsh and another lady, and consists of 6 excellent houses, with fore-courts and gardens, for as many "decayed maiden gentlewomen," the funds for whom were formerly as much as 30*l.* per annum each, and are now about 20*l.* It is very creditable to the feelings of the inhabitants, that to spare those of the inmates, amongst whom have been persons who formerly kept their carriages, they never consider this as an almshouse, but have denominated it the "Ladies'-Lodge," placing it fully on a level with the Charter House, &c. and the inmates take rank as gentlewomen.

Yours, &c. J. D. PARRY.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last number you have reviewed one of the most interesting genealogical works that has appeared for a long time, I mean the volume entitled "*Royal Descents*," compiled by Mr. C. E. Long.

As I conceive that many subjects

incidentally touched upon in this work deserve considerable attention, and as I am able to give Mr. Long a clue to several more inheritors of the Royal Arms, I would (with your permission,) offer a few suggestions on the matters to which I allude. I will commence with Mr. Long's preface, which is certainly the most debateable portion of his work, and conclude with the "*Royal Inheritors*" I propose adding to his pages.

Mr. Long commences his preface with a history of the origin of Quartering; and, though he admits that the practice originated rather from an attachment of the arms to the land than to the legal heirship, yet he expresses astonishment at our sovereigns quartering so long the arms of France. I apprehend that it was during the French war of his reign that Edward III. assumed the arms of France; and that, as long as the English possessed an acre of land in that kingdom, the right would be supported in respect thereof. By the time the English ceased to possess Calais, &c. the interest in the French arms had become sufficiently vested by prescription to warrant the continuance of its usage, merely on a prescriptive title. The right vested in respect of the soil, not the blood; and when there are so many instances in private families of quarterings borne (nay, the very paternal coat assumed,) merely in respect to a frank-marriage grant, &c. where there could never be any inheritance to it, I am surprised that one so able as Mr. Long should have overlooked this important feature in the Royal Arms.

Mr. Long takes no notice of the half-blood law, which also conferred quarterings, contrary to the present law of inheritance; though ignorance of these matters has plunged genealogy and heraldry in contradictions, and apparent impossibilities. It is certain, that, as there was no community of inheritance between the half-issue of a common parent, so, were there only daughters by one marriage, yet sons by another, the issue of the daughters were deemed entitled to quarter the grand-parents' arms. Nay, let me ask the Heralds, whether their records do not entitle many families to quarter coats which they are quite unable to explain the title to? Are there not

even instances on record of families quartering coats pertaining to houses of whose blood they never possessed one globule? Was not property deemed so sufficient a title to carry the coat-armour of its possessor with it, that issueless step-mothers and collateral connections, on devising their lands to a favourite step-child or godson, &c. that godson or step-child has quartered their arms, and transmitted the same to his posterity? Are there not such cases so late even as the reign of Henry VIII.?

The fact is, the sciences of heraldry and genealogy were not reduced to any uniform system, nor thoroughly understood, till the time of Queen Elizabeth. They are not yet completely organised, as I shall presently show; though it is probable Mr. Grimaldi is quite correct in assigning heraldry a much more remote origin than is generally allowed.

With respect to the half-blood law, it would be highly preposterous to re-marshal all the achievements in the kingdom at the present time, just to make them tally with the change of law. The practice of quartering, in respect to it, was legal when such quarterings were assumed, and it would be as just and as rational to deprive the possessor of them now, as it would be to take from him his other property, because he acquired it by a law which had ceased to exist since his acquisition.

At page x. Mr. Long states, "there is no prescriptive right of interminable gentility, any more than of great talents or personal attractions." I am quite ready to allow, that a muddy ditch will pollute the purest stream by passing through it; but I much question whether gentility might not be interminable, by the contraction of appropriate matches, (I speak physically,) generation after generation. The prosperity and good fortune, the decay and ruin of families, are all traceable to some inappropriate mixture of blood; but on this subject I will say more under the "*Seize Quartiers*."

At p. xi. Mr. Long quotes Gibbon in defence of family pride and genealogical research. Why cannot he go to the fountain-head, and quote the Bible? No Christian can scoff at

genealogies—not even on account of their contradictions, for the whole fabric of Christianity rests on the authenticity of Christ's pedigree from Abraham and David, though it is as contradictory as many of more modern date. Let us remember that the sins of our fathers, too, are "visited upon us to the third and fourth generation," and therefore strive to avoid the penalty to which we may be thereby liable, by ascertaining that our ancestors were virtuous and estimable; for surely we are as entitled to claim credit for their good works as to suffer for their transgressions? Yes, as certainly as that "the tree may be known by its fruits." Every civilized nation in the world pays some respect to pedigree; and, no matter how great its hostility to ancestral claims in its infancy and its barbarous state, America even now completely "cuts its own throat," and it would be well could those English who raise such an outcry about "personal merit," &c. &c. be made fully aware how rapidly the mother of all these vain, presumptuous, and utilitarian doctrines is practically turning traitor to her confiding disciples, and running after the science of genealogy (notwithstanding its "emptiness and contemptibility," &c. &c. &c.) in a mode which may justly excite a smile from the English aristocrat.

P. xiv. Mr. Long states that only one deformity marred the beauty of the Howard family, and mentions William (by whom, I presume, he means Edward) Lord Howard, of Es-crick, as the deformity in question. Pray who, and what, was Henry Earl of Northampton? Who was the wife of Carr—the infamous Countess of Somerset? Who was the progenetrix of "*Knollys alias Vaux*," the disputants for the Banbury peerage, &c. &c. &c.? I cannot be suspected of personal motives for correcting Mr. Long, for I have the honour to descend from the Howard family illegitimately.

On the *seize quartiers* I cordially acquiesce in all that Mr. Long has written; and I am quite convinced that, if properly organized, with reference to the *seize quartiers*, the sciences of heraldry and genealogy are likely to become much more reputable than they have ever been.

The true cause of their disrepute exists in the dubiousness of English pedigrees, and the inconsistency and absurdity that are allowed in estimating them. We hear of persons boasting of their "Sidney" or "Neville" blood because they happen to bear the name, quite forgetful that, though it is true their paternal great-great-grandfather having been a younger son of such houses entitles them to its arms, their mother, paternal grandmother, great and great-grandmother may have successively been serfs, and that therefore themselves may be $\frac{1}{16}$ serf-born and $\frac{15}{16}$ only patrician. Such glorifications are excessively ridiculous. The discerning portion of Englishmen perceive this; but, not being genealogists, they take no trouble to investigate the evil, and much less to re-model the science; they fling their contempt at the science, and at all who pursue it; and this is *all* they do.

The Germans, on the contrary, are a discerning, deep-thinking, right-judging nation, and, therefore, calculate nobility of blood (as they do every thing else,) rationally, viz. on the plan of the *seize quartiers*: for to suppose that a man who has only one good line of ancestry, viz. his paternal, (and that too the most dubious and questionable of all,) while the other fifteen may be bad, is entitled to talk of his pedigree as better than one who has fifteen good, but no coat of arms, is absurd enough. Mr. Long instances the *seize quartiers* of Algernon Sidney and the first Duke of Bedford to show the uniform purity of their blood, and to suggest, I suppose, that their deserved distinction was the inevitable consequence of their lofty lineage. The absence of cross marriages, and the great variety of their blood, made them eminent, I would suggest. Mr. Grimaldi justly observes, that the English *gentry* produce the greatest portion of all that is estimable; and this is well proved by the *seize quartiers* of Queen Elizabeth, who, though the greatest monarch that ever occupied the English throne, had less royal or princely blood in her veins than any of her successors or predecessors. One of her great-great-grandfathers was a mercer in the city of London, and another succeeded his father, I suspect, in a brewing business. But the blood

of trade or business is essential to greatness—both Sidney and Russell had the blood of Edmund Dudley, one of the greatest "men of business" that ever lived. Without this description of blood the refinement of aristocratism, the outbursts of genius, the generosity of nobility, sink into the shade, or become paltry eccentricities. Prudence, wisdom, and management are the chief properties of a good man of business, and they are necessary to the successful exercise of every other property, no matter how great may be its abstract and intrinsic value.

I might write much on the subject of the *seize quartiers*, but it is improper to do so here. I am, however, convinced that every man is made up of his sixteen quarters, intellectually, morally, and physically; saving only the accidents which invariably may intervene to prevent the illustration of the rule, and create apparently an exception. Hundreds, thousands of instances might be given to prove it, and none to disprove it, not open to objections. I will write no more at present, but conclude with a challenge to discuss the subject with any one who will take the opposite side of the question.

How Mr. Long reconciles his disputing the power of Parliament in legitimatizing the Beauforts (p. xvi.) and allowing it that of altering the succession to the Crown (at p. xvii.) I can scarcely understand. "The power of Parliament," says Lord Coke, "is so transcendant and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds;" and I would humbly suggest that if it can dissolve marriages, and, therefore, make bastards—effect denizations and naturalizations—it can surely legitimatize those who are illegitimate, not from any physical imperfection, but merely on account of a law made by this very Parliament. For what is a bastard? Is it a monster? Is there any physical difference between a man born five minutes before and five minutes after marriage? Sir Egerton Brydges ridicules this sufficiently in his "Hall of Hellingsly." There cannot be nor is there any such difference, notwithstanding Mr. Warren's marvellous history of "Tittlebat Titmouse;" and when it is notorious that, had John of Gaunt's children been born in Scot-

land instead of England, the mere subsequent marriage of their parents would have legitimized them, it is going rather too far to treat the Beauforts as bastards, when in one half the kingdom, as it now exists, they would have been perfectly legitimate had no Act of Parliament been ever passed to secure them that privilege in the sister kingdom, which, however, actually was done. The laws of bastardy and legitimacy were made by Parliament, (or at least are supposed to have been made by it,) and, therefore, that Parliament has absolute power to make exceptions to them, and, if it pleases, to abolish those laws altogether.

An opinion, however, is but an opinion. I do not see any just cause

to exclude the Beauforts, and I should be sorry to see this opinion of Mr. Long's made general. There is no question that Mr. Long's book is highly valuable to all genealogists and heraldic amateurs; and, from the interest that I myself take in it, I will now give him a clue to a long list of "royal inheritors."

P. 65. By referring to Burke's works it will appear that William Paver, of York, Esq. is the present representative of Elizabeth Percy.

P. 73. Here Mr. Long has a large addition to make. How Sandford derived Clapham of Beamsley from Sir Henry Thwaytes of Lund I know not. The following I believe to be correct.

Sir Henry Thwaytes, of Lund on the Wolds, co. York. = Anne Saville.

Sir John Gresham, of London, elder brother of Sir Thomas Gresham, Founder of the Royal Exchange. = Frances Thwaytes, sole dau. and heiress.

Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbeare, co. Berks, brother of Lord Abergavenny. = Elizabeth Gresham, sole dau. and heiress.

Sir Henry Neville, Progenitor of Lord Braybrooke. Only son.

Catharine Neville, wife of Edmond D'Oyly, Esq. of Shottisham, co. Norf. Only dau.



Mr. Long calls Anne Saville's grandfather Sir John Paston. I apprehend that he was Sir William Paston, the devoted Lancastrian; but pedigrees are too self-contradictory, too dubious, too untangible, and often too ill-proved, to permit my positive statement on any genealogical matter which I have not myself investigated in its original authorities.

Yours, &c. W. D. B.

MR. URBAN, *Brook Street, Oct. 11.*

THE proper meaning to be given to our Saviour's words, (Matthew, 19, 24, &c.) *Εὐκοπώτερον ἔστι κάμηλον διὰ τρυπήματος ραφίδος διελθεῖν*, &c. has always caused much discussion among translators and commentators on the Scriptures: some portion of this discussion has entered your pages, where (vol. CL pp. 122, 224, 322 and 417, part II.) several correspondents have given opinions relative to the propriety of the substitution of *κάμηλος*, translated a camel, for the more common reading *κάμηλος*, a camel. It is

there proved satisfactorily that such a substitution is not warranted; indeed it appears doubtful whether *κάμηλος* was ever used to signify a camel before the publication of the Gospels.

The difficulty thus felt has caused other explanations, and we are told that the expression, "It is easier for a camel" or "an elephant to pass through the eye of a needle" is proverbial in the East to denote an extreme degree of improbability. Mr. Harmer (see notes to Mant's Bible) says, that the doorways in the East are made extremely low, sometimes not more than 3 or 4 feet high, to prevent the plundering Arabs from riding into the inner court; still they train their camels to make their way, though with difficulty, through these doorways. This circumstance he presumes gave rise to the proverbial expression.

These explanations come sufficiently near the mark to enable us clearly to understand the passage; but Lord Nugent, in his recent and very interesting publication, "Lands, Classical and Sacred," has given an application of

the words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the object our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself (vol. I. p. 326) as about to walk out of Hebron through the large gate, when his companions, seeing a train of camels approaching, desired him to go through "the eye of the needle," in other words the small side-gate: this his lordship conceives to be a common expression, and explanatory of our Saviour's words, for, he adds, "the sumpter camel cannot pass through unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, his trappings, and his merchandise."

Yours, &c.

S. W. J. M.

MR. URBAN,

Athenæum,
7th Oct.

PERMIT an old correspondent to occupy a column or two in your time-honoured Miscellany with a few observations on Lord Brougham's recent publication, entitled "*Men of Letters and Science of the Time of George the Third*," in continuation of a similar *exposé* given in your Magazine for Dec. 1842, of some errors and misrepresentations in the same author's *Philosophy of History*, and which, as is his Lordship's wont, have been since hashed up and repeated in his historical sketches of the statesmen of the same period.

The primary object of Lord Brougham's literary biography appears to be to write up Voltaire and to write down Dr. Johnson, with about as much success as the former endeavoured to write down the Bible, and, with his infidel and infamous associates, to *crush** the Saviour.

Of the volume in question by far the larger moiety is dedicated to the worthy object of blazoning the principles and writings of three of the most mischievous men of modern times—Voltaire, Rousseau, and Hume, the first of whom is now best, if not only, known by some admirable tra-

gedies. The second has altogether fallen into merited oblivion; and the last survives in an ingenious perversion of facts, and of party-political reasoning upon them, called Hume's *History of England*. This view of that work is confirmed by the learned lord himself, who, in an unusual interval of candour and moderation, writes thus:—"The proofs of Hume's perverting facts, especially in the last two volumes of his work, have been multiplied by the industry of succeeding historians, till the discredit of the book as a history has become no longer a matter of any doubt."

To restore vitality to the dry bones of this precious triumvirate, and to renew and refresh their venom and their errors, in their three leading characteristics of infidelity, obscenity, and fraud, constitutes the staple of these *Memoirs*, with the exception of a laboured *éloge* of the noble author's relative Dr. Robertson, who will be thus disturbed, but not removed from that position of mediocrity, about as much above Gillies as he is below Gibbon, to which the just judgment of posterity has consigned him.

After a parading reference to "my Acts," and to sundry services in promoting certain undefined speculations which the learned author is pleased to dignify with the names of law and of religion, he undertakes to palliate, as he cannot deny, the infidelity of his favoured trio, in which he fails as egregiously as he does in his attempt to sustain the absurd proposition of Adam Smith, made according to the approved "caw me caw thee" system of the Scotch literati, that Hume was as perfectly wise and virtuous a man as the nature of human frailty would permit; and, in so doing, his Lordship vituperates in more than customary abundant measure the memory of Dr. Johnson, for presuming to decline meeting Hume after a first interview, in which that most virtuous of men produced for the amusement of the party prints that would have disgraced a brothel, thus righteously refusing the pollution of society with a man who advised one friend labouring under the bodily agony of stone to commit suicide, and consoled another friend suffering equal mental agony from the infidelity of his wife

* "*Ecraser l'Infâme*," the well-known motto of the Encyclopedistes. In a recent abortive biographical work, conducted by birds of the same feather, the use of this phrase as a rallying watchword of that party is denied, but without any evidence to contravene the assertions of Grimm and of other contemporaneous authorities.

by observing that it was a very ordinary occurrence, which, if undetected, was of no consequence whatever, and, if discovered, of very little. His observation to this effect in French was "*Si c'est découvert c'est peu de chose; si non, absolument rien.*" This fattest hog of Epicurus' sty incurred a mother's death-bed reproach in the appalling exclamation—"O Davy! Davy! thou hast destroyed my faith, and with it my only hope in life and consolation in death, and given me nothing to supply the loss." And thus, because Johnson declined to associate with such a man, and consented to meet Wilkes, Lord Brougham indignantly animadverts on the supposed inconsistency, omitting to add the testimony of both Boswell and Dilly that Wilkes, so far from indulging in ribald conversation with Dr. Johnson, or displaying indecent prints, behaved with marked deference and respect to that great man, while his discourse was that of an accomplished gentleman and classical scholar.

In the memoir of Rousseau several licentious expressions are either quoted or alluded to, while in the former case their effect is probably considered as abated by the most offensive passages being given in that little-known language, the French, in humble imitation

of the more decent expedient of Gibbon, who veils the narration of the impurities of the Empress Theodora in the original Greek of Procopius. In point of fact, what with the text and the notes, the memoir of Rousseau may supply the place of an *index expurgatorius*, or *catalogue raisonné*, to most of the indecent passages in the *Nouvelle Heloise* and *Confessions*.

I have not the leisure, nor could you spare the room, for any further remarks on the minor inadvertencies and the slip-slop composition of these Memoirs. In that of Voltaire your old correspondent Mr. Cradock, of Gumley, is dubbed a Doctor; and throughout may be found repeated Scotticisms, with an abundant crop of the ordinary inaccuracies of "averse to," "differing with," entertaining a "low opinion" of a person, and a constant recurrence of the inelegant colloquial phrase "as it were."

As to the other men of letters noticed in the table of contents, "they come like shadows, so depart," with nothing either of novelty or interest to commend them to the reader, except that Sir Humphry Davy has the painful pre-eminence of half a dozen initiatory lines to his memoir, which alike set common sense as common grammar at defiance. Yours, &c. F. R. S.

MEMOIR OF CARDINAL KEMPE.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

BY favour of the Duke of Sutherland, I am enabled to submit to the inspection of your readers an etching, from a faithful copy presented to me by Albin Martin, esq., of an ancient portrait now in his Grace's gallery at Sutherland House, and formerly in the collection of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, whose taste for the style of art in painting and architecture practised in the middle ages contributed in no small degree towards the extensive revival of that style in the present day.

In illustration of this portrait, I have taken occasion to transcribe some notes which I possess relative to the individual whom it is said to represent, Cardinal John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1453.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

He sprung from a family who at an early period of English history were seated in Kent.*

* The appellation Kempe is Saxon, Cempa, a soldier; see Lye in voce.

cempan in ceartpe
clæne genamon
gold in gepuralem.

Cædmon's Paraphrase.

The Kempes (soldiers) in the city had clean taken the gold in Jerusalem.

In the Latinized form, Campio, it occurs in Domesdaybook. The following examples of its use by old English writers may suffice.

"They had not ridden scant a mile,
A mile ferthe of the towne,
But in did come the King of Spayne
With Kempés many a one."

(Ballad of King Estmere, Percy
Reliques, &c.)

3 Q

Thomas Kempe of Ollantigh, in the parish of Wye, in that county, was the son of Sir John Kempe, of the same place, who lived in the reign of Edward III. by the daughter of Sir Thomas Aldon. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor. From this match sprung William, afterwards knighted, father of Thomas, Bishop of London, and John, the Cardinal and Archbishop, the subject of this memoir. He was born at his patrimonial seat of Ollantigh, in Wye, A.D. 1380, the 3rd of Richard II.

He became a student at Merton College, Oxford, to which foundation in after life he was a considerable benefactor, applied himself to the study of the law, and took his degree in that faculty. He was preferred to a fellowship in the college above mentioned,

"A great justynge was there sett
Of all the Kempés that there mett."

(Sir Perceval of Galles. Thornton Romances, printed by the Camden Society.)

The word, as signifying a soldier, champion, or man at arms, is no doubt primarily derived from the Latin Campus, as the place for martial rencounters. For the same reason to reap, being labour performed in the field, in the North is called to kemp; a match at foot-ball in the open field is styled in provincial dialect a kemping match; and the trial between two legal champions by battle was termed a kemp-fight. The coat-armour of Kempe is, Gules, three garbs or. On the tomb of the Cardinal Archbishop in Canterbury Cathedral they are surrounded by a bordure or, engrailed, and this mode of emblazoning them has been generally adopted by the descendants of the family, but an old MS. note on a pedigree of Kempe says that the bordure is added to distinguish a younger branch. The crest borne by the Kempes of Kent, Cornwall, Surrey, &c. is a hawk with hood and bells. (See Harleian MS. No. 1561, arms of Kempe of Croydon.) The crest has been varied by branches of the family settled in other counties. They all, however, shew their consanguinity by bearing the golden sheaves. At Gissing, Norfolk, they are blazoned on the wall of the old hall with reapers on each side as supporters. At the old archiepiscopal seat of Slindon they appear over the doors of the hall with the bordure. The motto adopted by the Kempes of Cornwall is allusive to the produce of harvest—

"They who sow in tears shall reap in joy."
(Psalm 126, v. 6.)

and entered into holy orders. His first ecclesiastical promotion was the Archdeaconry of Durham. In 1415 he was appointed Dean of the Arches and Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Chicheley. He was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal by King Henry V. He assisted at the examination of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord of Cobham, on the charge of heresy brought against him. From the account of these proceedings, detailed by Fox, it may be inferred that Dr. Kempe was an acute casuist. He examined Oldcastle on points which were then considered to comprise the orthodoxy of Faith, as Transubstantiation, Confession, and the vicarial authority delegated by St. Peter to the Popes.

About this time King Henry V. achieved the conquest of Normandy, and Kempe, who probably was with him in the execution of his office as Keeper of the Privy Seal, after the glorious victory of Azincourt was appointed Justiciary of the province above named. He had been previously employed to negotiate a marriage between Henry V. and the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, and he is named in the commission *de tractando super sponsalibus* for the marriage of Henry V. with Katharine of France.*

Kempe was subsequently twice Lord Chancellor of England. His ecclesiastical offices kept pace with his secular promotions. In 1418 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; in 1422 removed to the see of Chichester; in the same year to that of London; in 1425 he was translated to York; in 1439 was made *Cardinal Priest* by the title of St. Balbina; he was Archbishop of York 27 years; was translated to Canterbury in 1452, when he was raised to the rank of *Cardinal Bishop*, with the title of St. Rufina. He received the archiepiscopal crosier, or cross, at London, Sept. 24, 1452, and his pall the next day at Fulham by the hands of Thomas Kempe, his nephew, then Bishop of London. The dignity of Primate he did not long enjoy, as he died on the 22nd March, 1453. His estate at the time of his death was valued at four thousand pounds, a very considerable sum at that period.

He was interred on the south side

* Rymer's Fœd. vol. ix. p. 295.

of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, under a very elegant altar-tomb, still extant, but without an effigy. On the verge of the tabular stone was this inscription :

Hic jacet reverendissimus in Christo Pater et Dominus Johannes Kempe Sanctæ Rufinæ sacro-sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ Episcopus Cardinalis qui obiit vicesimo secundo die Martii MDCCCCLIII. cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Godwin says that his dignities were elsewhere briefly recorded in this verse,

Bis primas, ter præses, et bis cardine functus.*

The succession of high offices which this prelate enjoyed are a sufficient demonstration of his abilities ; he may indeed be considered as the Wolsey of his day, without the vices and ambition which brought on the fall of that eminent person.

The notices of him by our Chroniclers are somewhat scanty, and in one point erroneous ; the original quarto edition of Stowe's Chronicle states, that he was a poor husbandman's son, of Wye, in Kent, which assertion the MS. in the British Museum, often consulted for this memoir,† observes is evidently unfounded, for his family was of the knightly order in Kent, his father, Thomas, being the son of Sir John Kempe and brother of Sir Roger Kempe, and down to the reign of James I. this distinction was conferred on the elder representatives of the family in Kent ; at that period their demesne of Ollantigh was alienated by the female line to other proprietors.

Cardinal Kempe appears to have been munificent in works of public spirit and charity ; he was a great benefactor to Merton College and the Divinity Schools at Oxford, and the University appointed a particular day to celebrate the memory of him and his nephew, Thomas, Bishop of London.

The Cardinal rebuilt the church of his native parish of Wye, in Kent, where he founded a college for secular priests, calling them the Provost and Fellows of the College of St. Gregory and St. Martin. In the preface to the original instrument of constitution, he expresses his reasons for the endow-

ment to be, gratitude to Almighty God for the riches and honours he had attained, and for his preserving hand in dangerous illnesses, and that he might make good use of the bounty of his parents, by whose care for his education he had been placed in the path of advancement. The church of Wye, thus made collegiate, was rebuilt by the Cardinal in a sumptuous and appropriate style, and he therein erected a tomb for his parents, Thomas and Beatrice Kempe ; the rhyming Latin epitaph which it bore has been transcribed by Weever,‡ who found the collegiate church in his day in a ruinous state, the College having been dissolved, and its revenues, 93*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, confiscated on the spoliation of religious houses.

It is recorded in one of the register books of Wye parish that on Sunday March 21, 1686, after the conclusion of morning prayer, before all the people had left the churchyard, the tower of the church fell, beating down the chancel and destroying the tomb above mentioned.

I resume the notice of the portrait copied by Mr. Martin.

It represents a prelate, clearly designated by the crosier or cross which he bears, as of archiepiscopal rank, decorated with a mitre and rich cope. He holds in his left hand an open missal, and from the forefinger of the same hand depends a flagellum or whip, composed of three lashes, probably an emblem of apostolic discipline.§ It might be no unwarrantable conjecture to suggest that the background of this picture may represent the demesne of Ollantigh, and the church and buildings which appear above the trees, the church of Wye and the college erected by the Cardinal Archbishop at the place of his birth. Of course no pictorial truth attaches to this delineation as a real view.

The following account of this picture is given in the Description of Walpole's Villa at Strawberry Hill, printed by the author at his own press and privately distributed among his friends.

“ Four panels that came out of the Abbey of St. Edmondsbury, and were

* Catalogue of Bishops, p. 159.

† Additional MSS, Brit. Mus. No. 5514.

‡ Funeral Monuments, p. 274.

§ See 1 Cor. iv. 21.

doors to an altar-piece, and were since in the possession of Peter le Neve, Norroy, and after him of Mr. Martin and Mr. Ives, antiquaries, on whose death Mr. Walpole bought and had them sawed into four pictures. On the outside panels are Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester, and John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury. On one of the insides is Humphry Duke of Gloucester praying, and behind him a saint holding the Duke's cap of estate in one hand, and a golden chalice in the other. On the other is a person in the act of adoration in a stable, whence it is probable that the Virgin and Child were represented in the middle piece, which is wanting. This person seems to be Joseph, but may be the donor of the altar-piece, as over him is a shield of arms of Tate impaling Boleyn or Sanders, for the colour of the chevron is turned black. These, perhaps, might be attached to the house of Lancaster, who were great benefactors to the Abbey, and two princes of which family, afterwards so memorable for their enmity, are here represented. The three portraits agree remarkably with those of the same persons in the marriage of Henry VI. in the library, especially the Archbishop and Duke, who has the same bald head and furred mantle. The two prelates are hard and dry, but the Duke and Joseph are painted in a style very superior to that age, and the folds of their garments loose and large, not unworthy of the Bolognese school."

The picture which Walpole notices as corroborating the assertion that the panels contain the portraits of Duke Humphry and Cardinal Kempe, is thus described in the same catalogue raisonné.

"Over the chimney [of the library] an ancient and valuable piece representing the marriage of Henry VI. of which see a description in the first volume of the *Anecdotes of Painting*. Above it are that king's arms, the red rose crowned, and Queen Margaret's arms in a lozenge."

Mr. Albin Martin, who has had the opportunity of examining the four pictures mentioned in the first quotation from Walpole's catalogue, assures me that the portraits of Cardinals Beaufort and Kempe are undoubtedly by the same hand; but that those of Duke Humphry, and of the man in the act of adoration in a stable, do not correspond with the representations of Beaufort and Kempe, either in the style of painting or fitting of the panels to each other; so that an ob-

jection which has been raised against the authenticity of the two last-mentioned pictures, on account of the representation of the man in the act of adoration in a stable bearing the arms of Sir Robert Tate, son of Thomas Tate, of Coventry, and his wife Margery, daughter of Richard Wood, Mayor of Coventry is neutralised. Sir Robert Tate is stated to have been Mayor of London in 1488, and were all the panels of the paintings contiguous and of one piece, the affixing his arms to them on acquiring them or presenting them to a religious house would be no argument against their having been painted thirty or forty years before. The conjecture of Walpole that the paintings might have been given to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's by some partisan of the house of Lancaster, appears to acquire some degree of probability from the fact that Sir John Tate, the brother of Sir Robert, was knighted in 1496 by Henry VII. for his good service against the rebels at Blackheath.* I have said that Mr. Martin considers the portraits of Beaufort and Kempe entirely distinct from the two other paintings. What division Walpole effected by the operation of *sawing*, which he mentions, would now be difficult to ascertain; but Mr. Martin confirms the idea thrown out by Walpole, that the Virgin and Child were represented in the same picture with the man in the act of adoration in a stable, when in its original condition.

He thinks that the Wise Men's offering was the subject of the whole composition of the picture marked with the arms of Tate; that the centre group of the subject, consisting of the Virgin and Child, is now wanting; that Joseph was depicted kneeling on the right-hand side of the piece, while on the other was a princely personage divested of his coronet, and behind him was seen a figure (which Walpole gratuitously styles a *saint*), approaching with a rich chalice of gold as a gift.

Whether the princely personage above mentioned was painted in the likeness of good Duke Humphry as a compliment to his pious memory, is a circumstance resting solely on the account which Walpole has handed

* See *Gents. Mag.* for July 1842.

down to us, probably as he himself received it; and it will be observed that the list of characters which he has enumerated as depicted on these panels are all of the Lancastrian family. The editor of the annual report of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, No. 3, p. 52, has thrown out a suggestion that from the figure attributed to Cardinal Kempe bearing a scourge, not the Cardinal, but St. Ambrose is designated. Now the zeal of the Cardinal in the prosecution of heretics, which has been noticed, might procure him such an emblematical distinction, and the portrait is evidently a likeness, having a decided individuality of character.

The original disposition of the subjects designed may be explained by the diagram accompanying these notes. Walpole identifies the portrait of Cardinal Kempe by its similitude with the figure of the prelate who is performing the marriage ceremony between Henry VI. and his Queen, Margaret of Anjou, according to Walpole's description.

Mr. Martin has made a slight tracing of this last-mentioned picture, the style and costume of which shews it to be of the 15th century.

The prominent appearance given to the body of the figure designated as the queen, is in the usual taste of the artists of that time. The same circumstance may be noticed in the ladies represented in the tapestry at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, as composing the court of Queen Margaret.* They appear as if in an advanced stage of pregnancy. The same may be observed in a fine old picture of the period lately added to the National Gallery. Absurd inferences have been drawn from this peculiar mode of delineation, but it only marks the age in which the paintings and other works of art, of similar style, were executed.

I cannot myself attach much importance to the agreement which Walpole thought he saw in the portrait of Kempe, as a single figure, and of that prelate as officiating at the nuptials of Henry VI.

The annexed diagram will explain

the order of the four pictures first described, as they now appear placed in one frame. The portion supposed to be missing on which the Virgin and Child were painted has been placed in its due position in the diagram.

DIAGRAM.

1	2	3	4*	5
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No 1. Is the panel on which according to Walpole Cardinal Beaufort is represented.

No. 2. Group, with figure kneeling, said to be Humphry Duke of Gloucester.

No. 3. Missing portion of the subject connected with Nos. 2 and 4, on which were depicted the Virgin and infant Jesus.

No. 4*. A man in the act of adoration in a stable. In the right hand corner of this panel are the arms of Tate, emulating Boleyn.

No. 5. Cardinal Kempe; see the plate.

A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, *Brook St. Sept. 26.*

A "HISTORY of the Middlesex Hospital during the first century of its existence" has been recently published by Erasmus Wilson, Esq. F.R.S. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. These historical records contain much useful and interesting information, a great deal of which will be new to most of the present governors of the institution. The editor has sought for his materials in the minutes of the weekly boards and general courts, and is also indebted to your progenitor of the Gentleman's Magazine, who in 1755 published an account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the present building in the "Marybon Fields," and in subsequent volumes gave other particulars, and an engraving of the hospital, from a design furnished by the architect, James Paine, Esq.

Since the hospital was founded, forty-one physicians, thirteen physicians practising midwifery, and twenty-four surgeons have been elected to perform the medical duties of the establishment, and among them are the names of many who have risen to great distinction in their respective depart-

* See the excellent coloured print of that subject after the drawings of the late Mr. J. Bradley.

ments of the profession. Among those who have failed of success in their professional career in London, Dr. Richard Bathurst is conspicuous, the more so because he was the friend of Johnson, and because both Hawkins and Boswell, the biographers of Johnson, have represented him as a hard fate.

It is somewhat extraordinary that of this accomplished man, the intimate of Johnson, who said of him, speaking to Mrs. Thrale, that he loved "dear, dear Bathurst better than he ever loved any human creature," it is extraordinary that of him so little should be known; the longest account we have of him is to be found in Sir John Hawkins's "*Life of Samuel Johnson*, LL.D. 8vo. 1787;" but this is meagre, and owing to the want of dates very confused and unsatisfactory.

Sir John's statement runs thus: "Dr. Richard Bathurst was a native of Jamaica, and the son of an eminent planter in that island, who, coming to settle in England, placed his son in London, in order to qualify him to practise physic. In the course of his studies he became acquainted with Johnson, and was greatly beloved by him for the pregnancy of his parts and the elegance of his manners. Besides these he possessed the qualities that were most likely to recommend him in his profession, but, wanting friends, could make no way in it. He had just interest enough to be chosen physician to an hospital that was supported by precarious donations, and which yielded him little or no recompense for his attendance, which as it was only a few hours on certain days in the week left him in a great measure master of his time. Of this he was a good manager, employing it in the studies relative to his profession, and the improvement of himself in polite literature. In conjunction with Johnson, Hawksworth and others, he wrote '*The Adventurer*,' a periodical paper, pursuing at the same time the most prudent and probable methods for acquiring reputation, and advancing himself in his profession; but missing of success he embraced the offer of an appointment of physician to the army that was sent on the expedition against the Havannah, where, soon after his arrival, he was seized

with a fever that then raged among the troops, and which, before he could be a witness to the reduction of the place, put a period to an innocent and useful life."

The minutes of the Middlesex Hospital shew that much of this narrative is incorrect. 1st. It is to be inferred from Hawkins's language that Bathurst "wrote the *Adventurer*" on account of want of success in his profession after he had been elected physician to the hospital; but this could not possibly be the case, for the first number of the *Adventurer* was published in 1752, and the last in March 1754, whereas Bathurst's election did not take place till September 26, 1754.

2ndly. Dr. Bathurst is stated to have been placed in London, in order to qualify him to practise physic, when his father came to settle in England. But no mention is made of the time when this happened, nor with whom he was placed. We are, indeed, told that "soon after the decease of Mrs. Johnson the father of Dr. Bathurst arrived in England from Jamaica, and brought with him a negro servant, . . . Francis Barber. . . . Upon the decease of Captain Bathurst, for so he was called, Francis went to live with his son," &c. This, indeed, looks like coming to settle in England; but this could not be the time when the son was "placed in London, in order to qualify him to practise physic," for Captain Bathurst did not arrive till after the decease of Mrs. Johnson, which took place March 17, 1752, whereas Dr. Bathurst had finished his studies, and become a member of Johnson's Ivy Lane Club, in 1749. If Captain Bathurst came to settle in London earlier than this, something must have occurred to prevent him from carrying his intention into effect, and obliging him to return to Jamaica.

3rdly. Bathurst, it is said, "had just interest enough to be chosen physician to an hospital," which seems to imply very little interest indeed; but the fact is that great interest was required and exerted in his behalf, for the opposition he encountered was very great, and his opponents were backed by a law or regulation of the hospital, passed in 1751, which declared, "that no physician who shall

have practised as a surgeon or apothecary be admitted a candidate or appointed physician to the hospital."

The nature of this opposition leads to the supposition, that when Bathurst was placed in London to qualify him to practise physic it was rather in the capacity of what is now termed a *general practitioner* than a pure physician. It seems evident, however, that he had afterwards obtained a diploma, and become a licentiate of the College of Physicians, for his friends were strenuous in their endeavours to get the following salvo engrafted upon the preceding regulation, namely, "except he be a fellow or licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London."

The agitation of this question excited very angry feelings in both parties, and it was feared that the charity would suffer severely in its funds and interests unless peace could be restored; Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. therefore, a man of great influence and an active friend of the hospital, appealed to the governors, recommending, in an urgent letter, Dr. Bathurst to their choice, and "begging peace and unanimity for the sake of the poor." This letter had its desired effect, and at a special general court, held September 24, 1754, Dr. Bathurst was "declared duly elected *nem. con.*"

If further evidence were required that Bathurst did not want friends, it may be found in what occurred afterwards. He was unexpectedly obliged to make a voyage to Jamaica, (possibly on the death of his father,) and, though only elected to the office of physician in September, he obtained from the weekly board in November leave of absence for *six* months; this, considering the circumstances which preceded the election, would hardly have been granted to a man wanting friends. At the end of six months he returned and resumed his duties, but for only a short time, for, being again under the necessity of visiting Jamaica, in November, 1756, he resigned the office of physician, and took his final leave of the Middlesex Hospital.

Had Bathurst been able to avail himself of the advantages which the situation of physician to an hospital usually affords he would probably have

been as successful in his practice as many of his successors at the same hospital have become; for he appears to have been well qualified, by his accomplishments and attainments, to take a high station among physicians; but the short time he held the office interfered with all chance of success from this source. The remainder of Bathurst's life is soon told. He sent an affectionate letter to Johnson from Barbadoes, dated Jan. 13, 1757, and another, announcing his arrival in Jamaica, dated March 18, 1757. He never returned to England, and we hear no more of him till 1762, when he received the appointment of physician to the army destined to attack the Havannah, where he was seized with fever, and died. Johnson, writing to his friend Beauclerk, says of him, "The Havannah is taken, a conquest too dearly obtained, for Bathurst died before it."

Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troja fuit."

Mr. Wilson records the name of another physician whose continuance at the Middlesex Hospital was very short. He was elected in November 1764, and *disappeared* in July 1766. This was Dr. William Baylies, of whom Wadd in his "Mems., Maxims, and Memoirs," p. 247, says that he was originally an apothecary in the country. He was, however, an Edinburgh graduate, and a Fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. He first settled as a physician at Bath, and wrote upon the Bath waters, which involved him in an acrimonious dispute with Drs. Lucas and Oliver, who had likewise written upon the use and efficacy of the Bath waters. Finding that he had no chance of success at Bath, he removed to London, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. A vacancy having occurred in the office of physician to the Middlesex Hospital, by the resignation of Dr. Hugh Smith, he offered himself as a candidate, in opposition to Dr. George Fordyce, who afterwards distinguished himself as a lecturer on chemistry and the practice of medicine, and became physician to St. George's Hospital. Dr. Fordyce soon retired from the contest, and Dr. Baylies was duly elected.

The disappearance of Dr. Baylies is thus explained by Wadd. "When he

settled in London he took a magnificent house in Great George Street, where he kept an excellent table and fine carriages, gave splendid entertainments, rich wines, and was remarkable for an enormous tie-wig. He lived here about six months, put off notes, and then was obliged to abscond, or he would have been seriously treated on account of some money transactions."

Dr. Baylies retreated to Germany, and became eminent as a physician at one of the Spas. He stood high in the good graces of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, who was much delighted with a reply that Baylies made. The King, in allusion to the extensive practice of the physician, said, "Vous devez avoir tué beaucoup de monde?" "Pas tant que votre Majesté," answered the Doctor, and was honoured with a smile of approbation.

A portrait, rather rare, of Dr. Baylies, taken in 1779 by H. Schmid, and engraved by D. Berger in 1783, was published at Berlin. The tie-wig, if not very enormous, is a distinguishing feature in the picture, which bears the following inscription:—"GUILLAUME BAYLIES, M.D. *Conseiller privé et Medecin du Roy de Prusse, et Membre des Colleges Royaux de Medecine de Londres et d'Edimbourg.*" He died at Berlin, March 2, 1787, aged 63, apparently a rich man.

Yours, &c. S. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE following note on the introduction of the mulberry-tree into England, extracted from my miscellaneous memoranda, may not be unacceptable to you.

We are informed by the laborious and accurate historian, John Stowe, in his annals or general chronicle of England, that about the year 1609 King James, observing the progress which the manufacture of silks had made in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, thought that the breeding of silk-worms for the same purpose might be successfully introduced into this country; he therefore caused many thousand young mulberry-trees to be brought out of France, and to be distributed for planting in various shires of the realm, the mulberry leaf being the usual food of the silk-worm.

It appears from authentic MS. documents, which I have consulted with a view at some future period of editing an enlarged and improved edition of my volume of Loseley Manuscripts, that letters circular were addressed by the Government to the magistrates and principal persons in the English counties, recommending them to plant mulberry-trees, and specifying that the young plants would be supplied to them at a fixed price per thousand. Sir William Stalenge, Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, who had made many experiments in the breeding of silk-worms, and producing native English silk, obtained a patent for importing "mulberry seeds," meaning seedling plants, in the year 1608.

A mulberry garden was about this time planted on that portion of the Crown lands in Westminster now the site of Buckingham House Gardens, and nine pounds of native English silk were produced by the worms fed at this plantation. Sir William Stalenge had probably the management of this experimental establishment. He had a warrant in 1611 for 258*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* disbursed by him for mulberry leaves, sweet wood, and other articles to feed silk-worms. The expense incurred shews that the experiment was conducted on a large scale.

There are several old mulberry-trees in the parish of Fulham; one in the garden of Charles Smith, Esq. of Ivy Lodge, may be particularly noticed. Its trunk measures nearly a yard in diameter, and is hollow from decay; it still, however, by means of its bark supports a vigorous leafage and bears fruit. There is little doubt but this venerable tree is of the period of King James's injunction for planting the mulberry, and that consequently it has attained the age of more than two hundred and thirty years.

It is traditionally recorded that our incomparable Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands in his garden at Stratford-upon-Avon. He died in 1616, and had lived some years previously in rural retirement. It is highly probable that he planted his mulberry-tree in obedience to the royal precept.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon, the ancient Isca Silurum, and the neighbourhood. By John Edward Lee. 4to.

IN the middle of the first century of the Christian era that renowned legion, *Secunda Augusta*, came into Britain, and, during its stay of four hundred years, took a prominent part in the conquest and civilization of our island. From the wall of Antoninus in Scotland (see our late review of *Caledonia Romana*) to the shores of the river Usk this legion has left enduring traces of its operations.

Julius Frontinus, in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, led the Roman forces against the Silures. "He reduced to subjection their powerful and warlike state, and although in that expedition he had to cope not only with a fierce and obstinate enemy, but with the difficulties of a country almost impracticable, it was his glory that he surmounted every obstacle."*

The second legion, descending the steep hills which flank the vale of Usk, crossed that noble stream, and marked out on its western bank the station *Isca Silurum*, significantly called by the Welsh *Caer Lleon ar Wysg*, the City of Legions upon Usk. There is little reason to question this etymology, although another is pointed out by the author to our choice; it gives in a word the history of the foundation of Caerleon. Caerleon was the great military *point d'appui* for the forward operations of the Romans in Wales, and Giraldus very concisely recognises its importance, and the true derivation of its name. "Caerleon is called the City of Legions, *caer* in the British language signifying a city or camp, for there the Roman legions were accustomed to winter; and from this circumstance it was called the City of Legions."†

The quarto volume of upwards of 50 pages, with numerous lithographic

illustrations, which Mr. Lee has produced, is of no small value to the student in the history and topography of Roman Britain.

The shape of the ancient Roman station at Caerleon may be traced very distinctly,

"partly by the remains of the actual walls and partly by an elevated ridge formed from their ruins. Like most other Roman encampments, it appears to have been nearly a square, with the angles rounded, and with an entrance near the middle of each side. That to the south-west led into a road now called the Broadway, and very probably to a ford over the river.

"Till within a short period the ground on both sides the road was a common pasture, and was found to contain such abundance of stones from the ruined buildings of the suburbs that the quarrying of it for many years formed a remunerating employment for the labourers of the town. Many antiquities were consequently brought to light, but it is mortifying to state that by far the greater part have been lost, scattered, or destroyed."

However much the destruction of those objects which attest the antiquity and importance of Caerleon may be lamented, a sufficient number has been preserved to enable us to demonstrate its eminence in the Roman times.

Its walls, its altars, sepulchral inscriptions, stamped bricks, Samian pottery, ornaments, utensils, &c. all combine to show that at Caerleon was concentrated a large population, enjoying all the luxuries of civilized life. Other writers on its antiquities have told us more of its amphitheatre, called Arthur's Round Table, in circumference upwards of 500 feet, of the huge fragments of its massive walls, of the pillars of its temples, some of which at this day support the market-house; but none have brought before us under one view such a collection of its relics as the author of the volume under our notice. Of some of these we shall make a brief recapitulation.

Stamped bricks and tiles are found at Caerleon. By tiles we mean those

* Tacit. in Life of Agricola.

† Hoare's Girald. vol. i. p. 103.

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used for Roman houses, turned up at the edges, of which an engraved example will be found in our vol. for 1829, p. 401. The tiles are more numerous than the bricks, and this may be accounted for by the walls of the buildings at Caerleon being constructed chiefly of stone. It is besides a well-known fact to the practical Roman antiquary that layers of house-tiles were often built by the Romans into their walls for the purpose of bonding. The usual stamp on the bricks and tiles found at Caerleon is LEG. II. AVG; but there are instances in which the order of this notation is reversed, and GVAHETL impressed, which, perhaps, is rather an adhering to the earlier mode of writing from right to left than a mere error of the engraver of the stamp. Antefix tiles have been found at Caerleon. These were used to close the open ends of the semicircular ridge-tiles, and are supposed to have belonged to a Roman temple, of which the Tuscan pillars of the market-house are also probably relics. Many specimens of the pottery called Samian are noted by Mr. Lee. Some of the potters' marks are hitherto inedited, as ORIMAN. INGENVI. PAVLI. M.; others correspond precisely with specimens found at London and other places, as SABINVS. OF. L. C. VIRIL. VIRILIS was a potter, we have reason to believe, of the period of Vespasian, and we may add that there is every reason to suppose that the fine pottery of coralline hue, red throughout its substance, and bearing a beautiful uniform glazed surface, was imported from the potteries of Greece, Italy, or Spain. Imitations, the surface of which have a painted coating of red, we think are from the hand of British manufacturers. Infinite in number are the specimens of pottery of all descriptions left by the Romans which have been discovered of late years in the metropolis of Britain.

Among sculptures and inscriptions from Caerleon the following may be especially noted.

A fragment of a statue of Augustus in a niche. The figure must have been, when entire, six feet in height. Over the top of the niche is inscribed AVG. CAES. A stone incised FORTVNÆ ET BONO EVENTO CORNELIUS CASTUS ET JULIUS BELISIMNUS CONJUGESQUE PO-

SUERVNT. Above the inscription are two figures, one making a libation from a patera on the flame arising from the altar. The whole stone is five feet in height, hollowed out in form of a niche, with the exception of the inscribed part, which conforms with the uppermost surface. Near the great mound of the castle keep at Caerleon was found a finely-preserved and remarkable inscribed stone, three feet by two. It records the re-building of the quarters of the seventh cohort of the second legion under the superintendence of the officers mentioned, in the reign of Valerian and Gallienus. *Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus nobilissimus Cæsar Cohortis Septimæ Centurius a solo restituerunt per Desticium Jubam Virum clarissimum Legatum Augustorum Proprætorem et Vitulasium Latinianum Legatum Legionis secundæ Augustæ curante Domitio Potentino Præfecto Legionis ejusdem.*

In this inscription the application of the word *centurias* must be noted as not signifying the *centuries* or bands of the seventh cohort of the second legion, but evidently their *barracks*: "*Centurias a solo restituerunt*" is a form of expression which leaves no ambiguity on this point. Can there be a more striking evidence of the military importance of Caerleon down to the fourth century? The inscription records the existence of a proprætor and legate of the Roman emperors in Britain, in the person of Desticius Juba, at a later date than was before known.

The following memorial of a veteran of the second legion is on a slab of native Silurian sandstone: *Dis Manibus Quinti Juli Severi Dnia Veterani Legionis Secundæ Augustæ conjux faciendum curavit.*

One Ræsus [Rhesus] Moderatus, the author says, had this inscription to his honour by the sixth cohort: *Cohors sexta hastati primi centurionis Ræsi Moderati.* We think the third word should be corrected *hastata*, implying the mode in which the sixth cohort was armed. The original inscription, see plate 21, has *hast.* and may be extended to agree with *cohors*.

The inscriptions from Bulmore must now be noticed, a hamlet beautifully seated on the banks of the Usk, rather more than a mile from Caerleon, at

the foot of the steep range of hills on which ran the old road between Caerleon and Caerwent, the ancient Venta Silurum, another station which we ourselves visited more than thirty years since, and found replete with interesting vestiges of its Roman founders. At Bulmore a Roman family of distinction had probably a villa, and a family place of burial, or ustrinum for burning their dead. Instances of this kind of arrangement are common in Britain, and to be found need only to be judiciously sought for.

At Bulmore a sepulchral inclosure or septum was found containing a number of inscriptions, all apparently belonging to the same family. This Roman family tomb was discovered in the orchard of the present house at Bulmore. It was 22 feet long, and 15 broad. Within it were found eight stones with inscriptions, all, with one exception, lying with the lettered side turned downwards. The area of the tomb or ustrinum contained ashes and portions of burnt bones. It is evident that at some period this building, consecrated to funeral rites, had been violated, probably in search of the precious ornaments which, in many instances, have been found in such places. A tessellated pavement was also discovered in an adjoining field.

The following inscriptions are from the ustrinum at Bulmore:

Julius Valens Veteranus Legionis secundæ Augustæ vixit annis centum; Julia Secundina conjunx et Julius Martinus filius faciendum curaverunt.

The old Roman soldier Julius Valens might, indeed, at the age of one hundred years be styled eminently a veteran. His son, associated with his mother in placing the above memorial to his venerable father, in the next inscription pays that last duty to his mother.

D. M. et memoriæ Juliæ Secundinæ matri piissimæ vixit annis septuagintaquinque Caius Julius Martinus filius faciendum curavit.

Our author cites an example to show that stones similarly inscribed were frequently placed to cover cinerary urns. Their average admeasurement appears by the scale annexed to the drawings to be about 3 feet square. Some were evidently placed as our common grave-stones in our churchyards. Of this kind is one which has

a pediment form at the top, within which is the figure of a dolphin. It was raised to Julia Veneria, who died in her 33d year, by the piety of Alesan. (Alexander) her husband, and Julius Belicianus, their son.

One of the most recent discoveries at Caerleon is an altar thus inscribed:

Saluti Reginae Publius Sallienus Publi filius Mæcia et Thalamus Hadrianus Præfectus Legionis secundæ Augustæ cum filiis suis Ampeiano et Luciliano dono dederunt.

The dedication of this altar is evidently to the goddess Salus. The epithet Regina is clearly synonymous with Deæ. It is remarkable that the names of these individuals, Publius Sallienus and Thalamus Hadrianus, præfect of the second legion, occur on another tablet dug up at Caerleon two hundred years since, and still preserved at St. Pierre, near Chepstow, the seat of Colonel Lewis.

Of coins found at Caerleon, in the possession of T. C. Cooper, esq. chiefly from the ground of the Priory, and in the custody of Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. William Jenkins, and the author, a list of about 400 is appended, their inscriptions and reverses carefully noted, from the period of Vespasian to that of Valens, by the Rev. C. W. King. The antiquities of Caerleon well deserve such a detailed record as has been given in Mr. Lee's interesting volume, and we have only to regret that it is not accompanied by a map or plan of the station, and the adjacent places referred to in the text. That already given by Coxe is very meagre, and quite susceptible of numerous additional details.

Cosmos; a Survey of the general Physical History of the Universe. By Alexander Von Humboldt.

THE world-wide fame of Baron Humboldt leaves little else necessary than to announce the appearance of an English translation of his work. The knowledge which a traveller like him must have collected, even by the unsought reception of it through his passive senses, would be well worth our attention, and the large and well-digested stores which he has gathered with constant diligence from every source within his reach, and offers the

world in the work of which we have some parts before us, must be still more welcome.

A survey of the physical history of the universe is however an awfully great title for the work of an inhabitant of this little planet; and, though Baron Von Humboldt is undeniably mighty on the earth, in physical geography and the like, he is yet but little in stellar space; and therefore in the early part of his work we must not wonder to find the history mingled with a little speculation.

In the Introduction (p. 59) we find the yet unverified theory lately taken up by the author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," that planets of the same group "have been formed, under the dominion of one central body, by precipitation from revolving rings of vaporous matter."

As an example of the process of marine formations in geology, we are told (p. 264) that "our seas, in virtue of processes which have not yet been examined generally enough, or with sufficient care, gradually form by precipitation, by overflowing, and by cementation, small calcareous banks, which at some points almost approach Carrara marble in hardness. This process goes on upon the Sicilian coasts, the Island of Ascension, and King George's Sound in Australia. On the coasts of some of the West India islands these formations of the present ocean now inclose earthenware vessels and other products of human manufacturing industry, and in the island of Guadeloupe even skeletons of the Carib race of men. The negroes of the French colonies characterise this formation as the "masonry of God" (*maçonne bon Dieu*).

In another place we learn that "all the Baltic amber is derived from a coniferous tree, which, as proclaimed by the extant remains of the wood and bark, was obviously of different ages, and came nearest to our white and red pine timber, but still constituted a particular species. The amber-tree of the former world (*pinites succifer*) had a richness in resin with which none of the coniferous tribes of the present world will bear comparison, inasmuch as great masses of amber are contained, not only within and upon the bark, but also between the rings

of the wood and in the direction of the medullary rays, which, as well as the cells, are seen under the microscope to be filled with amberous resin of a whiter or yellower colour in different places."

In Kohl's Russia we are informed that "This amber is found in the greatest perfection on the Prussian coast, and is most abundant near Königsberg and Pillau; but the Baltic Sea casts it up also along the whole Courland coast. After a storm, which has stirred up the bottom of the sea, any one walking on the sands will find the whole beach covered with dark-green sea-weed, which the storm has sowed with sunny gleaming amber-stones. The smooth shining pieces sparkle like crystals of gold on the dull dark underground of sea-weed; and no newly-discovered diamonds in Brazilian mines can excite more joy in the finders than these gleaming fragments in the merry bathers of Courland. The great harvest of amber falls in the autumn."

The Power of the Soul over the Body.
By G. Moore, M.D.

THE connexion between mind and matter, between the soul and the body which it inhabits, their mutual dependencies and agencies, is at the same time the most curious and interesting, and one of the most mysterious and difficult subjects to which our inquiries can be directed. How wide the space between his opinion who considers that the knife of the anatomist can lay open the secret springs that form the mental faculties, and his who maintains that there lies an interval never to be closed up by the investigations or knowledge of man, between the finest, almost imperceptible fibres seen by the most powerful microscope of the physiologist, and the commonest and coarsest *thought*, which is in its nature entirely separate and distinct from that wonderful mechanism of bodily structure with which it is connected! Of this wide and extended argument most of its leading points are brought forward and illustrated in the present work, which is the production of a person qualified to enter on his subject, both from his scientific knowledge and his philosophical powers, and we shall also add his truly sound religious feeling. The

contents of his work will show that questions so important as the following form the subject of his inquiries. "The Connexion of the Mind with the Brain; the Nature of the Nervous System and its Obedience to the Will; the Connexion of Memory with the Condition of the Brain; the Connexion of Memory with double Consciousness; the *immaterial* Nature of Memory; Effects of Inordinate Mental Attention." These all are subjects of the highest interest, and are treated by the author with ability, with just and apposite illustrations, and well conducted argument. We were pleased with his observations, for instance, on the *duality* of the organs of the brain.

"Acuteness of faculty depends on the power of maintaining attention; but this power is interfered with by any disorder of the nervous system, because attention itself is an act of the mind by which the nervous system is put in a condition to obey the soul, to receive impressions from without, or to operate on muscle. The purpose for which we possess a *duality* of organization appears then to be, that we may be able to attend the longer without fatigue or confusion; for we rest the one side while employing the other. If therefore we are deprived of the use of an eye, for instance, we the sooner find the other to fail, unless it be the more sparingly engaged. This principle is *perhaps* the secret of sympathy between the two sides of our bodies. Probably the *duality* of the brain serves a purpose similar to that of the duality of the senses. In some relations to the mind the double arrangement enables us to continue thinking or acting consecutively for a longer time than would otherwise be possible. The one *rests* while the other *acts*, and so on alternately, until both alike demand the repose and refreshment to be obtained only by sleep."

The following is a remark from attention to which the most important practical results may be derived.

"The action of the mind on the condition and developement of nervous energy in the use of the senses and muscles while we are awake, is of so positive and exhausting a nature, as regards the power of the body, that a continuance of sleeplessness must terminate in death. *There is reason to believe that growth or addition to the body never takes place while the senses are engaged, in consequence of the demands made by the mind in maintaining their action.* * * * * It is remark-

able that when mental derangement is established from this cause (long-continued vigilance) the patient often acquires a considerable degree of bodily vigour, although he enjoys an extremely small degree of perfect sleep. This fact is probably explained by the circumstance that the insane person does not use his senses in the same *attentive* manner as a sane individual, but he behaves as if acting in a dream. The brain in such cases is but partially awake; or, at least, it is in such a state that the mind cannot so act upon it as to keep it in the condition necessary for orderly and vigilant thinking, and therefore it cannot be exhausted, as we experience it to be by mental effort."

Of the power of the mind in acting on the material substance—the brain,—a curious instance is given from the authority of Sir A. Cooper (p. 96).

"He had a patient whose skull being *imperfect* allowed him to examine the movements of the brain. Sir Astley says, 'I distinctly saw the pulsation of the brain regular, even, and slow; but at this time he was agitated by *some opposition to his wishes*, and directly the blood was sent with renewed force to the brain the pulsation became frequent and violent.'"

Another case is stated by Dr. Caldwell.

"The subject, a woman who had lost a large portion of the skull and *dura mater* in a malignant attack of disease. When she was in a dreamless sleep her brain was motionless. When her sleep was imperfect, and she was agitated by dreams, her brain protruded from the cranium. In vivid dreams, *reported as such by herself*, the protrusion was remarkable; and when perfectly awake, if engaged in active thought or sprightly conversation, it was greater still."

In this chapter are some observations worthy attention on somnambulism and mesmerism, accompanied with the testimony of a particular case in which a painful operation was performed while the patient was wholly insensible, and which is given on the authority of the most eminent French surgeons (see p. 106—7). Nor are the author's observations on *clairvoyance*, p. 113, to be read without respectful and careful attention to them. If the experiments are true, it follows, 1st. That the mind in the *normal* state perceives objects through direct *sensation*, but may in a *disturbed* state perceive objects *directly*. 2ndly. Objects per-

ceived *directly* convey the same impression as objects perceived through *sensation*; therefore external objects are real. 3rdly. The mind is capable of acting independently of its organs; therefore the mind may exist without the body. (See Mayo on the Nervous System)." The author in his chapter on the Action of Mind on Nervous Organisation has touched on a subject which we should like to see more fully examined and illustrated.

"That remarkable phenomenon which *drowning* persons and others on the verge of death have often been known to experience, belongs to the same property of the soul (*i. e.* the voluntary abstraction of the mind, allowing the *past* to appear in its original order and clearness), for they have described the state of their memories under these mysterious circumstances as representing the history of their lives *at once* and altogether, like a vast *tableau vivant*."

The instance of *Captain Beaufort* we remember to have heard read in its details to us, and which we should like much to see permanently recorded in print. The state he described seems the nearest approach to the *future* that we can possibly conceive. Then, as the author again observes (p. 178),

"Some persons on the near approach of death have spoken of the incidents of their lives as being *simultaneously* presented before them, as in a magic mirror, every line as if fixed upon a tablet by the light, exactly as that revealing light fell on it. This portrait of the soul is the perfect reflection of itself, and every man must see his own character then, for ever visible to the eye of God, and probably hereafter to angels and men."

"In the very nature of a living spirit (says Coleridge), it may be more possible that heaven and earth should pass away, than that a single thought should be loosened or lost from that living chain of causes, to all whose links, conscious or unconscious, the free will,—our only absolute self,—is coextensive and copresent. . . . How awful is the conviction that the book of judgment is the book of life, in which every idle word is recorded, and that no power but His who made the soul can obliterate our ideas and our deeds from our remembrance, or blot out transgressions, and purify our spirits from the actual indwelling of evil thoughts."

In this chapter of the "*Immaterial Nature of Memory*" are many sound and beautiful reasonings and reflections, which, had we space, we should have extracted with pleasure.

As regards the subject of *mesmeric* or magnetic influence, the author speaks with candour and impartiality. He mentions, on the authority of the French Royal Academy, the case of a man named Paul, who read a book opened at random, while his eyes were forcibly closed by M. Jules Cloquet. The *committee* also bear evidence that other individuals could read distinctly and play cards with the greater dexterity in the *same state*. They also report "That in two somnambulists they found the faculty of *foreseeing*." The author observes, that "the acutest observers of all ages have declared relations of similar facts to be true. Hippocrates, Antæus, Aristotle, &c. describe with great minuteness, and in *strict accordance with the statements of recent and competent believers*, a state of the body in which the powers of the soul are exalted. Hippocrates says, "There is a class of diseases in which men discourse with eloquence and wisdom, and predict secret and future events, and this they do though they are ignorant rustics and idiots." Aretæus states that the mind under certain circumstances of disease becomes clear and prophetic, for some patients predict their own end, and certain events of interest to those around, &c. "The occasional prevision of the dying (says our author) has been credited by almost every nation, and the faculty of second sight has been almost as universally acknowledged." Still more wonderful is the account (p. 238) given of actions in the brute creation, arising from motives which, we should presume, could not find a place in their bounded instincts, and, indeed, which are directly opposed to them. But what are we to say to the following statement, which seems to belong to the land of Houhynhms:

"It is related in the Travels of Monsieur Violet, the truth of which is avouched by Captain Marryatt, that he saw horses that had been tyrannized over by other horses, and treated by the whole herd as outcasts, commit suicide. When tired of their *Paria* life they walk round

and round some large tree, as if to ascertain the degree of hardness required, measure their distance, and, darting with furious speed against it, fracture their skulls, and thus get rid of life and oppression together. He says, that *squirrels* sometimes persecute one among their number till he destroys himself. One day while we were watching this outcast of a squirrel, we detected a young one slowly creeping through the adjoining shrubs; he had in his mouth a ripe fruit; at every moment he would stop and look as if he were watched, just as if he feared detection. At last he arrived near the *Paria*, or outcast, and deposited before him his offering to misery and old age. They were, however, perceived by the other squirrels, who sprang by dozens upon them. The young one with two bounds escaped; the other submitted to his fate. I rose,—all the squirrels vanished except the victim; but that time, contrary to his habits, he left the shrub, and slowly advanced to the bank of a river, and ascended a tree. A minute afterwards we observed him at the very extremity of a branch projecting over the rapid waters, and we heard his plaintive shriek,—it was his farewell to life and misery," &c.

We shall expect to find this anecdote illustrated and strengthened by some coroners' inquests on Ducrow's horses and Van Amburgh's lions, both of whom, we should consider, must be very weary of their monotonous existence, and of their cruel and imperious masters.

The Life of Baber, Emperor of Hindostan. By R. M. Caldecott, Esq.

THE life of Baber, written by himself, has always, the translator informs us, been received as genuine. The chief portion of it has been translated by the late Dr. Leyden, and the remainder by Mr. Erskine. The language in which it is composed is a kind of Turkish,—Jaghatai Toorki. It is spoken at this day from the Caspian Sea to the Chinese frontier; so that a native of Romelia can make himself understood near the confines of Thibet and China. The present is an abridgment of the original work from the translation mentioned above. The Emperor Baber came of illustrious lineage, for his father was fourth in descent from Timour, while his mother was descended from Zenghis Khan. He became sovereign of Andejan or Ferghana, now Khokan. He was born

Feb. 1483, the same year with Luther. At the age of five he was sent to Samarcand, where he was betrothed to his cousin Aisha Begum, whom he afterwards married. The year of his accession was that in which Charles VIII. invaded Italy. The Emperor gives an account of the situation of his kingdom,—of the character of the Ameer, or Nobles, and of his wars, and his conquest of Samarcand. In his description of Ghuznee, the Emperor mentions that "the tomb of Sultan Mahmud, composed of white marble, and covered with a cupola, stands about three miles from the city. *The lofty doors of sandal-wood were brought by him as a trophy from the temple of Somnaut in Guzerat.* On the tomb are inscribed Arabic verses from the Koran, and at the head of it is the heavy mace which broke the idol Somnat, and which few but the monarch himself could wield in battle." There are many curious descriptions in this singular narrative, or autobiography, of the natural features of the country,—the trees and other plants, the climate, the gardens, in which the monarch took great delight, and the migration of birds, and the variety of animals. Let us give his portrait of a brother monarch, Sultan Hussain Mirza.

"Sultan Hussain had straight narrow eyes. His body was robust, like that of a lion. On his accession, he determined that the names of the twelve Imaums should be read in the Khutbeh, according to the Shea faith, but afterwards all was regulated in the orthodox manner. He was a lively, pleasant man, but rather hasty in his temper and language. In more than one instance he showed a profound reverence for the faith. One of his sons having slain a man, he delivered him to the avengers of blood, to be tried before the Kazi. For several years he abstained rigidly from the prohibited meats. He composed a *Diwān* in the Toorki language. Many of his verses are pretty good, but the poem is all in one measure. He was a valiant man. No prince of the house of Taimer ever excelled him in the use of the scimiter. He won several victories sword in hand. In one of his early battles he slew nine men. His chief exploit was the surprise of Yadjar Mohammed Mirza, who was lying intoxicated in the Raven Garden at Herat. By that success he became master of Khorassan, and then he resigned himself to wassail and debauchery.

During the 40 years of his reign at Herat he drank wine every day after mid-prayers. His sons and all the soldiery and the citizens followed his example, and seemed to vie with each other in rioting and lascivious revelry. In his latter days, even when his beard was white, he wore gay woollen clothes of a red and green colour. On festival days he put on a showy turban with a nodding plume, and in that style went to prayers. Notwithstanding his age and regal dignity he amused himself with pigeons and cock-fighting, and was fond as any child of keeping rams to butt against each other. The cares of ambition and the toils of military discipline were laid aside, and in consequence his power declined down to the time of his death. His first wife was Begah Sultan, a princess of Meru, by whom he had Badia ez Zeman. She was cross, and fretted him beyond endurance, until at last he divorced her. What else could he do?

‘A bad wife in the house of a good man
Makes a hell upon earth.’ (*Persian.*)

May the Almighty avert such a visitation from every good Moslem! His eldest daughter was Sultanem Begum, a very elegant and ingenious lady, but her remarks in conversation were frequently rude and ill-timed. The most eminent of his Ameers was Berenduk Birles, a very discreet man. He was so fond of his hawks, that when he heard of one being lost or dead, he would say that the death of a son was nothing in comparison. The Ameer Syed Bader was a man of great strength, and very sweet manners. He was skilled in the arts of refinement, and danced in excellent style, exhibiting dances of an uncommon character, of which he was himself the inventor. He was a companion of the Mirza in his wine parties. The Ameer Bedereddin was a very alert and nimble man. It is said that he could leap over seven horses at once. The great Falcom Hassan Ali Jelair was an extravagant, shameless man. He was the most eminent man of his time for writing kasidehs. Another of the nobles was Dervish Ali Beg, a buffoon and silly man. Another was Syed Hussain, who was well acquainted with astronomy. He was rather given to wine, and riotous in his cups. I ought not to omit among the musicians Kul Muhammed Udi, who added three strings to the guitar, and could perform on the lute with fine taste; but he used to give himself many airs when he was desired to play. On one occasion he brought a bad instrument with him to a party, when Sheebani Khan requested to hear him; and, after giving much trouble, he made a very indifferent performance. The Khan at that

very entertainment ordered him to receive a number of blows on the neck. This was one *good* deed that Sheebani did in his day. Another man of superlative talent was Mir Hussain, the enigmatist. His conundrums and riddles were beyond all competition; his whole time was spent in devising them. He was a humble, unpretending man. As for the heads of the Sedder (supreme court of justice), there was the ‘bare-headed Mir,’ who affected to be a Syed. He wasted his life in composing a long-winded improbable tale.”

Of the disposition of Baber a very favourable account is given by Sultan Said Khan. He spent two years with Baber in a constant succession of delights, in gardens and in banquets, without any care or forethought, except of the next entertainment, and without any headache, except from the wine-cup of the preceding night. The Emperor supplied him with everything that he could desire, and lived on the most perfect intimacy with him. Baber behaved in a similar manner to the son of his enemy Shah Beg, when that youth fled from Candahar to Cabul. Baber does not speak highly of the country of Hindostan. He says,—

“Hindostan has little to recommend itself in the way of pleasure. The people are not handsome; they have no idea of social delight, no genius, no politeness of demeanour. They have no good musk melons, no ice, no baths, no colleges, no candles, no torches,—not a candlestick. Instead of a candle you have a gang of dirty fellows called *Deutis*, who hold in their left hand a tripod, in one part of which there is a pliant wick, and in their right they hold a hollow gourd with a hole cut in it, through which they pour oil as the wick requires it. With this lamp the deutis stand by the Emperor at night.—In their architecture they study neither elegance nor regularity. The chief excellence of Hindostan is the abundance of gold and silver. As to the climate, it is very pleasant during the rainy season, but there is too much humidity. In the wet season the land becomes useless, and coats of mail, books, furniture, and clothes are all injured. One advantage in India is that there are innumerable workmen of every trade and profession. In Agra I employed every day on my palaces 680 stone-cutters belonging to that city alone.”

We must finish our extracts with a specimen of the Emperor's poetry.

“One of the chiefs, wearied of the heats

of Hindostan, wrote the following couplet on the wall of a house at Delhi :

' If I pass the *Sind* safe and sound,
May shame take me if I ever again wish for
Hind.'

"It was disrespectful to me to publish these lines while I remained in Hindostan ; therefore I sent him this extemporaneous effusion :

' Return a hundred thanks, O Baber ! for the bounty of the merciful God,
That gave you *Sind*, *Hind*, and numerous kingdoms.

If, unable to abide the heat, you long for cold,
You have only to remember the frost of *Ghazni*.'

Baber expired at the Charbagh near Agra, in the 48th year of his age, 26 Dec. 1530. His body was conveyed to Cabul, where it was buried in a hill that still bears his name. The grave is marked by two upright pieces of white marble, and in front is a mosque. Near it are interred the remains of his wife and children ; all around is a profusion of anemones and other flowers.

Sermons preached at Brighton. By the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A.

THE object of the author of these *Sermons* seems not only to expound correctly scriptural truths and doctrines, but to enforce plainly and practically the duties of life, which, though they all lie under the great religious principles, are too often separated from them, and viewed as if they had little dependance upon them. There is, too, a sober and chastened eloquence in the general composition, which will not only serve to recommend the volume to persons of education and taste, but would also tend to impress the arguments and advice more vividly on the mind. In fact, these discourses are, in point of language and imagery, entitled to high praise ; nor do we say this in any disparagement of the more substantial merits of their sound scriptural exposition.

The volume closes with a discourse called "King Charles a Martyr for Episcopacy and the Law," in the discussion of which subject the writer has been guided by sound constitutional principles, and, as we think, correct views. The following passage may be quoted as alluding to the great question in its most fatal and important period.

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"Here observe, in the next place, how it was both *law* and *religion* that were trampled upon by the regicides. 'After the year 1640 we begin,' says one famous for the assertion of the principles of liberty, 'to dislike the Parliament, and the King is considered, first with compassion, and then with favour.'—Such is the language of Professor Smyth. But what made the difference? Simply, that law was now on the side of the sovereign, and power was wielded against law by the parliament. Everything that could have been demanded with the remotest shadow of reason was yielded. The King had entirely given up the idea of governing by prerogative. The petition of right had been conceded ; attempts were no longer made to introduce anew the English liturgy into Scotland. The great and unfortunate Lord Strafford was in his grave. Archbishop Laud, after all the cruel treatment which he received from the Parliament, slept quietly too. There was no longer any reasonable dread (if reasonable there had ever been) of the return of Popery ; and the fear of tyranny was now a dream. What, then, kept up the contest? It was the determination of a great party, urged on by Scotland, to destroy the Episcopal Church. This was the point which the Presbyterians attacked ; this was that which the King as resolutely defended. And here, we perceive, came on the assumption of infallibility on the part of the Presbyterians. They set their Communion up as the rule for all, and invested their opinions with the majesty of truth and the sovereignty of law. They laid it down that the Presbyterian regimen was alone of God ; in their solemn league and covenant they bound themselves to maintain it to the death ; and, not content with this, they determined to force it upon the English people," &c.

The whole discourse may be read with advantage.

Chapters on National Education. By the Rev. R. M. Macbrier, A.M.

THE object of this little work is to explain the principles of a sound education, and its good effects upon a people. The author, in the prosecutions of his views, surveys the extent of educational proceedings in the various states of Europe and of America. He then shews distinctly, as, for instance, contrasting Belgium with Prussia, the difference between Popish and Protestant instruction ; he gives an account of the education respectively in our manufacturing and agricultural

districts; he includes both churchmen and nonconformists in his views; and he ends with impressing the advantages of a good national system of education on the rising generation. There is much interesting information as regards the schools in foreign countries, and their relative numbers as compared to the population, and many judicious reflections on separate parts of the whole subject, and particularly on those which are apt to form subjects of disagreement and dispute among those who, agreeing as to general objects, are often strongly opposed to each other in the manner of carrying out their views. There are certainly great and serious difficulties inherent in all places where one uniform system of education is endeavoured to be established by those who differ from each other in religious professions and tenets; there are difficulties of no less magnitude and force which accompany the endeavour of separately training according to the views of each particular sect. Where the difference is so vital as that existing between Catholics and Protestants it seems almost insuperable; and all that can be done is to endeavour to act in charitable forbearance, to unite zeal with prudence, and never to forget that, though Christians differ from each other in some points, they all, even the most widely separated, agree in many more.

The Catiline and Jugurtha of Sallust, translated by the Rev. Edward Peacock, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, now Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen, near Shaftesbury.

THIS writer's twofold design, as enunciated in his preface, of "giving, in the first instance, a translation as accurate as possible;" and secondly, of "infusing some portion of that spirit and elegance, which so eminently distinguish the original;" seems very fairly accomplished.

A short preface, and in succession to that, a few remarks on the life of the historian, precede this little work. Brevity is certainly in good keeping with the concise, terse, and sententious style of Sallust; and a few hints concerning any author are clearly in much better taste than the verbose

prolegomena which we sometimes find prefixed, and which are really calculated to fatigue a reader's attention before he regularly reaches his author.

It is hardly necessary to point out parts where the whole is treated in a flowing, equable, harmonious manner. If any portions of the translation, however, are deserving of more particular notice than others, our preference will probably fall upon those passages which are selected for special commendation by Mr. Peacock himself.

The speeches, accordingly, of Catiline, Cæsar, and Cato, in the Catilinarian Conspiracy, and those of Memmius and Marius, in the Jugurthine war, may be represented as the most striking objects. The character of Sempronia, too, the parallel instituted between Cæsar and Cato, the descriptions of Catiline, Jugurtha, Metellus, and Marius, as they deserve particular notice in the historian, may seem also to have been handled with peculiar attention by his translator. We here subjoin the translation of the parallel between Cæsar and Cato.

"In descent, age, and eloquence, they were almost on an equality: they possessed the same greatness of mind, and the same renown; but by different means. Cæsar became illustrious by acts of kindness and munificence; Cato by the strict integrity of his life. The former obtained renown by clemency and compassion; the latter derived dignity from his severity. Cæsar acquired glory by giving, relieving, and forgiving; Cato by bestowing nothing. In the one, the wretched found a refuge; in the other, the guilty encountered destruction; the easy disposition of the former, the unbending firmness of the latter, were objects of admiration. Lastly, Cæsar had devoted himself to labour and watchfulness; intent on the interests of his friends, he was careless of his own; he refused to grant nothing which was worthy of acceptance; his wishes were for extensive power, an army, a fresh war, in which his talents might be distinguished. Cato's only study was moderation, honour, and especially a rigorous severity. He did not contend in riches with the rich, nor in faction with the factious; but in bravery with the brave, in modesty with the modest, and in purity with the innocent. He was more anxious to be, than to appear, good; thus the less he courted fame, the more she pursued him."

We may observe also that what is said by Sallust respecting Sylla's negotiations, art, and management, under Marius in Africa, afford us a good anticipation of the craft, power, and superiority, which enabled that ambitious and successful politician to enslave, at a later period, the Roman state. There occur occasionally in Sallust's two very prominent portions of Roman history, certain references to matters of more general historic character. These are managed with dexterity and skill; fall in very opportunely to assist the reader's view of the main object; and will be found interesting either in original or translation. Such digressions may be said to resemble the episodes of epic poetry. A luminous instance of the same kind is found in the first Book of Thucydides' Peloponnesian War, where the author carries his reader back to the times immediately consecutive upon the wars between the Greeks and Persians, and traces with the happy hand of a master and a patriot the origin of Athenian greatness. Of these instances, as they occur in our Roman historian, we may point out as one of the most striking, a description of ancient Africa, which we have in chapter 18 of the Jugurtha.

The graphic talent of Sallust is well displayed in a vivid description of a certain enterprising ascent, related Jugurth. c. 93, 94, which the reader of modern history may compare with an animated account of a similar case of intrepidity exhibited by a French officer, as recorded in that amusing work, Sully's *Memoirs*, Book 6.

Warleigh, or the Fatal Oak; a Legend of Devon. By Mrs. Bray; being the 6th volume of the *New and Illustrated Edition, in Series, of her Works*.

THERE is no period in our history more calculated for the purposes of romantic incident, marked character, or an animated narrative, than the times of Charles the First; nor is there a district throughout all England in which a deeper devotion to the royal cause was displayed than in Cornwall and Devon. Most happily, therefore, has Mrs. Bray been placed by her residence in the latter county for the task she has undertaken in the present

work. Her intimate acquaintance with the history, the characters, and the local scenes of the West, is known to all our readers; whilst her reverence, her pity and enthusiasm for Charles the First, her feeling sense of his wrongs, her appreciation of the deep domestic misery of the times in which he lived (the consequence of intestine division), and her true estimate of the lofty courage of the Cavaliers, and the stern fanaticism of the Parliamentarians, all combine to render her the very author we should select as most fitting to portray the sufferings, the devotion, the struggles of the Royalists, and all the eventful scenes of the civil wars in the west of our island. This she has done in *Warleigh* in a manner fully equal to any one of her former tales; and, though the story itself is essentially domestic, yet it combines so well with those historical matters, that we are insensibly led on through the most stirring events of those fearful times, whilst we seem to follow but the fortunes of an individual in whose fate, from our first acquaintance with him to the last, we are deeply interested. We will not injure the tale by forestalling it. We will only say it is founded on a tradition still current in Devon of a remarkable and tragical incident, said to have occurred under an aged oak tree still existing, though in its decay, in the village of Tamerton, near Plymouth. The circumstance is recorded by Prince in his *Worthies of Devon*, when giving a sketch of the life of Sir John Copplestone, who in former times was the possessor of *Warleigh*. The godson of this gentleman, Amias Radcliffe, is the hero of the story; and most feelingly is it told, and most beautifully is the character of that youth painted.

Our praise of Mrs. Bray's treatment of Amias would be unqualified, but for the fate she awards him at the close. Yet we know well, she may plead in excuse the tradition, that which acted as the spark to light up the fire of imagination. Still we confess we are so much charmed with his character, his manly spirit, his honourable and unsullied mind, his heart touched with all the tenderness and delicacy of the feelings of early youth in the most amiable nature, that we would she had made him either

less interesting, or had given him a happier fate. The rest of the characters are no less ably drawn. Dame Gee, the true Devonian Sybil of her day; her doting love for her idiot boy, the old crones who are her companions in the death chamber, and its superstitions; Gertrude, Sir John Copplestone, Hezekiah, the old Royalist, Sir Hugh Piper, and Cornet Davy, are all excellent in their way; and from Mrs. Bray's familiar acquaintance with the scenes in which her story lies, there is such an air of reality thrown over the whole, that we confess ourselves at a loss to say what is truth, or what is purely fiction, as we read on. We have not space for a long notice; but we cannot conclude without remarking as most worthy the attention of the reader, the scene of the Shipwreck; that at the Holy Well; the trial in Lidford Castle of Reginald Elford, and Copplestone's last interview with his daughter. These are all very powerfully written; but the death-bed of Grace-on-High Gabriel, has its parallel only in Shakspeare's terrific picture of the last moments of Cardinal Beaufort. Mrs. Bray has evidently been impressed with the awful particulars of that scene, when she delineated the last struggles of the wretched Gabriel; but there is no servility in the imitation.

She amplifies the details with the skill of an original painter. How truly does she show, to use the words of the Puritan minister, Hezekiah, the attendant on Gabriel's last moments, that the accusing spirit

"is terrible when a greater than he makes him, like his creatures of thunder, of hail, and of the fiery storm, an instrument to punish a rebellious sinner. It is Satan who sets the brand to the slumbering embers of an evil conscience, flames them, makes death come armed from hell; and, having been the tempter of man, now becomes the stern accuser of him to God and his own soul."

Mrs. Bray's writings abound with these great moral and religious truths, and we know of very few works of fiction from which so many passages of deep instruction might be extracted, to show how universally the providence, the justice, and the mercy of God, prevail in the complicated machinery of human affairs.

If plagues, or earthquakes, break not heaven's design,

Why then a Borgia or a Catiline? [forms,
Who knows, but He whose hand the lightning
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the
storms,

Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge
mankind?

* * * *

All nature is but art, unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou canst not see,
All discord, harmony not understood,
All partial evil, universal good.

Of these great principles of Divine dispensation Mrs. Bray never loses sight, and they, therefore, who read her fictions with a discerning spirit, will find that they are but the means of imparting lessons of the highest importance to those who would become truly wise.

A Manual of Phonography. By Isaac Pitman.

The Phonographic Class-Book. By Isaac Pitman.

A Plea for Phonotypy and Phonography. By Alexander John Ellis, B.A.

The Phonotypic Journal. Published by Isaac Pitman.

MR. PITMAN and his friends are engaged in a very important work, that of reforming our miscalled orthography, with the disheartening anomalies of which our children waste so much time, and early tuition is made alike vexatious to the teacher and his pupils; not to speak of the harm done to their growing reason by a system of contradictions, which, after making them understand that particular combinations of letters spell particular articulations, tells them again that they do not; and which, therefore, unnecessarily bewilder foreigners in the cultivation of our language.

Yet, with this strong conviction of the necessity of a reformation of our alphabet and spelling, we must look to the position it would leave us in with regard to what may be still unreformed. We should cry aloud against applying a new phonography to the dead languages; Latin, Greek, or Anglo-Saxon. A small band of Anglo-Saxon scholars are only now retrieving the quantity and articulation of the language by comparing its words with those of all the other Teutonic dialects; and if the slovenly Anglo-Saxon of fifty years

since had been phonographed at the time, what has since been recovered might have been lost for ever. The Latin of English scholars, if it were set by Mr. Pitman's phonography, would be illegible not only to foreigners, but even to scholars in Scotland; for, as the English pronunciation of Latin is unlike that of any other nation, so it can even now be shown to be more than any of them unlike that of the Romans; and therefore we could hardly think other nations would take it up, any more than a man who reads Greek by accent would be willing to take his pronunciation from one who does not. From these and other considerations, then, it appears that there would be a vast deal of literature, Roman and old English, left for a time, if not for ever, in the Roman alphabet; and therefore, inasmuch as it is desirable that our youth should not have an additional alphabet to learn, it is to be wished that a system of English phonography should take in nearly all the Roman letters;* and, consequently, we like Mr. Pitman's *phonotypic* alphabet, which does so, very much more than his *phonographic* one, made up of letters which are not only of new forms, but sprawl most wildly. We dare say that they are of easy make, and join readily, but we like letters of good *ranking* qualities, and find them in most alphabets, from the horizontal-headed *Nagari* of the Hindoos, to the even Russian, which is truly phonographic, and from which Mr. Pitman might have taken some of his new ones.

It would be desirable with a phonographic system, that words should be spelt the same by all Englishmen, and therefore we believe that it must still be conventional, since all do not pronounce them alike; and, unless it should be from time to time modified, it would not long be accurately phonographic, since we may as well try to chain the wind as to fix a living language, which, like everything else in nature, is in constant transition. The *gh* in *night*, *light*, *flight*, represent a guttural articulation once made in English, as it is still in German; and

the *e* and *a* in *bread* were both sounded in Anglo-Saxon; and how different is Latin become in Italian from what it was in the time of Virgil, though it was then phonographed in the Roman alphabet.

With these observations on the circumstances affecting the subject on both sides, we willingly recommend Mr. Pitman's labours to our readers' attention.

Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, and Miscellaneous Poems. By Robert Snow, Esq.

WE are so pleased with the elegance and beauty of the poetry in this volume, with the descriptions of the chosen scenes visited and described by the author, and with the judiciousness of his remarks and criticisms on the objects he met with, whether in art or nature, that we much regret not having a far ampler space in which we could confirm the propriety of our judgment by adequate quotations. Mr. Snow possesses much poetical power, and much critical taste, he is familiar with the best writings of antiquity, he has passed over some of the most attractive scenery in Europe, so that his volume is equally acceptable to the poet, the scholar, and the naturalist. For the attention he has paid to the fine arts, and to the peculiar province and purpose of them, and to the boundaries separating them, we refer to his *Observations on Imitation*, p. 152, &c. We must now give a few specimens of his poetry, selecting what suits our space rather than what is in itself the most excellent.

SONNET.

THE BAPTISTERY, FLORENCE.

Here on bronze gates, where Scriptural groupings throng,

Ghiberti! thou hast failed not to express
Avenging Judith's awful loveliness,
And Miriam's utterance of triumphal song;
Gates not unworthy Paradise, though sprung
Of mortal mould. Through these in decent
grace

The wives of Florence with their infants pace,
And t'wards the font in silence glide along.
On high, the dome's mosaic, as with the voice
Of Revelation, doth unfold its plan

By symbols figured in its gorgeous span,
And holy men, with upturned gaze, rejoice
To read those words enrolled 'midst wreathing
flowers, [powers.

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues,

* By Roman letters we mean either the characters as printed or writing-hands derived from them.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF LORENZO DE
MEDICI.

Upon his death-bed when Lorenzo lay,
He chose Savonarola to absolve him.
Then said Savonarola, "Dost thou trust
In Heaven's forgiveness?" and Lorenzo said,
"Yea, heartily." The monk yet further asked,
"Wilt thou yield up all thou hast gained
unjustly?"
With faltering speech Lorenzo said, "I will."
Then said the holy man, "And wilt thou grant
Immunity to Florence—aye or no?"
Whereon Lorenzo motioned him away,
With cold thin hands and fixed regard, and
then
Turned to the wall in silence, and expired.

We next turn to a subject which
has awakened poetical feelings in many
a heart, and been celebrated by many
masters of the lyre.

THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE AT PÆSTUM.
A FRAGMENT.

In this, the noblest of the far famed-three,
Whose attributes are mystery and grandeur;
They, who the veil of ages drew aside,
First saw the rents the thunder stroke had
made,
But where it fell they knew not; haply 'twas
Amid the dreariness of cloudless skies,
For such things have been; haply with the
blast
Of the sirocco came the thunder cloud,
When universal nature pants, nor man
Nor beast goes forth, and the horizontal air,
Fired like a furnace, undulates at noon
Beneath intolerable suns, and shakes
These columns in th' unstable perspective
Of dream-like mirage; and the insect power
Whose name is *Legion* rules the air; with him
The mightier fiend *Malaria*, that shot down
Black influence, and sundry kinds of death,
Till, sickening with the elements, the heart
Of man fails him with fear, and sinks in crime.
Or haply 'twas the winter, and the sea
Grew dark, then whitened o'er beneath the
gale, [cloud
Where the bolt fell,—and the low racking
Passed sullenly away, and, muttering thunder,
Held converse with the echoes of the hills.

We must finish our extracts with—

A SKETCH OF VALLOMBROSA.

In Vallombrosa, where the Etruscan shades,
High over-arched, embower—in chesnut
glades,
Beneath the very trees by Milton seen,
In autumn, now spring-clad in freshest green—
Three lovely boys it was our chance to see
Leaping the voiceful water-brooks in glee,
With golden flowing broom entwined around
Their heads: with merriment they came of
pleasant sound;
And, to fill up the summer's vocal cheer,
The nightingale sung loud and long, and
cuckoo shouted clear.

But straight the boys left off their boist'rous
play,
When they came bounding on the mountain
way,
For there, within a chapel small and rude,
With words beneath of sacred import, stood
An image of the Virgin, and the Child,
Dear emblems of protection in the wild.
Each doffed his garland, each before the shrine
Knelt down, and kissed the sculptured form
divine, [sacred sign.
And rising, each his brow crossed with the
One moment more—with shout and gambol
new [comrades flew.
Down the steep mountain-path the truant
And though their passing reverence was brief,
Their worship such as we must view with grief,
Yet they are bless'd, nurs'd in devout belief.
For it is written by the will of Heaven
High charge to intermediate power is given:
Nor dare we say, amidst these water-floods,
Skyborn, these solemn rocks and caves and
glorious woods,
No guardian spirits dwell, no angels hover,
Suppliants like these from injury to cover.

SONNET AT VENICE.

At Venice hourly by the marble quays
The steam-ship thrusts aside the gondolas:
At Venice the long railway duct divides,
Unnatural isthmus! the Laguna's tides.
Well may romantic youths and maidens craze!
The world reels onward! He that thinks and
feels
Stands not to be cast down beneath the wheels
Of change. So fares the man who stands in
gale.
And with the graces flown of ancient days,
We would believe an epoch is begun
For coming triumphs, to be ranked among
The loftiest themes that swell the poet's song;
By revolutions bringing round a sun
To melt away all intellectual haze.

There are several very elegant and
very clever little poems at the end of
the volume, to which we point the
reader's attention, and which will at
once gratify his taste and amuse his
fancy.

Richmond, and other Poems. By
Charles Ellis.

THERE is, we think, no class of
poetry more pleasing than the de-
scriptive; in which the external forms
of nature are associated with mental
impressions, are illustrated with moral
analogies, are analysed with pictu-
resque skill and power, and are ac-
companied with all the fascinating
embellishments which the rich and
creative faculty of the poet can bestow.
The scene which Mr. Ellis has chosen
for the inspiration of his muse is
hardly to be excelled in its natural

beauty, and in the variety and interest of its associations perhaps surpasses any other locality in the country. It has been at once dignified by the successive residences of monarchs, and immortalized in the grateful effusions of the sons of song. It is the spot which the painter has selected for its happy combination of the forms of beauty, and where the statesman has retired to seek repose from the cares of ambition, satiated with the honours and splendour of courts, or soured and disappointed with the baseness and ingratitude of mankind.

We have not room to do justice to Mr. Ellis's very pleasing poem, in which we find much to praise, and little that could call forth our critical censure. Here and there are expressions we could wish altered, or lines remodelled; but on such niceties of construction it were useless to dwell. What we look for is the feeling and spirit of the poet, and if that is distinctly seen, all inferior things are sure to come right. Let us, as our specimen, take the description of that part of the view which includes the pretty and sequestered village of Petersham.

The light-winged breeze has swept the reeking
Thames,
Which gently glides adown its pebbly bed,
Where verdant meadows dip their garment
hems,
And many a willow droops its graceful head.
White are the sails upon its bosom spread;
Far up the vale majestic does it wind,
Traced full in view; then all at once is led,
Deep in luxuriance of the loveliest kind,
To Mystery, silent maid, and sweet Romance
resigned.

A village, happy in its chosen site,
Its dwellings half shut in by mantling leaves,
With orchards clad in pale-green, pink, and
white,
Stretched at my feet, where grace with grace
inweaves,
An unpretending interest achieves.
There's not a finger rude upon it laid;
There's not a flaw for which affection
grieves.

It seems for peace and heart-whole joyance
made,
Where Truth might e'er abide, nor ever feel
afraid.

There peeps the small neat church, of red brick
built,
With wooden belfry simple to accord;
The homely alehouse white, with signboard
gilt,
In honour of the manor's wealthy lord,
While chestnut trees in front their shade
afford

To seats beneath, for weary labour set,
Where, after toil is done, the frugal board
Is spread on summer eve; and now are met
Villas recluse, well fit for silent anchoret.

Deep in the vale outstretch their mighty arms
A giant group * of sable foresters,
Like noble strangers gazing on the charms
Of a less daring race; the light air stirs
No fold of their dark robes—proud fo-
reigners,
Or like high princes seem they, captive made
By the soft smiles or just absorbed tears
Of the fair forms around them, bright arrayed,
Called suddenly to life by magic's marvellous
aid.

The sun has kissed the night-dew from the
boughs
Long since, and now is drinking from the
flowers
The o'er-abundant nourishment that flows
Full in their veins, poured there in darkened
hours,
And from the stream, to give it back in
showers;
The dimpling, laughing stream, that willing
yields
Its life-preserving moisture for the bowers,
Ample and cool, and those delightful fields
Which make its beauty known and are its
beauty's shields.

It is clear that Mr. Ellis's eye is quite familiar with this enchanting scene, under all the varied aspects it assumes from change of seasons and hours; and what he has seen habitually he has described with force and discrimination. There are some shorter and pleasing poems at the end of the volume, for the most part well executed, and we exhort Mr. Ellis to proceed courageously on the road where his genius points his way, doing justice to the advantages he possesses of dwelling in a scene of unsurpassed beauty, and being endowed with a feeling to enjoy and describe it.

*The Vaudois: comprising Observations
made during a Tour to the Valleys of*

* The cedars in the new part of the park; to which group we once alluded in a little local poem suggested by a view from the terrace,

—where across the vale
That giant brotherhood of cedars there
Spread their immortal umbrage,—

but, alas! Mr. Jesse did not think our lines worthy of being suspended *sub tegmine fagi*, and so we unstrung our lyre in silence and submission.—REV.

Piedmont in the Summer of 1824.
By E. Henderson, D.D. *Royal*
12mo. pp. xii. 262.

THE works which have appeared within the last twenty years on the subject of the Vaudois would form a little library, a gift of which to a public institution would be a worthy object for some of our collectors. The list, however, would be more than numerically incomplete if Dr. Henderson's volume were omitted. He is already well known as one of the first travellers of his class, by his work on Iceland, and his Biblical Researches in the Crimea; and few of our voyagers possess such a range of illustration as to be able to draw their comparisons, on their own knowledge, from the fields of lava in Iceland, and the rugged grandeur of the Caucasus. (pp. 50, 55.)

"The object of the following publication (we are informed in the preface) is to excite a more general attention and sympathy in behalf of the people of whom it treats. . . . The writer was requested last spring, by a gentleman who takes a lively interest in their welfare, to enlist the sympathies of his ministerial brethren on their behalf, and to urge the propriety of presenting a memorial to her Majesty . . . to secure their protection in the enjoyment of vested rights and privileges." (pp. iii. iv.)

The book begins with an historical introduction, into which we need not enter at length, as little can now be said which has not appeared before. We hold ourselves also at liberty to waive the subordinate points of controversy which grow out of the subject, as it has been handled by writers of every phase. Such particulars as exhibit the character of the Vaudois will be sufficient; which may serve at the same time to attract the notice of such readers (though they must be few) as have not felt interested about them. Were we writing on the subject, we should like to take our motto for the title-page from Florian's fable of *Le Brebis et le Chien*,

"——— Il vaut encore mieux
Souffrir le mal que de le faire."

An adage which has been eminently exemplified by the avowals of their persecutors. Thus, for instance, Philip VII. of Savoy acknowledged that they were the best, the most faithful and obedient of his subjects; and Victor

Amadeus II. after the *Rentrée Glorieuse* (which might fitly be called the modern *Anabasis*), declared that if he had a morsel of bread they should have their share. (pp. 15, 40.) But the most honourable of testimonies is the confidence of their Romish neighbours, who in 1561, on the appearance of an army which was sent against the Vaudois themselves, "committed their wives and daughters to their safe keeping in those elevated retreats." (p. 18.)

The question which now employs the public press, *Should Cromwell have a statue?* would at once be decided in the affirmative if the Vaudois, in whose cause he nobly interfered, were the arbitrators. But it is a mistake to suppose that this was the first expression of English sympathy, for two embassies had been sent on their behalf in 1627 and 1629. (p. 19.) Other transactions are, unhappily, less honourable to the British name, such as the employment of Irish troops in the persecution of 1655 (misprinted 1665), and the withholding of the interest of the balance of money which Cromwell had collected by Charles II. on the pretext "that he was under no obligation to pay the debts of the usurper." (p. 26.) But the effect of English interference is strongly felt in the valleys, for at page 165 we are told that it is a frequent saying in the mouths of Romanists, "Ah! if it were not for the English, it would not be long before we rooted you out."

A general character of the inhabitants of the valleys is given at p. 236:—

"In point of morality, the Vaudois rank among the most virtuous people in Europe Crimes requiring punishment by the magistrate are of extremely rare occurrence. Intemperance, profane swearing, and licentiousness, are almost unknown. For hospitality and humane feeling they are highly distinguished When the French were compelled to retreat from Piedmont, they left behind them, in the valley of Luserne, three hundred wounded soldiers, whom they could not convey back to their native land. The Vaudois, in whose hands they were left, not only rendered them all the assistance which their distressing circumstances required, but carried them on their backs across the Alps into France. For this humane and generous act they received the thanks of General Suchet, in an order of

the day, which he issued for the express purpose of acknowledging their kindness."

This, though a conspicuous instance, is a single one; but, of the inhabitants of Pramol, a pleasing habitual trait of character is related:—

"It was touching to hear of the kindly attentions which the parishioners show to one another in all cases where assistance is required. If any one of them is sick his neighbours bring him bread and wine, and supply his lamp with oil at night. . . . If two have differed, neither of them will on that account withhold his help when requisite." (p. 225.)

At St. Jean the author observes:—

"As I passed along, I was ever and anon saluted with *Bon soir*, or *Bien bon soir*, which, with the corresponding *Bon jour*, I soon found to be the signal by which to distinguish the Vaudois from their Roman Catholic neighbours. The latter look sullenly at you, and scarcely ever return a civil answer when spoken to by a foreign Protestant. They are not backward, however, in begging—a practice of which I did not meet with a single instance among the Vaudois." (p. 109.)

The author's researches tend to acquit the Sardinian government of "gross and overt acts," though he considers the Vaudois as subject to continued grievances and annoyances, and "liable at any moment to have the scourge of open and cruel persecution again let loose upon them."—(Preface, p. vi.) We may mention, from p. 131, the suppression of the prayer-meetings at Rora; a severe privation to a community who reckon them amongst their religious privileges. A recent anecdote is told which might form a note to any future edition of Tertullian *De Corona*, as a case of accurate distinction made by the conscience. A young Vaudois, in a Sardinian regiment at Nice, was commanded to present arms to the Host, which he did, but without kneeling like the other soldiers and officers. For this he was tried by a court martial, when he alleged, that kneeling was no part of his military discipline, though presenting arms was, and with that he had strictly complied. "This reply produced such an effect upon his judges, that he not only received an acquittal, but exemption, along with other Protestants

serving in the army, from the performance of duty during similar processions." (p. 86-7.)

We would now glance at some points of literary interest.

Dr. Henderson establishes the date of the ancient Vaudois document, the *Noble Lesson*, as being somewhat later than the year 1100: its words are, "a thousand and one hundred years are fully accomplished since it was written, 'we are in the last time,' " where the reference is to 1st Epist. John, ii. 18, so that the calculation must be made from some part of the first century. He infers, from other expressions about the paucity of teachers, that it was written before *Waldo* had made much progress, nor does he admit the etymological analogy between the names, (p. 6.) At the cathedral library of Vercelli, when on his way to the valleys, he was enabled to specify the contents of a manuscript till then unknown.

"My attention was specially drawn to a folio volume, which the keeper informed me had been reported to be in the Irish language. The inscription on the back contains the words *In lingua incognita*. On opening it the form of one or two of the letters in one of the words bore so much resemblance to the Irish characters, that I was almost inclined to believe that it was written in that language, but I had not read half a line when I found it was Anglo-Saxon. The volume is very distinctly written, and contains a translation of certain homilies of Gregory Nazianzen, and other ancient fathers." (p. 74.)

This was not the only interesting result of the interview; for, he adds, "In the course of conversation, the keeper of the archives appeared very anxious to impress me with the conviction that the service in the cathedral differs considerably from that of the Church of Rome, and that in many points it approximates to the offices of the Greek Church." (p. 74.)

Here we must close our extracts, were it not that in speaking of a tour, and that of an eminent traveller, a specimen of his descriptive language ought to be given. We take it from the page which is headed "Lake Maggiore."

"On the east lay Mount Bierla, with its several divisions, while on the west

we were accompanied by spurs of the Alps projecting towards the south, but rapidly diminishing as they approached the plain. As we advanced our journey commanded scenery of singular interest and beauty. Behind us lay the noble Alpine amphitheatre, from which we had just emanated; on our left appeared the bluish green lake, clear as crystal, and unrippled by a single wave, the charming islands which rose on the surface, and the towns and villages at the foot of the frowning mountains on the opposite shore; while the fertile fields, meadows, and vineyards, ever and anon interrupted by fine woods of chesnut, walnut, and other trees, through which we passed, added to the exquisite character of the landscape." (p. 59.)

Our sense of the graphic has been quickened by this passage, till we discern the scene itself in our mind's eye, and regret we can have no other sight of it. We wish that the volume had been printed uniform with the author's other travels, but this is a minor consideration. Altogether, we think that the Vaudois should feel obliged to Dr. Henderson for making them so well known to the public, and the public, for making so interesting a subject more fully known to them.

Feasts and Fasts; an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Laws relating to Sundays and other Holidays and Days of Fasting, with notices of the Origin of those Days, and of theittings and Vacations of the Courts. By Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. Sm. 8vo.

THIS ample and explanatory title may furnish the reader with a pretty general idea as to the abundant collection of materials which the industry of Mr. Neale has gathered together in illustration of the curious subject of his inquiries, a subject so very peculiar in its nature as to furnish him with an ample justification for that mixture of legal details with matter of a more popular character which his interesting little volume will be found to contain.

It is not possible within the space which we can allot to a notice of Mr. Neale's labours for us to follow him

step by step, and chapter by chapter, through his inquiries into and illustrations of "the laws anterior to the English law as to legal proceedings in holy seasons—of the English laws as to legal proceedings in the same seasons—the earliest of which, as Mr. Neale states, appears to have formed one of the articles of a treaty between Edward the Elder and Guthrun King of the Danes, and is somewhat vague in its terms. "Let there be no trials, neither let any one be sworn, on feast days or the appointed fasts."

We cannot recapitulate with him the "Laws as to labour and business in holy seasons anterior to and since the Reformation:" nor follow him in his investigations into "the grounds upon which certain days formerly kept holy in England were observed." As laymen, we should not presume to dispute his statement of the "Laws as to amusements in holy seasons which have from time to time been enacted;" still less his declaration as to what is the "Actual state of the English law in respect to holy seasons," or his enumeration of the "Positive laws respecting the observance of feasts, and also of fasts," or his description of "The practice of the courts as to the observance of holidays." We can only bear testimony to the industry with which Mr. Neale has sought for materials, and the judgment he displays in the use of those he has acquired; and when he pleads, with great modesty, that far from having exhausted his subject, more especially that part of it which relates to the connexion between the ancient and modern regulations; between the English and foreign laws; between the canons of the church and the regulations of the state in regard to holy seasons—it is only in respect to English law, and to the regulations of the early church and the empire, that he has endeavoured to attain completeness—we feel that he will be obliged to us for pointing out to him how much of information upon the earliest English laws upon the subject he will find in the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," so ably edited by Mr. Thorpe for the Record Commission. And we are the more anxious to call Mr. Neale's attention to this

source, as from the nature of his book, which is as interesting to antiquaries as it can be to the members of the legal profession, there can be little doubt that he will find in the demand

for a new edition an opportunity of supplying such omissions as further investigation can scarcely fail to discover in this first essay upon a topic hitherto so entirely disregarded.

Church Principles and Church Measures; a Letter to Lord John Manners, M.P.: with Remarks on a Work entitled "Past and Present Policy of England towards Ireland." By the Author of "*Maynooth, the Crown, and the Country.*" 8vo.—This pamphlet should be read, and diligently studied, by every Churchman who is desirous to preserve the Church of England and the English monarchy. The facts which the distinguished author brings forward, and the arguments which he builds upon them, are incontrovertible and unanswerable, and will resist the assaults of all the numerous opponents of truth in the present day, in whatever shape they may present themselves, whether in the form of open and avowed liberalism, or in the more specious guise of that shallow and miserable expediency which it has been reserved for these our times to exhibit on religious subjects. Such an array of facts and reasoning, of learning and research, of acquaintance with history, of general and theological knowledge, and all these expressed and conveyed in language remarkable for its clearness, strength, and eloquence, is seldom to be met with in the compass of a pamphlet, suggested by what, although looked on by many only as a passing measure of the day, is yet pregnant with the most dangerous consequences to the best and most sacred interests of our native land.

The White Boy; a Tale of Ireland. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. 8vo.—There is here a great deal of information as well as of amusement. We doubt whether it would be possible in any other work of fiction, with the exception, perhaps, of some of Miss Edgeworth's Irish tales, to meet with so many lively, spirited, and accurate descriptions of the manners, habits, and customs of the natives of the sister isle, both of the higher and lower classes. The picture which Mrs. Hall has given is a very favourable one. She has spent much time amongst the Irish people, she evidently likes them, and we are sure they ought henceforth to esteem her. There is so much kind and good feeling, so much benevolent interest in their welfare, mingled with so many generous and useful suggestions for promoting it, and so much real knowledge of their con-

dition, that where we are disposed to differ with her we do so with hesitation and caution. There is occasionally rather too much display of that morbid liberalism which has unhappily sprung up of late years, and this, we fear, has led our authoress to speak in too palliating and deprecating a tone of the conduct of the hero of the story and of his associates. The story itself is admirably written, full of romantic and thrilling interest, and abounding in striking, and what would appear marvellous incidents, if they were not unhappily but too true. The characters are most of them drawn to the life. That of the heroine is a touching and beautiful delineation of the high principle, self-devotion, and disinterestedness of a young and inexperienced female suddenly brought into situations of great difficulty and danger. The picture which this book presents of those dreadful associations against the laws in which the misguided natives of Ireland are banded together by the arts and seductions of wicked and factious men, who use them as tools to gain their own base ends, is one which must fill the reader with sensations of horror and dismay. All domestic bonds, those of master and servant, as well as the dearest ties of kindred and relationship, appear to be as nought when opposed to the withering and deadly obligations of the Whiteboy's oath.

A Supplement to the Horæ Paulinæ of Archdeacon Paley. By E. Biley, A.M. 8vo. pp. xii. 228.—The work, to which this volume is professedly supplementary, is so conclusive in its line of argument as scarcely to leave anything further for the reader to desire. Mr. Biley has shewn, however, that it may be carried further, and that points which Paley considered obscure may receive illustration from it. The author's special object is to apply the argument of undesigned coincidences to the Epistle to the Hebrews, and to the first Epistle of Peter, though others of the Epistles are discussed. The portion which relates to the Hebrews is so satisfactory, and so interesting a specimen of this kind of criticism, as to form a necessary appendage to any course of study respecting it; nor do we doubt that it will be quoted by future commentators and editors of com-

mentaries.* The remarks on the first Epistle of Peter are very interesting, as tending to shew that a perfect harmony took place between that Apostle and Paul, notwithstanding the reproof he had once received from him; they aim at proving that the epistle was written to corroborate the exhortation contained in that addressed to the Galatians. Some space is devoted to 2 Thessalonians, since Paley has adduced the obscurity of the celebrated passage, chap. ii. 33—38, as a proof of genuineness; Mr. Biley arguing, that it was written designedly obscure for fear of offending a jealous government, but that events have elucidated it. Some strictures on the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, which rather invalidate his authority on the Apostolic times, are appended. A table of St. Paul's journeys closes the volume. We might quote the remarks on fabricators (pp. 87, 98, 159) as excellent. Mr. Biley, who was formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, is now Minister to the English Residents at Tours in France, and we may fairly pronounce his work as creditable to the *Sporadic* English Church on the Continent.

Only a Fiddler, and O. T.: or, Life in Denmark. By the author of "*The Improvisatore*." Translated by Mary Howitt. 3 vols.—We cannot say we consider the present taste for translating foreign works of fiction at all a good sign of the times. There are doubtless here and there some of these works which may be read with amusement and information, but the greater portion, it is to be feared, are unhappily distinguished by very lax views of morality, and a very latitudinarian tone of religious opinion. What renders both these defects still more dangerous is, the manner in which they display themselves; they do not occur now and then as exceptions to the general tone of sentiment, but they run through the whole work, so as to form a continual under-current of unwholesome and pernicious sentiment. We are confident that many of these books, if they had appeared as original works instead of as translations, would have met with general reprobation. The work before us may be very clever in its way, and it contains many brilliant

passages, many pleasing and simple pictures of Danish life, but still there is a freedom of thought on matters of morality, a lax and wild mode of expression, if not worse, on religious subjects, which are earnestly to be deprecated, and which cannot fail to excite very painful feelings in every well-regulated mind, and to the young and the inexperienced must be full of danger.

The Nursery Governess. By the Author of "*The Week*." 16mo. pp. xvi. 188.—In forming a judgment of this little volume we have taken a hint from the practice of Moliere, who used to read his compositions to his housekeeper before he submitted them to the public. We have put this book into the hands of children, and *their* report is favourable, nor do we see any reason to mistrust it on examining further for ourselves. The "*Nursery Governess*" is professedly written to shew the value of a class of instructors between the parent and the servant. The thirteenth chapter contains some directions, both mental and physical, for nursery governesses; and having lately taken up again Mr. Curtis's book on *Health*, we are pleased at seeing that the rules for children's exercise agree with those which he has given.

Lady Cecilia Farrencourt; a Novel. By Henry Milton. 3 vols.—This is a very well-written tale. Following the example of the good old-fashioned novel, the language employed in it is more according to nature and less stilted and artificial than the mode of expression adopted in many works of fiction of a recent date. Abounding more in humour and drollery than with matter of a serious strain, it nevertheless contains scattered here and there passages of a higher character, which induce us to imagine that the author, if so disposed, might attempt a more ambitious flight than he has yet ventured upon. The characters are well conceived and admirably drawn, some of them indeed are sketched from the very life. Lady Cecilia herself, the heroine of the book, is an excellent instance of the author's graphic powers. Egregiously absurd as her whole conduct is, there are yet redeeming points about her which dispose us at the very time when we are laughing at her ridiculous folly to pity and lament her infatuation. The character of the hero also is equally good in its way as a delineation of human folly. The tendency of the whole book is to show the injurious effects resulting from the attempts of people to get out of their own sphere.

* The author considers that "the Epistle to the Hebrews does not bear the writer's name, as *they* would be prejudiced against it by seeing that it purported to be written by Paul." p. 81. The whole section in which this point is argued is well worth the reader's attention.

Ireland and her Church. In three parts. By the Very Rev. R. Murray, D.D. Dean of Ardagh. Second edition, enlarged, small 4to. pp. 390.—As the former edition of this volume has been noticed already, we need not enter into a detailed examination of it. The work is now considerably enlarged, the references to documents are copious, and an index adds to the convenience. There is hardly any history so superficially known as the Irish; and unfortunately the pens that have written on the subject, have generally been dipped in the gall of party. To discuss particular questions connected with the subject would make this notice as long as a pamphlet; we must therefore refer our readers generally to the book, assuring them that they will learn much from it. We could have wished that the author had occasionally bestowed a little more care upon his style, which to our ears sounds too colloquial, when remarking on opposite statements.

The Literary History of the New Testament. 8vo. pp. xvi. 608.—This work is introduced by prefatory notices from Dr. Pye Smith and Mr. Bickersteth: the former says, "to students for the ministry it will be of extensive usefulness;" the latter, "I cheerfully commend it, as likely to be generally useful."* The author remarks, that "he is not aware that there exists any popular manual affording a condensed view of the literary history, internal evidence, and distinctive features of the apostolic writings." We cannot, any more than the gentlemen to whose opinions we have alluded, do, assent to everything in it, or agree with all the explanations of particular texts, but as a whole we value it highly, especially for the chapter on Harmonies, and the arrangement of the Acts and Epistles. We cannot doubt that it will be extensively used in studying for holy orders.

Messrs. BAGSTER have issued the first part of a new edition of their *English Hexapla*. We are informed that the present edition has been carefully revised throughout; and an entirely new Introduction, presenting the results of the latest investigations, has been added. In reference to the book noticed in the preceding paragraph, and the remark there made, it is but justice to add our testimony to the great research displayed in the pre-

sent work with respect to every feature of the literary history of the New Testament.

Jardine's Naturalist's Library. People's edition. Vol. I.—Good illustrated works on natural history are costly, and so beyond the reach of youth, as well as their less wealthy seniors; but this edition of the naturalist's library, while it is worthy of the present state of the science, and illustrated by well-drawn and fairly-coloured figures, is afforded at a price to which it could be accommodated only by the great sale which it deserves, and seems to have had. Every volume of it contains a memoir and portrait of some distinguished naturalist.

German Ballads, Songs, &c.—A pleasing volume of "Burns' Fireside Library," comprising translations from Schiller, Uhland, Bürger, Goëthe, and other German poets, with some original compositions. Most of the pieces are in the ballad style, and recommend themselves by easy language and wholesome feeling; and are embellished by excellent woodcuts, some of which invite our attention by very graceful drawing. From a comparison of one of the translations, Fridolin, with its German original, we have reason to think them faithful, and one of the original pieces, "Odin's Sacrifice," is a composition of much power.

A Grammar of the Irish Language. By John O'Donovan.—The good old Sir Robert Sibbald, the Scotch antiquary and naturalist, says in a letter written to a friend in 1700, "I could wish yow would see to gett a grammer of the Irish tongue, and send it to us: it were worth your pains to learn that language, it might be of use in retrieving our antiquities;" and adds in a subsequent letter, "I never saw either ane Irish grammer or dictionarie." And since we ourselves, like the good philosopher, and in common, as we believe, with many topographers and antiquaries occupied with the history of parts of the British islands or branches of the Celtic race, have felt the want of a good instructor in the language of the dark-eyed daughters and warm-hearted sons of Erin, whose bard songs, "verba socianda chordis," were first wedded to the sweet Irish harp-melodies, so we are glad to see Mr. O'Donovan's work, and wish him success in his undertaking.

The Italians say that for good Italian there should be

"Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana;"

or Roman accent, with Tuscan syntax; and by a similar Irish saying we find that

* The omission of a word in printing Mr. Bickersteth's opinion has deranged one of the clauses, and the errata do not notice it.

"The Munsterman has the accent without the propriety; and the Ulsterman has the propriety without the accent."

We are happy to find ourselves justified by so good an authority as Mr. O'Donovan's work, in retaining the opinion we have long holden, against a not uncommon opposite one, that the Irish and Welsh are sister dialects.

Patterns of Inlaid Tiles, from Churches in the Diocese of Oxford. Drawn and Engraved by W. A. Church. 4to. 24 Plates.—These Tile patterns are carefully

copied, and printed in their real size and colours, upon a white ground which sets them off to advantage. They will therefore make an excellent sequel to the collection published by Mr. J. G. Nichols, and to the Irish Tiles published by Mr. Oldham. Many of the patterns are very pleasing, and so far new that the series must be regarded as a fresh example of the inexhaustible invention of our ancient artists. We are sorry to make the additional observation that the work is posthumous; the death of its author was recorded in our number for Feb. p. 215.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The trustees of the British Museum have recently opened one of the large rooms in the new wing erected at the west end of this magnificent building. The great Chinese bell is placed in the centre of the apartment, with the following inscription: "Chinese Bell, from a Buddhist temple, near Ningpo, presented by her Majesty, 1844." There are several spacious glass cases, in which there is a collection of various articles from China, Otaheite, the Friendly Islands, the Archipelago of the Great Pacific Ocean, Peru, Terra del Fuego, &c., consisting of several of their heathen deities, the war implements and dresses of the natives of these different countries, musical instruments, &c. There are a silver and two richly gilt idols from China, and several other smaller idols from the same empire. This is the only room which is yet ready for the reception of the great quantity of antiquities, &c. for which there was no convenience in the old building. Arrangements are being made to provide a room for the Xanthian marbles.

THE RAY SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the Ray Society (the institution and objects of which were noticed in our number for Aug. 1844, p. 183) was held at Cambridge on the 23d June, Professor John Phillips, F.R.S. in the Chair.

The first volume of the Society's works, consisting of the translations of foreign reports on various branches of Natural History, has been delivered, accompanied by the first part of a great work on the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca. The new process of lithotinting which has been employed on this occasion, and which affords almost facsimile imitations of the original drawings, shows how satisfactorily that process may be employed in the il-

lustration of subjects in Natural History. The superintendence of the publication of this work has been committed to a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Johnston, Professor Edward Forbes, and Mr. Wm. Thompson. It was fully expected that a volume, consisting of "Memorials of Ray," would have been ready for distribution with the works now before the Society; and, notwithstanding some unexpected delay, the Council announce that this work, edited by Dr. Lankester, will be presented very shortly to the members as part of the first year's publication.

The following works are either completed, or in a forward state for publication: viz.

1. Burmeister, On the Organisation of Trilobites; edited by Professors Bell and E. Forbes.
2. Zuccarini, On the Morphology of the Coniferæ.
3. Gand, On the Geographical Distribution of the same.
4. Grisebach's Report on Botanical Geography.
5. Steenstrup, On the Alternations of Generation: translated by George Busk, esq.
6. Part II. of the British Nudibranchiate Mollusca of Alder and Hancock.

The Council also announce that arrangements are now pending with Professor Agassiz, of Neufchatel, for the publication of his great work of a complete Bibliography of Zoology and Palæontology.

The following works are either preparing for publication or under consideration:

1. Iconographia Linnæana, to consist of illustrations of the specimens in the Linnæan collection, at present existing in the museum of the Linnæan Society; to be edited by Professors Bell and E. Forbes.
2. Continuation of Reports on the Progress of Zoology and Botany.

3. Translation of Azara's Natural History of Paraguay.

The list of members is at present nearly 700.

MUSEUM AT THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL.

A valuable collection in Anatomy and Pathology having been presented to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital by Mr. Dalrymple, in order to establish a museum, that proposal was warmly responded to by the Governors; and by their subscriptions, a building has been erected, to contain the collection. This building was formally opened on Sept. 10. The room is handsomely fitted-up with galleries, cabinets, and cases. Portraits of Drs. Alderson, Lubbock, and Rigby, of Mr. Martineau, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Carter, and other illustrious citizens, are hung round the walls, and many busts are placed in conspicuous positions. Mr. D. Dalrymple read a Report; from which it appeared, that the Museum possessed

upwards of 1,300 specimens, without including the unique cabinet of calculi; of these, 164 preparations were purchased from Grainger's Museum; 116 from Mr. Harper's Museum; 800 had been presented by Mr. Dalrymple; and Mr. Crosse had presented 148 preparations (including six from Sir Astley Cooper's Museum), 30 casts, 50 calculi, eight drawings, and 64 instruments.—The subscriptions towards establishing the Museum amounted to £910 7s. 10d., and the expenditure to £899 17s. 10d. Mr. Crosse read a very eloquent address, which was most cordially received, and will be printed. Between 40 and 50 gentlemen afterwards dined together, at the Norfolk Hotel, Lewis Evans, esq. M.D. in the chair, having on his right the Lord Bishop, when a suggestion was thrown out by Mr. Crosse to attach a medical library to the Hospital Museum, and Mr. Page Scott announced his intention of placing a portion of his medical library at the disposal of the Committee.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the report of the late Congress at Winchester, in our last number, we were compelled, at p. 406, to defer the account of the papers read on Saturday, Sept. 13, which we shall now proceed to notice.

A meeting of the HISTORICAL Section was held at the Nisi Prius court, Sir John Boileau, Bart. in the chair. The first paper was an inedited account of the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy, sister of King Edward IV. communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The next was, On the ancient Mint and Exchange at Winchester, by Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. of the British Museum. He commenced by saying, that for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the mints by supplying them with bullion, and circulating the new coinage throughout various districts, exchanges were established in various places, and they were invested with peculiar privileges; they had a monopoly of all dealings in bullion; to them was brought all plate, bullion, or foreign coin for melting and exchanging, nor could any precious metals or coin be imported or exported but through their medium. One of these was certainly established at Winchester, but at what time, how long it existed, in what manner, or by what persons it was conducted, very little is known. Though Ruding mentions a moneyer and an exchange having

been granted by King John, it does not seem to have been known to him that any such establishment was ever in active operation in Winchester. Its existence, however, is ascertained, by the mention of it in some still remaining documents, from which it would appear that its relative importance was great, and its operations extensive, for many distant mints were supplied by it with bullion and treasure for their coinages.

Under the Saxon rule commenced a coinage bearing the name of the prince by whose authority it was issued, and that of the moneyer to whom he committed the privilege of striking it; and after some time was added the name of the place where it was minted. There are not any existing records which satisfactorily account for money of the same prince having been issued from many different places; but it may be conjectured that it was more safe, as well as more convenient, to transmit dies from the capital, than actual coins, to various towns for facilitating circulation in their adjoining districts; and, as there was considerable profit attached to the privilege, it might be advantageous to the prince to divide his favours amongst his adherents dispersed throughout his little territories. It is supposed that the dies were generally made in the capital, and transmitted to the local mints. Athelstan appears to have paid attention to the coinage, and to have issued several man-

dates for its better regulation, establishing a uniformity of type, and limiting the number of moneyers in each district. In his days, Winchester must have been a place of considerable importance, or at least the district, of which it was a kind of local capital, must have demanded a more than usual amount of circulating medium, for six moneyers were established in this city, and only eight were required for London. No notice of the Winchester mint occurs in Domesday book, although the coins both of William I. and II. still existing, prove that the operations which had been conducted under the Saxon monarchs were still continued. The coins of the Norman sovereigns were formerly very rare; but the disinterment of the large hoards at Beaworth and York have rendered some types of them more common; and in the former of these the name of Winchester occurs much more frequently than that of any other town. In the second year of Henry I. 1102, the mint at Winchester was destroyed by a fire, which consumed, at the same time, the royal palace, and a considerable portion of the town; it was, however, probably rebuilt without much delay, and conducted with its former activity, for in the twenty-fifth year of this king Winchester was the place where all the moneyers of England were summoned to appear, that the frauds which had been committed in debasing the coin might be investigated. The result disclosed a very general system of fraud; and the punishment of mutilation of the person and loss of the right hand was inflicted upon every one of these officers except three; and, to the honour of Winchester, it is to be recorded, that these three, whose integrity was established, were all moneyers attached to the mint of this city. In the marketplace in Winchester were five mints, which were abolished by the king's order; and it is probable that arrangements were made for conducting all the Winchester coinage at one mint; for, in subsequent documents, when reference is made to this city, the term used is "the mint," "the mint-house," in the singular number. Other documents relative to the mint at Winchester extend down to the reign of Henry III. after which it is no longer mentioned.

Mr. Weddell, of Berwick-on-Tweed, made a few remarks on the importance of the Pipe Rolls in all investigations connected with the ancient mints.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a memoir on the Parliament held at Acton Burnell in Shropshire, in the reign of Edward the Second, and on the remains of the Parliament House still existing there in ruins.

One of the Secretaries then read a paper by Sir Frederick Madden, On the Common Seal, and Privileges, of the Men of Alverstone in Hampshire. The Seal, which is still in existence, but Sir F. Madden did know where, is circular, about two inches and a half in diameter, and was executed early in the 13th century. In the centre is represented in high relief an episcopal figure seated, no doubt intended for St. Swithin, having a low mitre on the head, holding in the right hand a pastoral staff, and in the left a book, probably of the Gospels. Around the edge of the seal is the following inscription in capital letters: "Sigill. commune hominum prioris Sci. Swithuni de Alwarestoke." (The common seal of the men of the Prior of St. Swithin of Alwarestoke.) It would hence appear that this was the seal used in common by the tenants of the ancient villor manor of Alwarestoke, which, together with Extone and Widehay, was bestowed on the church of St. Swithin at Winchester by a noble Saxon lady named Alwara, for the soul of her husband, Leowin. After some further remarks on the history of the manor, Sir F. Madden proceeded to the consideration of a vellum roll, containing a charter of Andrew prior of Winchester 1256—1262, granting certain privileges to the men of Alwarestoke.

In the Section of **EARLY AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES**, held in the Crown Court, W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. S. A. in the chair, Mr. John Gough Nichols read three papers on ancient Seals connected with the history of Winchester: 1. "On the Seals of the Earls of Winchester," viz. the seal of Seher de Quincy, Earl from 1210 to 1219, of Margaret his widow, and Roger de Quincy their son. The points suggesting remark and inquiry were the armorial bearings, and the reverse of Earl Roger's seal, which represents him contending with a lion. 2. On the Seals of Winchester city, and on the Seals for the Recognizances of Debtors, temp. Edward II. It appears that the ancient seal of Winchester is at present unknown; Milner has engraved a seal made temp. Eliz.; but one of the King's seals made for the Recognizances of Debtors, and which were placed in all the great commercial towns, temp. Edw. II. is also treated by Milner as a seal of the corporation of Winchester, and has even been so used in modern times. 3. On the Seals for Cloths used by the King's Aulnager. These seals were generally impressed on lead; and such an impression of a seal belonging to Southampton had been found at Winchester. Mr. Nichols

enumerated several other examples, generally bearing the King's head, a crown, or some royal badge or device. He also extracted from the statutes relative to the woollen trade, the enactments regulating the use of these seals.

The other papers read in this Section were, 1. On Roman remains discovered in Icenia, at Burgh near Aylsham, and at Caistor near Yarmouth, Norfolk, by the Rev. John Gunn; 2. On the Classification of Bronze Celts and Arrow-heads, by George Du Noyer, esq.; 3. On the monument of Sir Richard Lyster, Lord Chief Baron temp. Henry VIII., in the church of St. Michael's, Southampton, which has of late years been erroneously attributed to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, whose monument really exists at Tichfield; 4. A Letter on the Roman roads in Hampshire, from the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity college, Oxford; and 5. An account of some Roman antiquities found in the Thames, near Kingston, by William Roots, M.D. Mr. Herbert Williams exhibited a small brooch of gold, in the form of the letter A. inscribed on one side; and set on the back with four small precious stones, two rubies and two turquoises, and the letters A G L A. This relic was ploughed up in Wiltshire.

In the middle of the day, another meeting of the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION took place in the Nisi Prius Court, J. H. Markland, esq. late Director S.A., in the chair, when the following papers were read:—

A communication from the Mayor of Winchester respecting the proposed restoration of the King's Gate and Church of St. Swithin.

Some account of the priory church of Christchurch, Hants, by A. J. Beresford Hope, esq. M.P.

On Stow church, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. George Atkinson.

Remarks on the churches of St. Cross, Crondall, and Christchurch, Hampshire, by Benj. Ferrey, esq. illustrated by numerous drawings.

On East Meon church, Hampshire, by O. B. Carter, esq. illustrated by some very fine drawings. A correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1816 states,* that it is a well authenticated fact, that Walkelyn, the cousin of the Conqueror, evinced his liberality and taste by the erection of the Church of East Meon. Be

this at it may, this parish appears to have engaged his special attention. The church, as it at present exists, presents a fine specimen of Norman architecture in its tower and principal doorways. It was, evidently, a cruciform structure in its original state, lighted by small windows, of which one only at present remains, and is shown on the N.W. angle of the nave. The south aisles, both of the nave and chancel, are, evidently, additions in the early part of the thirteenth century; and the manner in which the communication with the south transept is effected, under the flying buttress, is worthy of notice. The east and west windows present indications, in their joint mouldings, of having been insertions of the same period; but they have been subsequently altered, and are, at present, in a very anomalous condition. The straight-sided arch of the south transept is well worthy of notice, and is particularly effective. The pulpit is of stone, and is a very good specimen of perpendicular work. The font is of the same date as the fonts at Winchester Cathedral and St. Michael's Church, Southampton, and is the work of the same individual.† The material of these fonts has been described as black marble; but I have been informed, (said Mr. Carter,) by a competent authority, that they are of blue lias. The spire is of lead, and from the character of the corbel table which finishes the tower, and is, probably, of the same date, I should assign its erection to the early part of the thirteenth century. In the south-western window of the tower is still suspended the tintinnabulum, or Saint's Bell, by which appellation it is still distinguished."

An account of the Friary church at Reading, Berks, now the Town Bridewell, also illustrated with drawings; by John Billing, esq.

An essay on the superior purity of the English Gothic style: by Sir John Awdry.

On Southwick Priory; by the Rev. William Gunner.

Mr. Parker made a few observations on the Norman house existing at Christchurch, which is perhaps the most perfect house of the twelfth century remaining in England, the walls being entire, though much concealed by ivy.

Mr. Gunner made some remarks on remains of Roman dwellings discovered in Winchester.

* Instead of 1816, Mr. Carter evidently intended to refer to Oct. 1819, where there are two letters describing East Meon Church, accompanied by an exterior view.

† There are three plates devoted to this Font in vol. x. of the *Archæologia*. It is also engraved, together with the Winchester Font, in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*.

In the evening a meeting took place at the St. John's rooms, the noble President in the chair, when three interesting papers were read.

The first was "On the Distinctions of Styles in architecture in general, and their names," by the Rev. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; which was read by Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

Mr. Petit read a paper, by Charles Winston, esq. on the Painted Glass remaining in Winchester. The writer began by observing that the design and execution of glass paintings are as capable of convenient classification as architectural peculiarities, and that he should refer throughout to the great mediæval styles of glass painting, by the terms Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, each style being nearly contemporaneous with the several styles of architecture as designed by Rickman. The term Cinquecento he should apply to any glass prior to the year 1540, which exhibits in its details the peculiar style of ornament known by that name. The earliest specimens of English glass that he had met with at Winchester are the two fragments probably of a border worked in with other glass, in the west window of the nave of St. Cross, and two other fragments of a border over the door leading into the refectory. All this glass is of precisely the same character; and to be referred, he was of opinion, to the beginning of the thirteenth century. A few small fragments of later Early English are at present contained in the cloister of the college. Two circles of early Decorated glass are over the door of the refectory of St. Cross, and two or three more in the west window of the Cathedral. They are composed of plain pieces of coloured glass, disposed in a geometrical pattern, and prove how much of the effect of early glass is owing to the texture of the material. All the present glass in the side windows of the College Chapel is modern, as well as that in the east, with the trifling exception of two small figures, the head of an angel, and four other little bits of glass in the tracery of the window. Considering the time when the glass in the east window was executed, it must be admitted to be a very good copy of the old. Had the glass been copied now, it would only have been one degree better than it is. Its effect would still have been that of painted glass, exhibiting the drawing of the early part of the fifteenth century, and the colouring of the nineteenth instead of that of the sixteenth. The texture of all modern manufactured glass, uncoloured as well as coloured, is identical only with

that of the sixteenth century, and is totally different from the texture of earlier glass. The principle of adapting the execution to the material pervades all ancient, and indeed all original manufactured work, and it is vain to imitate the drawing without also imitating the material in which the work is to be executed. Hence it is that modern encaustic tiles, whatever may be the date of the pattern impressed upon them, always appear to be of the date of the manufacture of the tile. The east window of the College Library is of the time of Edward IV., and was moved to its present position from the south side of the college chapels. The arms in the refectory at St. Cross are of the latter part of the fifteenth century. Those of Cardinal Beaufort are uncommonly fine. The glass in the east window of the cathedral choir is perhaps a little earlier than 1525, and is the work of Bishop Fox, whose arms and motto, "Est Deo gracia," are introduced into it. This window must have been a magnificent one; but it is unfair to judge of it in its present state, when so little occupies its old position in the window. The top central light is filled with glass of Wykeham's time, and all the rest of the window with glass of Fox's time. In point of execution, he apprehended the painted glass in this window was about as perfect as glass could well be. The library at the deanery (the room in which the museum was exhibited) contains some excellent specimens of heraldic glass of the time of James I. and Charles I. in which, however, the decline of the art of glass painting is very apparent.

Mr. W. S. Vaux read an amusing paper on the "Records of the Corporation Chest at Southampton." The Corporation of Southampton is very rich in MS. documents, rolls, and registers. The first, entitled, *Liber Niger*, commencing in 16 Richard II. 1393, and ending in 1620, contains a very curious collection of enrolments of private documents, charters, deed, and wills. The second, entitled, *Liber Remembranciarum sellæ Southamptoniæ*, A.D. 1455, is full of miscellaneous matters of considerable value to the student of the local antiquities of the town, but of little comparative interest to the general reader. Both these books have indexes, though very imperfect ones. The third is entitled, *A Book of Fines, Amerciaments, &c.* from A.D. 1489 to 1593. The fourth is indorsed, *Entry of Burgeses* from 1406 to 1704, containing the oaths, ordinances, and the admission of burgeses of this town. At the end of the book is an account of the population of Southampton, taken in 1596, whereby it

appears that the sum total, including all residents, was 4,200, of whom the able men amounted to 784. The aliens and their families number 297. The fifth, entitled, *Book of Remembrances for the town of Southampton*, beginning the 5th Henry VIII. with the ordinances of the Mayor, &c. and ending in 1601, is a book full of purely local information, with a copious index. Besides these, which are, perhaps, the most important, are many other volumes, containing a vast amount of information relative to the mediæval history of the town. Among them are, *Enrolments of the Statutes Merchant* from 39 Eliz. to 2 James II.; *Journal of Corporation Proceedings* from 1602 to 1642; *Brokage Books*, fifty-three in number, commencing A.D. 1440; *Books of the Assize of Bread* for the years 1482, 1559, 1596, and 1694; *Weighing Books*, three in number, two without date, and the third 1496; *Linen Hall Books*, seven in number, from 1552 to 1569; *Woollen Cloth Hall Books*, for the years 1554, 1569, 1571, 1572, 1574, and 1576; *Muster Books* for the years 1544, 1555, 1567, 1579, 1583, and 1589, and one without date; and at the end of the last book is an account of the number of inhabitants at the time able to bear arms. There is also a *Subscription Book* in aid of the King in 1661; a roll of the *Steward of Southampton's Account for the Petty Customs of Lymington, Portsmouth, &c.* temp. 8 Henry VI. with a large collection of *Court Leet Books and Presentments*; *Town Court Rolls* of the time of Henry VI. and *Admiralty Court Books* from 1566 to 1585. Besides these more formal documents, there is one book containing matter of the date of Edward I. II. and III. in which will be found brief notices of the charters granted to the different cities and towns of England, and the laws of the guild of Southampton, in Norman French.

At the close of the proceedings of the evening, the President read the following list of papers offered to the Institute at this meeting, for the reading of which there had not been sufficient time.

On the *Minor Decorations of the Abbey of St. Alban's*, by the Rev. Henry Addington, late Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society.

On the *Torques, Armilla, and Fibula*, by Samuel Birch, esq. Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, British Museum.

Notice of a Remarkable Chamber in the South of France, fitted with elaborately carved wainscot, a very interesting example of the florid domestic architecture

of the sixteenth century, by Sir John Boileau, Bart.

Some Account of the Castillion family seated at Benham Valence in Berkshire, by George Bowyer, esq. D.C.L.

Extracts from the Return of the Commissioners of the Hospitals, Colleges, Fraternities, &c. in the counties of Southampton and Berkshire.

Extracts from the Commissioners' Return of Colleges, &c. made 2 Edw. VI. so far as relates to the city of Winchester, from the Public Record Office, by Henry Cole, esq. one of the Assistant Keepers of Records.

Copy of the Deed for building Helmingham Steeple, Suffolk, A.D. 1723, by David E. Davy, esq.

On Ancient Modes of Trial by Ordeal, by William Sidney Gibson, esq.

On the Changes of Style observed in the Works of William of Wykeham, by the Rev. William Grey.

Particulars relative to the Parishes of Upham and Durley, Hants, extracted from the old Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts, communicated by the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham.

Account of the Church of Poynings, Sussex, and its decorations, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, Precentor of Chichester.

Notice of the richly carved Roof of Cilcain church, Flintshire, supposed to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey, by the Very Rev. C. S. Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph.

Notes on Hyde Abbey, and some ancient relics there discovered, by Miss Melissa Mackenzie.

On Polychrome Painting, by James Laird Patterson, esq. Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society.

Notice of some elegantly designed specimens of Decorative Pavement Tiles, of French fabrication, discovered at Keymer, in Sussex, by the Rev. Edward Tromer.

Notices and Extracts from the Episcopal Registers of Winchester, by T. Hudson Turner, esq.

Notices of the General History of Winchester, from the Saxon period to the thirteenth century, by T. Hudson Turner, esq.

Note on the Royal Charters granted to the city of Winchester from the Conquest to the time of Edward I. by T. Hudson Turner, esq.

Transcript of the inedited MS. History of Winchester Cathedral, written by a monk of Winchester, the original preserved in the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, by the Warden of New College.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

An attempt has been made to bring about a revolution in the States of the Church. In the night of the 24th of September, 100 Spanish and Piedmontese refugees landed near Rimini, and immediately proceeded to the fort of San Leo, in which they are supposed to have had partisans, and set at liberty the political prisoners, who were very numerous. They next entered Rimini, where they stopped the couriers, and carried off the despatches. The Cardinal Legate of Forlì immediately sent troops to Rimini. On the 27th, at their approach, the insurgents hastily quitted Rimini, after abandoning their arms; some of them re-embarked, the others took refuge in the mountains. The Italian refugees were commanded by Ribotti, a native of Piedmont. The affair at one time looked very serious, for the garrison of San Leo, consisting of 500 men, joined the insurgents.

ALGERIA.

The gallant and unconquered Abd-el-Kader, the Saladin of the Desert, is once more in the field against the French, and has signalized his reappearance by an action of unusual daring and valour. On the 1st Oct. tempting a column of French troops, 450 in number, commanded by Colonel Montagnac, to forsake their fortification in hope of capturing him, he suddenly surrounded his foe with his horsemen, and completely overpowered them with numbers. The *melée* was terrible; for in a moment officers and soldiers were stretched lifeless on the earth, with the exception of 80 chasseurs under Captain Coreux, who got possession of a neighbouring marabout, and shut themselves in; and Abd-el-Kader in vain attempting to force the place, retired, leaving, however, a large force to blockade the marabout. Scarcely was the bulk of the besieging force out of sight of the besieged, than they sortied and directed their course towards Djema Ghazaouat. At a league from that place a host of Kabyles fell upon them; but in the mean time the fusilade was heard at Djema Ghazaouat, where the alarm had besides been given by a Hussar, the only one who had escaped from the massacre of the two squadrons,—and when the garrison of this place reached the scene of the combat, only 12 men were standing. They were disengaged, and taken back to Djema Ghazaouat—in all 14 living out of 450. On their total defeat of the French co-

lumn, the Emir left a small part of his forces to complete the destruction of eighty soldiers who had found shelter, while he himself, at the head of his main body, flew to engage in a more perilous enterprise. In the district of Tlemcen, some tribes, dwelling among the mountains of Trara, had revolted against the French, and General Cavaignac, at the head of 1,300 bayonets, had marched against them. While he was manoeuvring among the mountains, Abd-el-Kader, fired with his late victory, fell upon them, and two severe engagements ensued. The French were not defeated, but they suffered great loss, and a chief of battalion, Peyragai, was mortally wounded. In other districts of Algeria war has broken out with fresh fury. General Bourjolly, at the head of a considerable force, on the same day that Colonel Montagnac advanced from Djema, invaded the territory of the Flittas, with the intention of punishing the individuals who had plundered a caravan. This expedition, as it advanced into the mountains, was met by the Arabs in the fiercest spirit of hostility. Lieut.-Colonel Berthier has fallen, and General Cléré has been severely wounded. Intelligence has been since received of the surrender of 5 officers and 200 men to Abd-el-Kader, when on their route to reinforce the camp of Timmouchen.

MADAGASCAR.

The Queen had issued an order, that all foreign traders residing in her dominions (mostly from the Mauritius and Bourbon) should become naturalised, and thereby subject to a law which, amongst other things, makes them slaves, under certain contingencies, and giving them a very short time to dispose of their property and leave the Island, if they did not choose to be so naturalised. This amounted, practically, to a confiscation of their property; and, in consequence of receiving a refusal to communicate with the Queen, on the 8th June Capt. Kelly of the Conway, 26 guns, in connection with two French ships of war of 16 and 28 guns, proceeded to bombard the forts. After firing for an hour and a half they landed a force and attacked the fortifications, but were at length obliged to retreat from the superior number of the natives, having, however, captured their colours, and inflicted a loss of about 300 men, besides setting fire to the town. The Conway lost 4 killed and 13 wounded, and the French ships about 60 killed and wounded,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 15. The last portion of the old British Museum, formerly Montague House, was disposed of by auction, consisting of the centre building with the lofty dome, the entrance hall, the grand staircase, with the various painted ceilings in the different apartments on the ground floor, comprising about 20 tons of lead, the library, the show-rooms, the brick-work, &c. The lead fetched 354*l.* and the entire brickwork 342*l.* and the whole realised about 1300*l.* The painted ceilings being executed on the plaster could not be preserved. The whole of the building was to be cleared away in 28 working days, when the new front would be commenced.

Oct. 15. This day being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Prussia, one of the first protectors and most liberal supporters of the German Hospital, the institution at *Dalston* was opened that day, under the auspices of Prince George, who represented on the occasion his father the Duke of Cambridge, absent on the Continent. The prince was conducted by the committee—amongst whom were Chevalier Bunsen the Prussian ambassador—to the chapel of the hospital, where the celebration commenced with the performance of the beautiful German hymn, “*Nun danket alle Gott*,” accompanied by Chevalier Neukomm. After which the Rev. W. Kuper, D.D. of the Royal German Chapel, St. James’s, offered up prayer. The Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, D.D. delivered an exhortation on Christian benevolence. On the termination of the exordium, the auditory retired to one of the largest wards, and Chevalier Bunsen addressed the royal chairman on the objects of the institution, which are to give relief in case of illness to natives of Germany unable to provide medical aid for themselves, and to offer a limited number of rooms with superior accommodation to such as could pay a small sum, but could not command at home the comforts necessary in sickness. The first physicians and surgeons attached to the London Hospital had promised their assistance; and, before six months elapsed, he expected that they should be able to introduce for the first time into England, three “*deaconesses*,” or Protestant Sisters of Charity, from the establishment at Waiserwerth. Prince George briefly replied, and expressed his good wishes for the success of the institution.

New gates have been fixed at the north entrance of the new *Royal Exchange*. They are made of wrought iron, the de-

corations being cast iron. In the centre, on either side, are the arms of the City of London and of the Mercers’ Company, with the cipher of Sir Thomas Gresham, T. G. very ingeniously introduced. In the ornamental heads of the gates, the rose, thistle, and shamrock appear entwined. Though of enormous weight, the gates are so well poised as to be capable of being moved with the least impulse. They bear the names of Grissell and Co. the founders. The Exchange having four entrances, there will be four pairs of gates. Those to the east and south will be similar to those described. Those to the great western entrance will be much larger and more decorated, and will contain, besides the arms before mentioned, the arms of all the 12 great companies. The Gresham Committee are making arrangements for erecting the statue of the Queen, sculptured by Lough, in the Merchants’ area; and as the asphalte in the open part is found to be cold from its non-absorbent character, they have resolved to lay down the old Turkey-stone pavement, which has been preserved, adopting some ornamental devices in stone of a richer colour.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On the 30th Sept. the Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Woods and Forests issued notices for the erection of the houses in the new line of street leading from the London Docks to Spitalfields church, the entire length, consisting of about 3000 feet, being divided into 32 lots. The width of the new street will be about 54 feet. The lots severally are to be let on lease for a term of 80 years, from Christmas Day, 1845. The new street north of High-street, Whitechapel, will be called Commercial-street; that leading out of East Smithfield will be called Dock-street, and East Smithfield will be named St. George-street. In Commercial-street a new church is in course of erection, to be denominated the Church of St. Jude, and in Dock-street a church will be built for the Sailors’ Home in Wells-street. A new street is also proposed to be formed in the continuation of the Commercial-road to High-street, Whitechapel.

The long talked of improvements in Westminster are commenced in earnest, the house opposite the Hospital having been taken as the office. The new line of street will commence in Flood-street, pass through the notorious Almonry, Orchard-street, and Duck-lane, by the chapel in the Broadway, past Mr. Carter Wood’s brewery, Palmer’s Village, to Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico.

DURHAM.

Aug. 25. A new district church, recently erected at *Blaydon*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The district is formed under Sir R. Peel's Act, and comprises part of the township of *Hinlaton*, and the whole of the township of *Stella*, in the parish of *Ryton*. The church was dedicated to Almighty God, in honour of St. Cuthbert, and will henceforth be known as St. Cuthbert's, *Stella*. A very handsome silver paten, the donation of Archdeacon Thorp, was placed upon the altar previous to the commencement of the service. The Rev. Mr. Brown, late curate of Warden, has been preferred to the incumbency.

ESSEX.

A new Corn Exchange has been opened at Colchester. It is situated close to the old exchange, at the entrance of High-street. The façade is composed of a receding centre and wings, the entrance being under an Ionic colonnade, and the wings are connected by pilasters of the same order. The wings are ornamented, in panels, with two bas-relief figures, the size of life, of ancient and modern agriculture; and a fine figure of Ceres, to cap the centre colonnade, is now in course of preparation. A flight of steps leads to the interior, which is a fine apartment 78 feet by 47; a row of light pillars on each side support the centre part of the roof; the northern end is semicircular; and a row of skylights running all round, with a large lantern light in the middle, render it admirably adapted for the purposes of the trade. The cost of the building, besides the purchase of the ground, was about £2,400, which was raised by means of shares; and the expense of the ornamental figures in front will be upwards of £150, but most of the cost of the outward decoration is defrayed by a subscription of the inhabitants. Mr. Brandon is the architect.

NORFOLK.

Sept. 6. The Brundall estate, the property of the Rev. L. B. Foster, consisting of a mansion and 143 acres of land, was sold for 12,500*l.* The purchaser was T. G. Tuck, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 14. The newly-completed church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and situate in the densely-populated parish of St. Ebbe's, *Oxford*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop. It is built in the early English style, and consists of a nave, two aisles, chancel, and a capacious gallery at the west end. There is a campanile

turret at the west end, containing two bells. The cost of building, when complete in all its details, will be about 3,000*l.* The sittings are all open, and accommodate about 800 persons. The roof is open, and the general effect is extremely chaste and pleasing. The design is correct, and reflects much credit on the architect, Mr. Underwood. The pulpit is of white stone. There is no burial-ground attached to the building, although much needed in this crowded locality; but a portion of ground near the site of Osney Abbey is to be set apart for this purpose.

SUFFOLK.

Aug. 12. The estates of the late Sir Charles Broke Vere, at Henley, Barham, and Hemingstone, were put up by auction by Messrs. Colchester and Son, at the Great White Horse, Ipswich, when the Home Farm, 138 acres, was sold for 5000*l.* and the Hill Farm, 175 acres, for 3500*l.* The Broad Green Farm, 133 acres, was bought in at 5000*l.* The advowson of Sutton, rent-charge 431*l.* with 33 acres of glebe, but no house, incumbent aged 70, was sold at the same time for 2780*l.*

The Suffolk estates of the Earl of Gosford have also been sold by auction at the same place. The prices obtained were excellent. On the first day (*Aug. 18*), two farms in the parishes of Framsdon and Ashden, amounting together to 110 acres, sold for 4,550*l.*; three lots in the parishes of Kettleburgh and Brandeston, amounting to 457 acres, at a rent of 536*l.* sold for 14,990*l.*; in the parish of Monk Gohams, a small farm of 110 acres sold for 3,550*l.*; in the parishes of Laxfield and Dennington, three lots, consisting in all of 309 acres, at a rent of 304*l.* sold for 10,640*l.*; in the parish of Dasham, a small farm of 60 acres sold for 1,910*l.* On the second day there were sold in the parishes of Ringsfield, Borsham, and Beccles, three lots, consisting in all of 225 acres, sold for 2,225*l.*; in the parishes of Ringsfield and Weston, two lots, consisting of 197 acres, sold for 6,000*l.* On the third day there were sold in Brompton, Chaddingfield, and Weston, four lots, consisting of 354 acres, for 9,050*l.*; in the parish of Mutford, a small farm of 75 acres sold for 2,400*l.*; in the parishes of Cotterly and Henstead, two lots of 207 acres sold for 6,480*l.* Besides these a few lots were reserved, among which was the advowson of the rectory of Kettleburgh. The whole proceeds of the sale amounted to 97,950*l.*

Mr. Charles Austin, the chief of railway counsellors, has just purchased Brandeston Hall, at the price, it is said, of 35,000 guineas.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 24. Henry Home Drummond, esq. and Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart. to be members of the Board of Supervision for relief of the poor in Scotland.

Sept. 26. 4th Dragoons, brevet Major W. Parlbay to be Major.—30th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Singleton, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. M. J. Slade, who exchanges.—Unattached, Major H. Master, from 4th Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 27. The Hon. William Francis Forbes to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

Oct. 7. J. A. Taschereau, esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Lower Canada.

Oct. 10. 59th Foot, Captain G. N. Harward, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Captain H. Capel to be Major.

Oct. 14. Sir Henry Hart, Knt. Capt. R.N. to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Fife Militia, J. Wemyss, esq. to be Major.

Oct. 16. John-Church, only son of Lieut.-Col. William Pearce, of Staverton-house, co. Glouc. K.H. and Mary-Church his wife, only surviving child and heir of William Morrice, late of Cardiff, gent. deceased, by Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of John Church, of Pfrwdgrech, in the co. of Brecon, gent. and sister and heir of Samuel Church, of Pfrwdgrech, gent. deceased, to take the surname of Church after Pearce, and bear the arms of Church, quarterly, with Pearce.

Oct. 17. 84th Foot, Captains D. Russell, and M. B. G. Reed, to be Majors.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Pym to the command of the Experimental Squadron, *vice* Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B. who has resigned on account of ill-health.—Commodore Sir F. Collier, K.C.B. (Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard) to be Commissioner at Greenwich; Capt. Sir F. Fellowes, C.B. (Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital and Victualling-yard), to succeed Sir F. Collier at Woolwich; and Capt. Daniel Pring, late of H. M. S. Thunderer, to be Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital.

To be Commander—L. de T. Prevost, for his gallantry in the boats of the Pantaloon in the capture of a pirate slaver on the coast of Africa on the 26th May.

To be Retired Commander—James Poate.

Appointments.—Capt. P. J. Blake (1841) to Juno; Commander F. P. Egerton (1845) to Hazard.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Wigan.—Hon. James Lindsay.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. R. Bagot, to be Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. A. Conybeare, to be Dean of Landaff.

Rev. J. G. Ward, to be Dean of Lincoln.

Rev. B. Disney, to be Dean of Emly.

Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Mountmorris, to be Dean of Cloyne.

Rev. S. Creyke, to be Archdeacon of York.

Rev. R. Hankinson, to be an hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. O. Hodgson, to be a Minor Canon of Winchester.

Rev. C. Nairne, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. C. Bailey, Copford R. Essex.

Rev. G. Brown, New District Church, Darlington P.C. Durham.

Rev. A. Brown, Calverley V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. G. Childs, St. Paul's, Stonehouse, P.C. Devon.

Rev. J. E. J. Clark, Seavington R. Wilts.

Rev. R. C. W. Collins, All Saints, Bishop's Wood, P.C. Herefordshire.

Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtenay, Mamhead R. Devon.

Rev. W. Cumby, Bellerby R. Yorkshire.

Rev. P. L. Dyke, Broadcliff V. Devon.

Rev. J. Foster, Foxearth R. Essex.

Rev. W. Fry, Hanham P.C. near Bristol.

Rev. W. Hadley, Gussage All Saints V. Dorset.

Rev. H. Hopwood, Bothal R. Northumberland.

Rev. W. H. Howard, St. Thomas's V. Exeter.

Rev. A. Jenour, Regent Square Church P.C. London.

Rev. R. Joynes, Holy Trinity, Milton, P.C. Kent.

Rev. T. Mallinson, Cross Stone, Halifax, P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. M. Martin, New District of Christ Church P.C. Bermondsey.

Rev. C. Martyn, Charlton R. Kent.

Rev. E. Mortlock, Moulton R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Parry, Sedgebrooke cum East Allington R. Devon.

Rev. E. H. Pearson, Morton-in-Hales R. Salop.

Rev. J. Piercy, Rushock R. Worc.

Rev. W. H. Plume, Framlingham Pigot R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Redfern, St. James, Taunton, P.C. Somersetshire.

Rev. C. Rolfe, Orlestone R. Kent.

Rev. F. J. Taylor, East Ogwell R. Devon.

Rev. G. Terry, Full Sutton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Thill, Upper Stondon R. Beds.

Rev. J. West, New Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe's P.C. Oxford.

Rev. C. K. Williams, Plympton Maurice P.C. Devon.

BIRTHS.

May 13. At Sydney, New South Wales, the wife of William Montague Manning, esq. Solicitor-General, a dau.

Sept. 12. At Chesterford Vicarage, Essex, the Lady Harriet Hervey, a dau.—14. At Trehill, Devon, the seat of John Henry Ley, esq., Mrs. Plantagenet Somerset, a son.—

18. At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, the wife of Major George Darby Griffith, a dau.—

19. At Leamington, the wife of Wm. Duckett, esq. of Russellstown Park, co. Carlow, a son and heir.—

23. At Hyde Park-street, the wife of Col. Low, C.B. a dau.—24. At Winchester, the wife of Capt. the Hon. C. G. Scott, a dau.—

The Crown Princess of Hanover, a Prince.—At Brighton, the wife of Major H. A. O'Neill, a son.—

25. At Hyde Park-sq., Mrs. George Marshall, a son.—At Hertford-st. May-fair, the wife of John Carrick Moore, esq. a son and heir.—

At Elm-lodge, East Dulwich, the wife of Cosmo W. Gordon, esq. a dau.—

29. At West Monckton, Somerset, Lady Ochterlony, a dau.—At Wellingborough, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, a son.—

At Camden Villas, Mrs. James Arthur Morgan, a son.

Lately. In Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P. a son.—

At Southsea, the

widow of Capt. Chas. Paget, R.M. a posthumous son.—At Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, the residence of her father, the wife of Wm. Vernon Guise, esq. of Elmore Court, near Gloucester, a dau.—The wife of Sir Richard England, K.C.B. K.H. a dau.—The wife of Russell M. Riccard, esq. of the Nunnery, Southmolton, Devon, a son.

Oct. 3. At Bury-lodge, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Butler, a son.—At Wimbleton-common, the wife of Major Oliphant, a son.—4. At Plasgwyn, Isle of Anglesey, Lady Vivian, a dau.—At the Provost's Lodge, Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, a son.—6. At Wilderness-park, Kent, the Marchioness Camden, a dau.—9. At Long Sutton, Linc. the wife of the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, a son.—11. At the Ranger's House, Blackheath, the Right Hon. Lady Haddo, a son.—12. At Haydon House, Staverton, Glouc. Mrs. Langston, a dau.—14. At Bath, the wife of Col. Trafford, a son.—15. At Flodham-hall, Essex, the wife of E. Jodrell, esq. late Capt. 18th Royal Irish, a son.—At Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, Master of Marlborough College, a son.—16. At Terlings Park, Herts, the wife of J. M. Hankin Turvin, esq. a dau.—At 6, Queen-st. May-fair, the wife of Harry Thornton, esq. a son.—17. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Lambert Pole, esq. a dau.—18. At Worthing, the wife of Hastings Nathaniel Middleton, a dau.—20. At York House, Hampstead, the wife of F. J. Perceval, a son.—21. At Chester-square, Mrs. Robert F. Stopford, a son.—Mrs. Dickinson, of Curzon-street, a dau.—Lady Rivers, a son.—In Upper Harley-st., Lady Agneta Bevan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14. At Bombay, James Coster, Lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth-Martha-Maria, relict of Drummond Campbell, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Gen. Charles Boye, of Exmouth.

15. At Calcutta, Philip Melvill, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, Under Secretary to Gov. of India, to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Hogg, esq.

18. At Candy, Ceylon, Louis-George-Morgan, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bird, 16th Regt. to Anne-Nairne, dau. of Alexander Swan, esq. of Hythe, Kent.

28. At Chingleput, Lieut. W. H. West, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Jane-Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Foskett, Madras Army.

29. James Thompson Waller, esq. 16th Queen's Lancers, to Sophia-Margaret, dau. of Col. Walter Yates, C.B. Com. 51st Regt. N.I.

Aug. 5. At Lewisham, Kent, Charles, third son of Thomas Henry Plasket, esq. of Clifford-st. Bond-st., and Sidcup, Kent, to Elizabeth-Henriquez, second dau. of William Sant, esq. of Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham.—At Amwell, Herts, Neville Rolfe, second son of the Rev. S. C. E. Neville Rolfe, of Heacham Hall, Norfolk, to Melosine-Sophia-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, Vicar of Amwell, and Rector of Little Barsfield, Essex.

6. At Rottingdean, near Brighton, Lieut. Henry John Willoughby, Bombay Army, son of Robert Willoughby, esq. of Cliff Hall, Warwicksh., to Sarah, dau. of the late Francis Law, esq. of Bedbury Park, Kent, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Oliver Mason, esq. eldest son of the late James Mason, esq. of Endsleigh, to Mary, dau. of Edm. Turner, esq. M.P. Truro.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Frank, fourth son of the late Nathaniel Milne,

esq. of the Inner Temple, to Augusta, third dau. of Henry Alexander, esq. of Cork-street.

7. At Littlehampton, John Brooker Vallance, esq. of Hove House, near Brighton, Sussex, to Sarah-Duke, only dau. of J. Olliver, esq. of Littlehampton, Sussex.—At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Sir Claude M. Wade, C.B. Bengal Serv., to Jane-Selina, eldest dau. of the late Capt. T. Nicholl, Horse Art. Bengal establishment.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Thomas-Edward, second son of the late Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. of Beeston Hall, Norfolk, to Caroline, second dau. of the late William Willoughby Prescott, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. George-Buchanan, second son of H. S. H. Wollaston, esq. Welling, Kent, to Julia-Adye-Catharina, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Buchanan, Royal Eng.—At Campsey Ash, the Rev. William D. Hall, Fellow of New Coll. Oxford, to Julia-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late John Wilson Sheppard, esq. of the High House.—At Leamington, Sir Thomas Bernard Going Dancer, Bart. of Modreeny House, Tipperary, to Helen-Jane, only child of John Johnston, esq. of Leamington.

9. At Limerick, Lieut. Valentine Thomas Mairis, Royal Eng. second son of Major Mairis, of Clifton, to Emily, youngest dau. of Poole Gabbett, esq. of Corbally-house.

10. At Clifton, J. Kerr Jordan, esq. son of the late Capt. J. Dudley Jordan, and grandson of the late Hon. Jacob Jordan, of Lower Canada, to Elizabeth-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Benj. Lyon, esq. of Jamaica.

11. At Brighton, John Poulter, esq. of Poplar, to Caroline, third dau. of the late Wm. Atherton, esq. of Poplar, and sister to his late wife.—At Stoke Hammond, Bucks, Robert J. Harvey, esq. eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Harvey, of Mousehold, Norfolk, to the Lady Henrietta Lambart, sister to the Earl of Cavan.

12. At Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham, Thomas Edward Price, esq. to Jane-Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby.—At Berry Pomeroy, Devon, Gordon Whitbread, esq. to Georgina-Vassall, youngest dau. of George Farwell, esq. of Weston House, Totnes.—At Margam, Glamorgansh. Wm. Wyllys, esq. of Morley-house, Somerset, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Mr. William Hunt, of Hallen, Gloucestershire.—At Kinwarton, Astley Purton, esq. M. D., to Frances-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late W. S. Rufford, Rector of Binton, Warwickshire.

13. The Rev. Harvey Goodwin, Fellow of Gonville and Caius coll. Cambridge, second son of Charles Goodwin, esq. of Lynn, to Ellen, eldest dau. of George King, esq. of Higher Bebington, Cheshire.—Sir Thomas Wilde, to Lady Augusta-Emma D'Este, dau. of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—At Tinkleton, Dorset, the Rev. William Buller, son of Lieut.-Gen. Buller, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Coney.—At St. Paul's, Herne Hill, John Edward Panter, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, younger son of John Leach Panter, esq. of North-end Lodge, Fulham, to Elizabeth-Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Charles Wrench, esq. of Denmark Hill.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, Henry Caesar Hawkins, esq. Commander R. N. third son of Sir John Caesar Hawkins, Bart. to Mary-Ferremann, youngest dau. of John Inman, esq. of Acomb, Yorkshire.—At Little Stenham, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Jones Daubeney, M.A. Rector of Tewin, Herts, and late Fellow of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, to Dorothea-Anne, only child of the late Lieut. Thomas Watkis, Royal Art.—At Clifton, Lieut.-Col.

Snell, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to Ellen-Swete, youngest dau. of John Ashley, esq. of Clifton, and of Ashley Hall, Jamaica.—At Lynn, Robert Winter Kennion, barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, second son of the Rev. Thomas Kennion, of Harrogate, to Jessie-Frederica, second dau. of Frederick Lane, esq. of Lynn.

14. At Portsmouth, C. H. Binsteed, esq. solicitor, to Philadelphia-Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of North-end Lodge, and Captain of Her Majesty's dockyard.—At Great Marylebone Church, Westley Richards, jun. esq. of Woodend, Warwickshire, to Emma, second dau. of Vere Fane, esq. of Little Ponton, Lincolnshire.—At Richmond, Major James Whitcomb, R.M. to Maria, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Roberts, R.N. of Manor House, Marsh-gate, Richmond.—At Bentley, Hampshire, the Rev. Garton Howard, Rector of Bentley, Derbysh. to Elizabeth-Isabella, eldest dau. of Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, Oxford.—At Cheltenham, Robert Brisco Owen, esq. M.D. East India Company's Service, and late 3rd Bombay Light Cav., to Marianne, dau. of the late George Gardner, esq. of the Priory, Pendleton, Lancashire.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Hoghton, esq. of Bold, Lancash. to Louisa-Josephine, fourth dau. of the late Joseph Sanders, esq.—At Highgate, Graham Willmore, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Josephine, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Selden, of the United States Army, Virginia.—At Paddington, Charles John Rennell, esq. only surviving son of the late Dean of Winchester, to Sophia-Amelia, eldest dau. of Godfree Molling, esq. of Connaught-pl.—At Hawkhurst, Kent, the Rev. J. H. Howlett, Rector of Meppershall, Beds. and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. Ayerst, of Hawkhurst.—Robert Henry Lindsell, esq. 25th Regt. eldest son of Robert Lindsell, esq. of Fairfild, Beds. to Emma, only dau. of the Rev. Martin Hogge, Rector of Southacre and West Winch, Norfolk.—At Kilminster, Devon, Wm. C. Trotman, esq. M.D. of Clifton, to Margaret, only dau. of the late Rich. Sargent Fowler, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Thames Ditton, John, eldest son of James Miles Reilly, esq. of Cloon Eavin, co. Down, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Chas. Tidd Hennell, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Barbara-Anne, only dau. of the late W. E. Burke, esq. of New-inn and Blackheath-park.—At Littleham, near Exmouth, Capt. T. Rosser, late 13th Light Dragoons, to Harriet, relict of Thomas Carr Brackenbury, esq. of Santhorpe Hall, Linc.—At St. Martin's, Henry Kennedy, esq. LL.D. of Shoreham, to Marianne, only child of Mrs. Marshall, of Brighton, widow of the late C. Marshall, esq.—A. E. Saunders, esq. 2d Bombay European Light Inf., to Eliza, only dau. of the late Major James Clemons, Madras Army.—At Madras, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Chalon, Judge Advocate-Gen. of the Army, to Maria-Louisa, eldest dau. of Leonard Cooper, esq. solicitor.—At Bangalore, Capt. L. Macqueen, 3d Light Cav. to Harriette-Elizabeth, dau. of the late J. Greig, esq.

16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Theophilus Redwood, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-sq. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas N. R. Morson, of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.—At St. James's, John Augustus Beaumont, esq. of West Hill, Putney Heath, to Caroline-Mary, second dau. of Wm. Judd, esq. of Curzon Lodge, Old Brompton.—At St. Marylebone, Joseph Lionel, second son of

Samuel Williams, esq. late of Mabledon-pl. to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Chas. Herring, esq. of Lodge-road, Regent's Park.—At Enfield, Joseph Steer Christophers, esq. of Park-place, Highbury Vale, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of John White, esq. and grand-niece of the Rev. Gilbert White, of Selburne.

19. At Kilkenny, Charles Alfred Schreiber, esq. Capt. 34th Regt. second son of W. F. Schreiber, esq. of the Round Wood, Ipswich, to Elizabeth-Hester-Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Owen Hogan, esq. of Auburn, co. Westmeath.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. John Horne, esq. son of the late Edward Horne, esq. and nephew of Sir Wm. Horne, to Jane-Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.—At Kensington, Edward R. Owen, esq. of Oxford, to Emma, youngest dau. of William Middleton, esq. of Belfast.—The Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, to Charlotte-Jane, widow of James Carnegie, jun. esq. and eldest dau. of the late N. B. Edmonstone, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Enfield, Middlesex, Edward, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Hunter, to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of Benjamin Nicholas Williams, esq. of Enfield, and grand-dau. of the late John Strange, esq.—At Hendon, John Arthur Buckley, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest dau. of William Edward Eddison, esq. of Euston-sq. and Golder's Green, Hendon.—At Burnham, Elmira-Isabella, eldest dau. of the late William Mallet, Capt. 46th Regt. to Edw. Jackson Riccard, of Southmolton, B.M.—At Alborough, Norfolk, the Rev. Maltward Simpson, Rector of Mickfield, Suffolk, to Frances, youngest dau. of John Johnson Gay, esq. of Alborough Hall.—At Chelsea, Thomas Gooden Conyers, esq. of New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, to Jane-Julia, second dau. of the late William Tebbs, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and of Chelsea.—At Garrock, parish of Kells, New Galloway, Thomas Taylor, esq. of Wakefield, to Maria, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Bellamy, relict of the late Charles Bellamy, esq. East India Co.'s Serv. and niece of Lord Viscount Kenmure.—At Herne-hill, Alexander Palmer M'Ewen, esq. of Bath, to Laura, dau. of the late John Woolley, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey, and Beckenham, Kent.

21. At Bristol, John Lindsay Lawford, esq. eldest son of John Lawford, esq. of Down Hills, near Tottenham, Middlesex, to Jane-Charity, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Armstrong.—At Stock Gaylard, Thomas Hext, esq. of Restormel Park, and Trenarren, Cornwall, to Rhoda-Charlton, third dau. of the Rev. Harry Far Yeatman, LL.B. of Stock House, Dorset.—At Stapleton, Gloucester, Charles Lyall, esq. of Barbadoes, youngest son of John Lyall, esq. Brighton, to Charlotte-Augusta, dau. of the late Alexander Bayley, esq. of Wood Hall, Jamaica, and sister to the Rev. Ricketts Bayley, Incumbent of Stapleton.—At London, R. Schofield, esq. of Roach-bank, Rochdale, to Mary-Ainsworth, eldest dau. of James Taylor, esq. of Mecklenburgh sq.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Henry Bannerman Burney, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Burney, to Charlotte-Marianne, dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Dickens, and grand-dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Dickens, K.C.H. and of Col. West, Lieut.-Gov. of Languard Fort.—At Plaistow, Rickman Godlee, of New-sq. Lincoln's-inn, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Jackson Lister, of Upton House, Essex.—At Southwold, Suff., the Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Coll. Camb. and Vicar of Ware-cum-Thundridge, Herts, to Margaret-Wilson, youngest dau. of the late

Rev. Thos. Holmes, of Brooke Hall, Norf.—At Clifton, W. Williams, esq. of Cwm Celyn and Blaina Ironworks, Monmouthsh. to Elizabeth-Sarah, dau. of John Wintle, esq. of Aust Passage House, Gloucestersh. and Clifton.

—At Tewkesbury, Wilham Frederick Whitehouse, esq. of Chiswick, Jamaica, to Mary-Ann-Isis, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Hepworth, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Treddington.—At Bowness, Windermere, Capt. G. H. Bellasis, Bombay Army (grandson of the late Gen. Bellasis, Commander of the Forces of that Presidency), to Fanny, fourth dau. of Capt. Jones Skelton, late of the Royal Art.—At St. Peter's, Walworth, William Cornelius, youngest son of the late James Winter, of Walworth, to Ellen-Sarah, second dau. of John Henry Belleville, of Greenwich, and granddan. of Henry Dixon, esq. of Deptford.—At Perlethorp Chapel, Thoresby-park, Notts, Edward C. Egerton, esq. fourth son of Wilbraham Egerton, esq. of Tatton-park, co. Chester, to Lady Mary-Frances Pierrepont, eldest dau. of the Earl of Manvers.—At Cheshunt, William Bovell, youngest son of the late Thomas Fraser Burrowes, esq. of Demerara, to Matilda Vanderstigen, third dau. of Frances Alven, esq. of Cheshunt.—At Countess Weir, Devon, John Weech Randolph, Major 57th Regt. to Georgiana-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Walter Rice Howell Powell, esq. of Maes Gwynne, Carmarthensh.—At Southampton, William Betts, esq. of Bevis Mount, to Charlotte Bailey Arnett, sister of the Rev. R. Kemp Bailey, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hull.—At Fulham, the Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, Preb. of St. Paul's, Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn, and late Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxford, to Mary-Frances, second dau. of the Lord Bishop of London.—At the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Robert Schofield, esq. of Roach Bank, Rochdale, to Mary-Ainsworth, eldest dau. of James Taylor, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

23. At St. Pancras, John Williams Furse, esq. of Naples, to Henrietta-Angel, second dau. of J. B. Heath, esq. Gov. of the Bank of England, and Consul-Gen. for Sardinia.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Need, esq. M.P. to Harriet-Eliza, second dau. of Major-Gen. Dickson, C.B. of Beenham House, Berks.—At St. Pancras, Stapleton Cotton, esq. youngest son of the Rev. R. H. S. Cotton, to Miss Herring, niece and adopted dau. of Wm. Martin Smoulton, esq. of New Millman-st.

26. At Keddington, near Louth, William Barker, esq. of Lysnays Hall, Staffordsh. to Maria, relict of the Rev. Samuel Wellfitt, of Louth Park, Lincolnsh.—At Capel, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Courtenay, M.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and Ockley, Surrey, to Emily, second dau. of William Stockdale, esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.—The Rev. G. G. Townsend, Curate of Latchingdon, Essex, only son of Richard Townsend, esq. of Coggeshall, to Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of John Ward, esq. of Hatfield Peverel.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Major Turner, Royal Art. to Eleanor Whitmore, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Glegg, of Bachford Hall, Cheshire.—At St. Paul's, Belgrave-sq. Henry Roxby Benson, esq. Capt. 17th Lancers, third son of Thomas Starling Benson, esq. of the Manor House, Teddington, to Mary-Henrietta, second dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.—At Bentley, Hants, the Rev. Charles Jackson, only surviving son of Frances James Jackson, esq. late Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. America, and at the Courts of Madrid and Berlin, to Etheldred-Harriette-Anna, only dau. of Thomas Samuel Seawell, esq. of Bookham, Surrey.—At Pilton, the

Rev. Stephen Brown, Curate of Shepton Moyne, Gloucester, and second son of Stephen Brown, esq. of Wye House, Marlborough, Wilts, to Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. Richard Bryan, Vicar of West Down, Devon.

27. Morris L. Samuel, esq. New York, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Solomon Cohen, esq. Harley-st. Cavendish-sq.—At Preston, the Rev. Anthony Bateson, of Horwich, to Ann-Parmeston, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Slate.—At Kennington, Lewis Day, esq. of Salisbury-sq. to Louisa-Jane, dau. of Robert Crosse, esq. of South Lambeth.—At Cheltenham, Capt. John Erskine, son of the late Col. Erskine, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.—At Cranbury Park, near Winchester, the seat of Thomas Chamberlayne, esq. the Hon. Craven Berkeley, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Gen. Onslow, of Stoughton House, Hants, and widow of Geo. Newton, esq. of Croxton Park, Cambridgesh.—At Liverpool, the Rev. William Charles Milne, A.M. of China, to Frances-Williamina, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Beaumont, M.D.

28. At Wentworth-house, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, George Savile Foljambe, esq. of Osberton Hall, to Lady Selina-Charlotte Viscountess Milton, dau. of the Earl of Liverpool, and relict of Viscount Milton.—At St. Martin's, Trafalgar-sq. the Rev. J. Thompson, B.D. Fellow of Lincoln coll. Oxford, and Rector of Cablington, Bucks, to Louisa-Sarah, only dau. of the late R. F. Cox, esq.—At Calstock, the Rev. Geo. Gibbons, Perp. Curate of Launceston, to Ann, dau. of Sir W. S. Treilawney, of Harewood House.—At St. James's, James Norton Smith, esq. of Weycliffe, Guildford, to Philippa, only dau. of the late Lieut. Andrew, R.N. of Mevagissey, Cornwall.—At Kingston, Nathaniel, eldest son of N. Dando, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey, to Hannah-Mary, dau. of James Hansard, esq. of the Elms, Kingston, Surrey.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Edward Lefroy, esq. of Ewshot House, Hants, to Jessie, second dau. of James Walker, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.—At Ealing, Montagu Stuart Welch, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Augusta, eldest dau. of Edward William Morse, esq. of Drayton Lodge.

29. At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. Robert Roy, of Camden Town, to Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Bignold, esq. of Norwich and Philipines, Kent.

30. At Horsley, the Rev. Joseph Henry Jerrard, D.C.L. Fellow of Caius coll. Cambridge, and Member of the Senate of the University of London, to Louisa, fifth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. James Young, of Barton End, Gloucestersh.

Lately. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Charles Rendall, esq. of Merriott, Somerset, to Helena-Florence, youngest dau. of the late Major Worthington, of Tonbridge Wells, Kent.—At Dover, William Kingdon, esq. of Duryard Lodge, near Exeter, to Laura-Elizabeth, dau. of William Grant Rose, esq. of Dover, and of Parliament-st. Westminster.

Sept. 1. At Penzance, Louis, only son of John Vigurs, esq. of Rosehill, Cornwall, to Wilmot-Arundell, eldest dau. of George Dennis John, esq.

2. At St. Margaret's next Rochester, the Rev. M. P. F. R. Sparrow, B.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Curate of Thorley, Herts, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. F. Warner, Vicar of Hoo St. Warburgh, Kent, and grand dau. of the late Thomas Warner, esq. of Antigua.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. J. Judkin, minister of St. Pancras Chapel, St. Pancras, to Anne, relict of Alderman Lainson.—At Battersea, Samuel, fifth son of Charles Wix, esq. of Battersea

Rise, to Anne, only dau. of Mrs. H. M'Kellar, of Wandsworth Lodge, Wandsworth Common.—At Bushey, Herts, Joseph Charles Waugh, esq. of Stony Stratford, Bucks, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Frank Whiting, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.—At Stoke Newington, William Bayley, esq. Stockton-on-Tees, to Sophia, eldest dau. of John Broome, esq.—At Liverpool, Francis M. Biddulph, esq. of Rathrobbin Castle, King's County, Ireland, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Robert Bickerslay, esq. formerly of Preston, Lancashire.—At Northampton, the Rev. Charles Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonsh. to Maria-Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. John Johnson, Rector of Outwell, Norfolk.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Capt. F. W. Pleydell Bouverie, R.N. to Madelina, dau. of the late Josias Du Pre Alexander, esq. of Stone-house, Kent.—At West Ham, Alexander Essex F. Holcombe, esq. Capt. 13th P. A. Light Inf. to Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Squire, commanding the same regiment.—At Stokeinteignhead, the Rev. John Matthews, Assistant Curate of Shobrooke, to Susan-Elliott, eldest dau. of the late Robert Drew, esq. of St. Kitt's.—At Kennington, Alfred, eldest surviving son of Stratford A. Eyre, esq. surgeon, of Fitzroy-st. formerly of 13th Light Inf. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Edward Butts, esq. Fitzroy-sq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Horace Allatt, esq. only son of C. J. R. Allatt, M.D. of Boulogne-sur-Mer, to Louisa, second dau. of William Grattan, esq. late of New Abbey, Kildare.—At Malta, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, to Anne-Jane-Charlotte, only dau. of Robert Manners Lockwood, esq.—At Bristol, Henry Laxton, esq. of Iron Acton, to Ann, dau. of George Bush, esq. of Bristol.

3. At Rochester, Lieut. W. H. Roberts, Royal Eng. to Ann, eldest dau. of W. Lee, esq. of Rochester.—At Putney, Timothy, son of S. Richardson, esq. of Siggleshorpe, Yorksh. to Hester-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Stephen Lewis, esq. of Roehampton, Surrey.—At Farnham, John Knight, esq. to Mary, second dau. of William Crump, esq.—At Kinwarton, Arthur Currie, esq. of Cavendish-sq. to Dorothea, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. K.C.B. and widow of Rev. W. H. C. Chester.—At Southsea, Capt. Henry Creed, H. C. Horse Art., to Frances-Gwynne, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir David Ximenes, K.C.H.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry-Sutton, only son of Henry G. Lyford, esq. M. D. of Winchester, to Mary-Emily, dau. of the Rev. Robert Taylor, of Clifton Compville, Staff., and widow of Capt. F. Barlow, 20th Regt.

4. Thomas Riddell, esq. of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle, Northumberland, to Laura-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas De Trafford, Bart. of Trafford Park and Croston Hall, co. Lancaster.—At Gorhambury, the Earl of Caledon to Lady Jane Grimston, youngest dau. of the Earl of Verulam.—At Exeter, Samuel Cowper Brown, esq. to Sarah-Augusta, third dau. of the late Capt. de Nicéville.—At Newton Ferrers, the Rev. John P. Anderson Morshead, eldest son of the late Col. Morshead, R. E. of Widey Court, to Alethea, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch, Devon.—At Lamesley Chapel, near Ravensworth Castle, the Hon. John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, only son of Lord Bloomfield, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, to the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest dau. of Lord Ravensworth.—At Blandford, Hew Stewart Powell, esq. M.A. of Trinity coll. Oxford, and of Truro, to Charlotte-Tonken, fourth surviving dau. of Henry W. Johns, esq.

of Blandford.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Horace Rochfort, esq. of Clogrenane, co. Carlow, to the Hon. Charlotte-Hood, dau. of Lord Bridport.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Maister, esq. of Wood Hall, in Holderness, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Langley Gace, esq. of Louth.—At Aldenham, Reginald-Thistlethwayte, second son of Thos. Somers Cocks, esq. of Thames Bank, Marlow, and Harley-st. to Henrietta-Pole, second dau. of William Stuart, esq. of Aldenham Abbey, Herts, and Hill-st. Berkeley-sq.—John Augustus Conroy, esq. to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett.—At Itchenor, the Rev. Henry Michell, M. A. Curate of Bosham, to Charlotte, second dau. of Wm. Gibbs, esq. of Itchenor House.—At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Septimus Moore Hawkins, 97th Regt., son of the late William Hawkins, esq. St. Botolph's, Colchester, to Henrietta-Lavinia, second dau. of the late Col. Dennie, C.B. 13th Light Inf. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.—At Swinbrook, Oxfordsh. Crommelin Irwin, esq. of New Grove, Down, second son of William Irwin, esq. of Mount Irwin, Armagh, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. William Raine, Incumbent of Swinbrook.

5. At Highgate, Wm. Bolitho, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall, to Mary-Dennis, relict of the Rev. W. Garnon, First Colonial Chaplain of Sierra Leone.—At Ashdon, Essex, Frederick Lowry Barnwell, esq. of Gray's-inn, eldest son of Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq. of Woburn-pl. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles J. Chapman, of Norwich, and niece of the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D. Rector of Ashton, and Master of Caius College, Cambridge.

6. At Ermington, the Rev. J. B. Chalker, Lecturer of Kingsbridge, to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the Rev. S. W. Pearse, of Cadleigh.—At Abbot's Ripton, the Rev. Thomas William Leventhorpe, to Louisa, dau. of John Bonfoy Rooper, esq.

9. At West Ham, Charles Kemp Dyer, esq. of New Broad-st. and the Cedars, Cheshunt, to Miss Anne-Elizabeth Watson, of Stratford, Essex.—At Hathern, Leicest. the Rev. Edw. Smythies, youngest son of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, of Colchester, and Lynch-court, Heref. to Elizabeth-March, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. T. March Phillips, Rector of Hathern.—At Plymouth, the Rev. James L. Harris, formerly Incumbent of Plymstock, Devon, to Frances, relict of George Farish, esq. barrister, and second dau. of the late Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Beds.—At Westmeon, Hants, the Rev. Nicholas James Ridley, second son of the late Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, Rector of Hambledon, Bucks, to Frances, younger dau. of the late John Touchet, esq. of Broom House, Lancash.—At Bambergh, Lincolnsh. Henry Poole Gregg, esq. son of the late William Gregg, esq. of Cork, solicitor, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Richard Rogerson, esq. of Bambergh, and niece of John Calthrop, esq. of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. J. W. Rigley, esq. of Conduit-st. Hanover-sq. to Sarah, relict of Jas. Severn, esq. of Nottingham.—At Paris, Robert Alfred Routh, esq. of Lincoln's inn, youngest son of the late Rev. S. Routh, Rector of Boyton, Wilts, to Sarah-Rachel, youngest dau. of the late William Greene, esq. of Melksham, Wilts.—At Battersea, Frederick-Augustus, second son of Archibald Paull, esq. of Devonshire-pl. to Maria-Bent, dau. of John Charles Constable, esq. of Hyde Park-sq.—At St. Mary's Bryanston-sq. Geo. B. Cumberland, esq. Capt. 42d Royal Highlanders, to Margaret-Delicia, dau.

of Lieut-Gen. Sir John Macleod, C.B. K.C.H. Col. 77th Regt.—At Worlingworth, Suffolk, the Rev. William Hamilton Attwood, of Beddingfield, Suffolk, to Justina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Barlee, Rector of Worlingworth.

10. At Stepney, James Fell, esq. late 16th Light Dragoons, to Monica-Ellen-Semple, grand-dau. of the late Mrs. T. Whitefield, late of Falmouth.—At Chacewater, Capt. C. H. Wilson, 32d Madras N. I. to Elizabeth-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Hocken, esq. of Falmouth.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, John Eastabrooke Holdsworth, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, second son of Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq. of Brook Hill, Dartmouth, to Emma-Hill, eldest dau. of Thos. Harrison, esq. Commissioner of Excise, Alpha-pl. Regent's Park.—At Kennington, Thomas Hammond Tooke, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Wontner, esq.—At Harewood, the Rev. Edward Burdett Hawkshaw, B.A. only son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Hawkshaw, to Catherine-Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. of Harewood, Herefordsh.—At Marylebone, J. E. Holdsworth, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emma-Hill, eldest dau. of Thomas Harrison, esq. Commissioner of Excise.—At Puddletown, Dorset, John Sullivan, esq. to Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Lowth, and granddau. to the Right Rev. Robert Lowth, formerly Bishop of London.

11. At Brightling, Sussex, Philip Gould, esq. of Cliff Point, Broughton, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Burrell, Rector and Prebendary of Brightling.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Horace Rochfort, esq. of Clogrenane, co. Carlow, to the Hon. Charlotte Hood, dau. of Lord Bridport.—At Newland Burn's House, near Edinburgh, Lieut. William Edwin Remington, 5th Madras Light Cav. to Anna-Louisa, dau. of Major Elliott, and relict of Patrick Grant, esq. Madras Civil Serv.—At Blackburn, Henry Brock Hollinshead, esq. of Hollinshead Hall, Lanc. to Margaret, eldest dau. of James Neville, esq. of Beardwood.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Thomas Woodgate, R. N. to Louisa-Hay, dau. of the late Lieut. Waldren, R.N.—At St. Marylebone, Llewelyn Wynne, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Catharine-Amelia, eldest dau. of Matthew Clark, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park.—At Upper Chelsea, John Sharpe, esq. of Ropsley, Linc. to Mary-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Charles Coates, esq. lately of Morley House, Stanton Drew, Som.—At Plumstead, William Morris Alcock, esq. eldest son of Alexander M. Alcock, of Dunmore East, co. Waterford, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Elgee, 67th Regt.—At Sunninghill, Berks, the Rev. Henry Lee Bennett, of Thorpe-pl. Surrey, and Rector of Croughton, Northamptonsh. to Caroline, youngest dau. of George Henry Crutchley, esq. of Sunninghill Park.

12. In Scotland, Philip Rickman, esq. eldest son of the late P. S. Rickman, esq. of Tottenham Green, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of John Keeling, esq. Tottenham.—At Cove, near Kinsale, S. P. H. Wright, of East Hill, Wandsworth, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of the late Major Howard, 96th Regt.

13. At Berne, Major Arthur Cunynghame, 3d Regt. to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Gov.-Gen. of India.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Cowling, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Edrica, dau. of J. W. Faulkner, esq. of the Philippines, Kent.

16. At Chelsea, Charles Lennox Teesdale,

esq. son of the late Col. Teesdale, to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Rush, Incumbent of the Old Church, Chelsea.—At Brighton, Richard, second son of James Wilson, esq. of Tyndale-pl. Islington, to Harriet, only dau. of the late Joseph P. Toulmin, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Crosby-on-Eden, Joseph Stamper Lowry, esq. solicitor, Carlisle, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Lowry, D.D., to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Joseph Tomlinson, Vicar of Crosby.—John Hadden, esq. of Bramcote, to Annie-Duncan, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Macgregor, 33d Reg. and niece of Sir James Macgregor, Bart. At Hereford, the Rev. Charles Dolben, Rector of Ipsley, and of Sperrall, Warwicksh. to Fanny, second dau. of William Pulling, esq. of Hereford.—At St. Pancras, Thomas Mills, esq. of the Island of Nevis, West Indies, second son of the late John Colhoun Mills, esq. President of the Legislative Council there, to Margaret, second dau. of the late John Blanchard, esq. Com. East India Co. Naval Serv.—At Preston, the Rev. Henry Dew, B.A., Rector of Whitney, Herefordsh. to Mary-Elizabeth, only child of the late Thomas Monkhouse, esq. and granddau. of the late Samuel Horrocks, esq. of Lark Hill, Lancash.—The Rev. Charles Walter Albin Napier, Vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, to Marianne-Flora, dau. of the Hon. James Talbot, of Evercreech House.

17. At St. Enoder, Thomas Treloar, jun. esq. of Truro, to Maria-Darke, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Martyn, esq. St. Columb.—At Budock, Brereton F. H. Todd, esq. of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall, to Ellen, dau. of the late Augustus Passingham, esq. of Penmere, near Falmouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Carington Campbell, esq. youngest son of the late Major John Henry Campbell, Royal Welsh Fusil. to Louisa-Grace, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Puget, C.B.

18. At Kennington, Abel Alleyne Walter, esq. late of the Customs, Cape of Good Hope, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Newton Walter, Rector of Leigh, Essex, to Anna-Sophia, widow of Capt. Campbell, R.N.—At Walworth, George Batten, esq. of the Customs, second son of John Batten, esq. of Rochester, to Georgiana-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Richard Golt, esq. of Greenwich, and granddau. of the late Sir Henry Thomas Golt, of Newland Park, Bucks.—At All Souls', Marylebone, Ralph Neville, esq. M.P. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, to Julia-Roberta, dau. of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. of Thirkleby Park, Yorksh.—At Streatham, Surrey, Robert Brown, esq. of Brixton Hill, surgeon, to Sarah, youngest dau. of C. Few, esq. solr. of Covent-garden.—At Sherborne, near Warwick, Henry-William, eldest son of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. of Kirtlington Park, Oxfordsh. to Sophia, only dau. of John Drinkwater, esq. of Sherborne House.—At Creech St. Michael, Somerset, the Rev. John Bayldon, M.A. only son of Daniel Bayldon, esq. of Dricar House, Yorksh. to Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the Rev. Henry Cresswell, M.A. Vicar of Creech St. Michael.—At Binstead, Albert, eldest son of J. Hambrough, esq. of Steeplehill Castle, Isle of Wight, to Charlotte-Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Fleming, esq. M.P. for South Hants.—At Llanfyllin, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Henry Noel Hill, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, to Harriet-Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late John Humfreys, esq. of Llwyn, Montgomerysh.—At Howden, Joseph Johnson Littlewood, esq. of Thorne, to Isabel, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Guy, M.A. Vicar of Howden.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF ELY, K.P.

Sept. 26. At Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh, aged 75, the Most Hon. John Loftus, second Marquess of Ely (1800), Earl of Ely, co. Wicklow (1794), Viscount Loftus, of Ely (1789), and Baron Loftus, of Loftus Hall, co. Wexford (1785), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; also Baron Loftus in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1801); and a Baronet of Ireland (1780); K.P.; Custos Rotulorum and Colonel of the Militia of Wexfordshire, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born on the 15th Feb. 1770, the elder son of Charles first Marquess of Ely, by Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Myhill, esq. of Killarney.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the 22d March, 1806; and was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1807.

He voted in the majority against the Reform bill, Oct. 8, 1831; but in general interfered but little with politics. It has been remarked in the Irish papers that by his death the Protestants of Ireland have lost one of their most distinguished and consistent members, the district in which he resided a kind and considerate landlord and country gentleman, and the country at large a magistrate upon whom dependence could be placed."

He died after a short illness from an attack of English cholera.

His Lordship married, on the 22d May, 1810, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart. a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and five daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters survive. Their names are as follow: 1. Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth, (god-daughter to Queen Charlotte, the Princess Elizabeth, and the Duke of Cambridge), married in 1830 to William Tatton Egerton, esq. M.P. for North Cheshire; 2. Henry-Robert Viscount Loftus, who died in 1813, aged one month; 3. John-Henry now Marquess of Ely; 4. Lord George-William; 5. Lord Adam; 6. Lord Augustus-William-Frederick-Spencer (godson to the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta); 7. Lady Anna-Maria-Helen; 8. Lord Henry-Yorke-Astley; 9. Lady Caroline-Louisa, who died in 1825, aged one year; 10. Lady Elizabeth-Caroline-Augusta, who died in 1836, aged

ten years; and 11. Lady Catharine-Henrietta-Mary.

The present Marquess was born in 1814, was formerly of Oriel college, Oxford, and married in October last Jane, fourth daughter of the late James Joseph Hope-Vere, esq. and niece to the Marquess of Tweeddale. He has sat in the present Parliament for Woodstock.

EARL SPENCER.

Oct. 1. At his seat, Wiseton hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 63, the Right Hon. John Charles Spencer, third Earl Spencer, and Viscount Althorp, co. Northampton (1765), Viscount and Baron Spencer of Althorp (1761); a Privy Councillor, a Commissioner of the Duchy of Cornwall; M.A. &c.

His lordship was born on the 30th May, 1782, the eldest son of George-John the second Earl, by Lady Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles first Earl of Lucan. He was educated, like his father, at Harrow school, and completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1802. At the age of twenty-two he became member for Okehampton, and, on the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, together with the present Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Palmerston. The former of these was elected by a large majority, the votes being for

Lord Henry Petty . . .	331
Lord Althorp . . .	145
Lord Palmerston . . .	128

In the same year, after a very severe struggle, he obtained his return for Northamptonshire, the numbers at the close of the poll being for

Viscount Althorp . . .	2085
Wm. Ralph Cartwright, esq. .	1990
Sir Wm. Langham, Bart. . .	1381

and, during the Fox and Grenville administration, he held office as a junior Lord of the Treasury. At the next general election he was again returned for the county of Northampton, which he represented in every succeeding Parliament, until the passing of the Reform Act, and afterwards the southern division of the county, until his accession to the peerage.

In March 1809, during a debate on the evidence taken with regard to the conduct of the Duke of York, Lord Althorp pro-

posed the following amendment to a motion brought forward by Mr. Bathurst, namely, "That, the Duke having resigned, the house did not think it necessary to proceed further," &c. observing that the resignation of the Commander-in-chief ought to occasion no regret, as his Royal Highness had previously lost the confidence of the country.

In May 1810, in reply to Mr. Banks, who had declared that sinecures ought not to be abolished, Lord Althorp maintained that they were not only an unfit reward for public services, but that none were ever vacant when meritorious individuals had powerful claims on the tangible gratitude of the country.

In June 1812 he opposed the additional tax on leather, because it would fall chiefly on the poor, and especially on agricultural labourers; and in May 1813 he supported a bill to repeal the acts imposing an additional duty on hides and skins.

In April 1815 he voted in favour of an amendment on the subject of Buonaparte's escape from Elba, praying the Prince Regent to preserve the peace of Europe; and, in the following month, moved for a committee to inquire as to the expenditure of the sum of 100,000*l.* granted to his Royal Highness by way of outfit.

In 1816 he presented and supported a petition from Northampton, praying for a reduction of the peace establishment, strenuously urged the necessity of economy, to which, he said, ministers stood pledged, and moved for a committee to ascertain what diminution in the public expenditure had taken place since 1798.

In 1817 he supported a motion for an address to the throne, praying for a reduction of the number of the Lords of the Admiralty; opposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; deprecated the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace; brought in a bill to abolish the additional duty on leather; protested against the continuation of the Alien Act; and opposed the additional grant of 6,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Kent.

In 1819 he moved for an inquiry as to the state of the nation, and opposed the adoption of Mr. Owen's plan for improving the condition of the poor.

In 1820 he attempted, but without effect, to ameliorate the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and supported a motion for an inquiry as to the countervailing duties on British goods imported by Ireland. In 1822 he repeatedly urged a mitigation of the public burthens. In the following year he moved for a repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, maintaining that neutrality was the most prudent policy, and opposed a renewal of the Irish Insurrection Act.

In 1824 he endeavoured to obtain a committee of inquiry as to the general state of Ireland, all coercive measures against which he vehemently deprecated; and brought forward a bill for facilitating the recovery of small debts. In 1825 he opposed the suppression of the Catholic Association; and in 1827 supported Mr. Canning's project relative to the corn laws.

In 1828 Lord Goderich, in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Herries, appears to have been desirous of appointing Lord Althorp chairman of a contemplated committee of finance. During the same year he moved the first reading of the bill to repeal the Test and Corporation Acts, and opposed the grant of 2,000*l.* per annum to the family of Canning.

In 1829 he expressed his warm approbation at the course adopted by the Wellington Cabinet, with regard to the Catholic claims; and opposed Mr. Hume's motion for resolving the House into a committee on the Corn Laws.

Such were the principal features of Lord Althorp's political conduct whilst in opposition. Upon the recovery of power by his party, shortly after the accession of William the Fourth, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and selected as leader of the House of Commons. Upon this occasion, as well as upon Lord Goderich's (the Earl of Ripon) resignation in 1827, it was proposed to raise Lord Althorp to the station of Premier, but the proposition was not pressed upon George the Fourth by the Whig party with the necessary unanimity, and a different choice, as it is known, was made upon each occasion. After Lord Grey, however, and Lord Brougham, whose profession necessarily called him to the wool-sack, there certainly was no member of the Whig party to whom the first place could be so justly awarded as to Lord Althorp. Spotless in his private character, and, whether right or wrong, manly, disinterested, and wholly free from malice in his public conduct, Lord Spencer commanded the respect of all—the warm affection of those within the sphere of his acquaintance. His talents were of a high order, such as might be expected from a naturally powerful mind cultivated by constant study. An orator his lordship was not; nature had denied him the first and most indispensable requisites for the part—a good voice and a ready confidence. His articulation was thick and painful to the hearer, and he laboured to the last under the national malady of diffidence. Early conscious of these disqualifications, Lord Althorp never aimed at eloquence, but devoted himself to thought rather than

speech; and we have the testimony of probably the most competent judge living upon such a question—Lord Brougham—as to the extraordinary strength and delicacy of Lord Spencer's mind as a metaphysical and logical inquirer.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he was distinguished for his industry and candour. If his first budget was full of blunders, they occasioned less surprise than the indifference with which he retraced his steps for the purpose of correcting them. His influence, however, seemed scarcely to suffer; for the Ministry to which he belonged enjoyed the support of five hundred members of the House of Commons. But even that vast majority melted away under the continued operation of the inconsistency which marked the character of Lord Althorp at this period of his political life; for his opponents charged him—and upon no weak grounds—with supporting questions in opposition which he opposed during his tenure of office. Amongst the instances cited to his disadvantage were the assessed taxes, the extension of the elective franchise, the ballot, the newspaper-tax, the cheap pamphlet duty, military flogging, and the pension list. Of the measures which he supported and was instrumental in carrying, Parliamentary Reform and the Poor Law Amendment Act were the most conspicuous. As to the former, his lordship certainly seemed to be the chief agent in carrying it through the House of Commons. Technically speaking, Lord John Russell had "charge of the bill;" but Lord Althorp made himself perfectly master of its details, and the admirable good temper with which he discussed the whole of its provisions excited unqualified applause; while the extraordinary powers of recollection which he displayed while debating its details drew forth the most flattering compliments even from his opponents. And his success was the more remarkable when we recollect that his temper was tried every night by the withering sarcasms of Mr. Croker, and his memory unceasingly tested by the indomitable industry of Sir Robert Peel.

In agreeing to the Reform Bill his lordship was generally considered as having gone beyond his own views; in his support of the new Poor Law he is believed to have given expression to his real opinions; but in the latter years of his political life he materially changed his ground with regard to the Corn Laws, and at last brought himself to agree entirely in the free-trade propositions of his party. In a personal sense, however, Lord Spencer always maintained the fairest reputation. His sincerity was never doubted, nor the inte-

grity of his motives. His whole strength as a minister lay in his character. Up to the hour of his quitting office, his honesty of purpose retained him the esteem of the House, if he did not support his popularity; and no minister ever retired into private life accompanied with warmer wishes for his happiness, or a more general feeling of good-will.

On the 10th of November, 1834, the death of Lord Althorp's father removed the late Earl Spencer to the House of Lords, and furnished an occasion, of which William IV. immediately availed himself, for declaring the Melbourne Ministry dissolved. Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Italy to face for a few months an adverse House of Commons, and, when once more the Liberal party regained their seats on the Treasury benches, no office was found in which Lord Spencer could assist his *quondam* colleagues. From that time he may be considered to have retired from the active sphere of politics; but at the assembling of the present Parliament in August, 1841, he moved the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Royal Speech; and at Northampton, on the 28th Nov. 1843, he made a speech which created no little sensation at the time.

After retiring from the labours, the toils, and the anxieties of public life,—from the contentions of party, and the bickerings inseparable from the political world,—his active and intelligent mind turned its attention in another direction. To no nobleman in the kingdom are the pursuits of agriculture, especially in the breeding and fattening of cattle, more indebted than to his lordship. He pursued that important department of the farm with an energy that never tired and, with a skill never surpassed. In 1839 he accepted the challenge of a celebrated Sussex breeder, given at the Oxford Agricultural show, and carried off the judges' prize for the best hundred beasts. Regardless of expense and of personal inconvenience, he was almost invariably present at all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country. Indeed, he may be said to have been the father of many, as he certainly was the patron of all. He was for many years President of the Smithfield Cattle Club; and in the year 1837, in the course of his address to its members, he suggested the formation of the Royal Agricultural Society. "Our society in the metropolis," said his lordship, "is totally useless for the promotion of the general purposes of agriculture; but if a society was established for agricultural purposes exclusively, I hesitate not to say that it would be productive of the most essential benefits to the English

farmer. There is one point, however, which I must impress upon you, in reference to the formation of a society such as I have mentioned—namely, that there can be no prospect of our obtaining any useful results, unless politics and the discussion of all matters which might become subjects of legislative enactments are scrupulously avoided at its meetings." Mr. Handley, supported by the Duke of Richmond and other eminent agriculturists, followed in the wake of these suggestions; and the Royal Agricultural Society was established, and is now in operation in its full energies; doing more good than had at one time been anticipated, and capable of a further diffusion of usefulness, whose bounds none can tell, but whose beneficial fruits cannot fail to be appreciated. Earl Spencer was the first President of this Society in 1838-9, when the meeting was held at Oxford, and again in 1844, when the meeting took place at Southampton. In the formation and operations of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society he also enacted a part no less prominent than useful—no less marked by zeal than by a sound discrimination. His lordship was the President of the Yorkshire Society when its meeting was held in Doncaster in 1843.

In all these matters, whether with regard to the judicious formation or the efficient working of these and similar institutions, the superior and mature judgment of his lordship was invariably consulted; and he was never found to be in error, because he was never actuated by the feelings of rashness on the one hand, or inattention on the other. His exertions were based upon the ground of public utility alone—evincing, on all occasions, a desire to promote that spirit of sound and beneficial emulation, as well as the application of science, combined with skill, which seeks its reward in substantial usefulness and undisputed good,—in the conviction, that, while he was benefiting the farmer and promoting the true interest of agriculture, he was, at the same time, conferring a large measure of good upon the whole mass of the community. Nor were his views solely directed to the successful promotion of measures in a general point of view. His large and comprehensive mind never disregarded details; because he was a man of business, in the fullest acceptation of the term. He never diverted his attention from the workers in the hive, and to those in that useful station of life whom he employed he not only paid liberal wages, but invariably treated them with that degree of kindness and forbearance which is the badge of true nobility.

He was vice-chairman of the Council of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and to him Lord Brougham dedicated his "*Discourse on Natural Theology*," informing his readers that Earl Spencer had devoted much of his time to such inquiries, was, beyond most men, sensible of their importance, and had even formed the design of giving to the world his thoughts on the subject. Lord Brougham has also alluded to his Lordship's scientific acquirements in his "*Dialogues on Instinct*."

Lord Althorp was, with his father Earl Spencer (its first President), one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club; but we are not aware that he at any time materially contributed to the enrichment of the magnificent and truly valuable library immortalized by Dr. Dibdin in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, and *Ædes Althorpiana*.

The late Earl Spencer married, April 14, 1814, Esther, only daughter and heiress of Richard Acklom, esq. of Wiseton, in Nottinghamshire, and niece to the first Earl of Bandon; but that lady died without issue, June 11, 1818.

He succeeded in the peerage by his next surviving brother, Frederick, Capt. R.N. and C.B. Equerry to the Duchess of Kent, and formerly M.P. for Worcestershire and for Midhurst. He was born in 1798, and married in 1830, Elizabeth-Georgiana, second daughter of the late Wm. Stephen Poyntz, esq. M.P., and niece to the Marchioness of Exeter and Dowager Lady Clinton, by whom he has a youthful family; his eldest son, now Viscount Althorp, was born in October, 1835.

The body of the late Earl was removed for interment to the family vault at Brington, Northamptonshire, where the funeral took place on the 9th of October. The procession was unostentatious. It was led by the two undertakers, followed by twenty of his lordship's tenants, two and two on horseback. Twelve of the oldest tenants on the Wiseton estate were the bearers. His lordship's gamekeeper and gardener followed close to the hearse, after which a mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the agent, Mr. J. Hall, and his son, Mr. R. Hall. Several other persons employed upon the estate closed the procession. In compliance with the express desire of his lordship, the coffin was placed alongside that of the late Lady Althorp.

A Portrait of Lord Spencer was published in the work entitled *Saunders's Political Reformers*; and of course there are many small prints of him.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

Sept. 22. At his cottage at Banwell,* Somersetshire, aged 84, the Right Rev. George Henry Law, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This venerable Prelate was the seventh and youngest son of the Right Rev. Edmund Law, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Mary, daughter of John Christian, of Unerigg, co. Cumberland, esq.

Bishop Law (of Carlisle) had seven sons, the eldest of whom became Bishop of Clonfert, and afterwards of Elphin; the third was raised to the dignity of Chief Justice, and created Lord Ellenborough; while the seventh was George-Henry, whose death gives occasion to the present notice. He was born at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which college his father was then Master, Sept. 12, 1761. He received the rudiments of his education at the school of the Rev. John King, in Ipswich, and was thence removed, when thirteen years old, to the Charterhouse, where Dr. Berdmore was then master. In 1777 he was admitted of Queen's college, Cambridge, being a pupil of Isaac Milner, afterwards President of the college, and Dean of Carlisle. He took his degree of B.A. in 1781, with the high honours of second wrangler and first classical medalist; his two brothers, the Bishop of Elphin and Lord Ellenborough, having been previously, in 1766 and 1771, the one second wrangler and first medalist, the other third wrangler, and also first medalist—a circumstance equally remarkable, and almost, if not quite, without precedent, with the fact of a father and two of his sons having been all raised to the episcopal bench, while a third son became Chief Justice and a peer. He proceeded M.A. 1784, D.D. 1804. He was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1834. He was for three years a Fellow of Queen's. On the 13th of July, 1784, being then in the 23d year of his age, he married Jane, daughter of General Adeane, of Babraham, formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire. In 1785 his father gave him a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Carlisle; and in 1787, only a few days before his death, the vicarage of Torpenhow, in Cumberland. In 1791 he was promoted by Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Kelshall, in Hertfordshire; there he resided for eleven years, and was afterwards

collated by the same patron to the rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire.

In 1812 he became Bishop of Chester, a preferment which was bestowed upon him by the personal favour of the Prince Regent, when the untimely death of Mr. Perceval had left it undisposed of in his Royal Highness's hands.† On the 21st of April, 1824, Bishop Beadon departed this life, and Bishop Law replaced him in the see of Bath and Wells.

So long as his health lasted, Bishop Law always performed his episcopal functions with much zeal and assiduity. In his first diocese, where there was great room for enlarging the influences and operations of the Church, he made considerable advances towards a salutary reform in the augmentation of its small livings, in increasing the comfort of its curates, in improving parsonage houses, repairing the sacred fabrics, and restoring its cathedral. To similar efforts, after his translation to Bath and Wells, was added a scheme to which he devoted much time and pains, for improving the condition of the poor by cottage allotments.

With respect to the conduct of the deceased prelate as a politician, he was advanced with the knowledge that he was almost a Whig, and that he would support "liberal" measures, with the single exception of that called "Catholic Emancipation." From 1812 to the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill he scarcely ever omitted an opportunity of strenuously opposing any relaxation of the penal laws. He declared that, rather than consent to a change which appeared to him fraught with the utmost danger to the Church of England, he would imitate the conduct of a great predecessor of his, and submit to any possible punishment. He also opposed the various tithe bills which have been brought before Parliament within the last twenty years; and it may very justly be said that though, as regarded the state, he was a Liberal, yet, as concerning the Church, he was a staunch Conservative. He was by no means insensible to the claims of the poor, nor backward in pressing those claims upon the attention of Parliament, especially with respect to the allotment of land among the rural population. For many years past he not only refrained from taking any part in public affairs, but was wholly unequal to the dis-

* A view of this residence, accompanied by a description from the pen of the Bishop's old friend the Rev. Richard Warner, was given in our number for Nov. 1837.

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† This circumstance is stated by the Bishop in his Funeral Sermon on the Death of George IV., and contradicts a recent statement in the Times, that Lord Liverpool advanced Bishop Law, waiving the consideration of his political sentiments.

charge of the duties which attach to the episcopal office. His son, the Chancellor of Lichfield, was appointed Special Commissary, an office which he exercised for some time with great zeal and ability; but, having resigned it on private grounds, he was superseded by the appointment of the Bishop of Salisbury to the full exercise of all the functions of the two sees.

In the words of the old and affectionate friend of the deceased Bishop alluded to in a previous note, "a gradual decay of the powers of mind, induced, probably, in some measure (under the Divine dispensations), by a long and active, a vigorous and incessant performance of his high professional duties, had, for a few years past, deprived his lordship's diocese of his episcopal labours; and his intimates of that delightful interchange of thought, and reciprocity of affectionate feeling, which they had previously enjoyed in his valued society. But the visitation was mitigated by the devoted attachment of his children, by the sedulous care and attention of those around him, and by those pious and benevolent associations, of 'glory to God, and good will towards man,' (the marked features of his character,) which manifestly filled his own mind, when a momentary ray of light was shed upon it. "His end was peace"—a *Euthanasia*: without pain, struggle, or distressing anticipation. His memory will long be blessed; and its best record, will be the recollection of his piety and virtue. R. W."

Bishop Law was rather fond of publishing his professional compositions, and the following list is perhaps not entirely complete:

Additional Evidences of the Truth of Christianity; two Visitation Sermons. 1798. 4to.

The Doctrine of Christianity on the subject of War: a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Colours presented by the Hon. Mrs. Peachey to the Royston and Barkway Volunteer corps. 1799. 4to.

A Sermon at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy. 1802. 4to.

The Limit to our Inquiries with respect to the nature and attributes of the Deity; a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1804. 4to.

A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society. 1813. 8vo.

A Sermon preached at St. Paul's before the Prince Regent and both Houses of Parliament on the Thanksgiving for the Peace. 1814. 4to.

A Valedictory Address, delivered at a general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, May 17,

1814, to the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas-Fanshawe Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 1814. 8vo.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester. 1814. 4to.

A Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1816. 4to.

A Charge to his Clergy. 1817. 4to.

An Address to young persons confirmed in the diocese of Chester. 1817.

A Sermon preached at Chester cathedral, the Sunday after the interment of the Princess Charlotte. 1817.

The Scriptural Doctrine of Man's Salvation: a Sermon preached in Chester Cathedral, before the Judges of Assize. 1818.

A Sermon at the opening of the chapel for the Blind Asylum at Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1819. 4to.

The necessity and advantages of an habitual intercourse with the Deity: a Sermon at Manchester. 1819. 8vo.

A Charge. 1820.

A Sermon preached in Bedford chapel, Bloomsbury, for the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline, May, 25. 1823. 4to.

The general connexion and harmony between the Laws and Religion: a Sermon preached in the cathedral church of Chester before the Judges of Assize, Aug. 24, 1823. 4to.

A Charge at his Primary Visitation of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. 1825. 4to.

On Education. A Sermon at Wells. 1827. 4to.

The Spiritual Duties of a Christian Minister; a Charge. 1828. 4to.

Remarks on the present Distresses of the Poor. 1830. Wells, 8vo.

A Charge. 1831. 4to.

A Pastoral Letter on the present aspect of the Times. 1831. 8vo.

Reflections upon Tithes, with a Plan for the general Commutation of the same. 1832. 8vo.

A Sermon in aid of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. 1835. 12mo.

A critical review of most of these publications will be found in Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, 8vo. 1829, pp. 189—227; and that author has expressed his opinion of the Bishop's literary merits in the following terms: "In his style of writing, Bishop Law is easy, natural, and unaffected, full of piety and good feeling; often a successful imitator of Paley in closeness and clearness of reasoning—oftener his superior in eloquence and animation. There appears but little of the *labor limæ*, perhaps too little. As his sentiments flow warm

and rapid from the heart, so his words distil spontaneously from the pen. The great truths of Christianity are artlessly but impressively displayed; sound doctrine is energetically but mildly maintained; and the practical results of a right faith are insisted on, with a perspicuity of argument that none can mistake—that carries conviction to the mind and makes its way directly to the heart."

By Mrs. Law, who died on the 27th Sept. 1826, the deceased prelate had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. Anne; 2. Joanna, married in 1807 to Alexander Powell, of Hurdcott House, co. Wilts, esq. (great-grandson of Dr. Willes, formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells); 3. Augusta, married in 1812 to the Rev. James Slade, Prebendary of Chester, Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, and Rector of West Kirby, and died in 1822; 4. the Rev. James Thomas Law, Chancellor of Lichfield, and Master of St. John's hospital, Lichfield, who married in 1820 Lady Charlotte Grey, eldest daughter of George-Harry 6th Earl of Stamford and Warrington; 5. Jane, married in 1822 to the Rev. Robert Harkness, of St. John's coll. Camb. and Stowey House, Somerset; 6. George, who died in India in 1811, in his 18th year; 7. the Rev. Henry Law, Chancellor and Archdeacon of Wells, and Rector of Weston super Mare; 8. the Rev. Robert Vanburgh Law, a Prebendary of Chester and Wells, Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, and Yeovilton, Somerset, and Rector of Wallazey and Vicar of Werberham, Cheshire; he married in 1829 Sydney-Dorothea, daughter of Col. Davison; and, 9. Margaret.

The remains of Bishop Law were removed on the 30th Sept. from his residence at Banwell, for interment in the cathedral church at Wells. The procession left at 8 o'clock in the morning, attended by the deceased's immediate relatives and a few personal friends, and on approaching the city of Wells it was met by several others of his lordship's family. The service was read in a most impressive manner by the Ven. the Dean of Wells, the choir, accompanied by the organ, singing some of the most sublime parts. Amongst those who attended the obsequies were the three sons of the deceased prelate; the Hon. H. Law, the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, Mr. A. Powell, Mr. W. Harkness, Colonel Lindley, Mr. E. Lovell, Mr. G. Emery, &c. Lord Ellenborough, his lordship's nephew, was prevented attending, having met with an accident. The remains of the deceased Prelate were interred in a vault on the south side of the Lady Chapel, wherein were already deposited those of his lordship's wife, his

daughter Anne, his daughter Margaret, his daughter Jane (wife of the Rev. Robert Harkness), and his son-in-law, the Rev. Robert Harkness. All the private houses and shops in Wells were kept perfectly closed during the day.

Two portraits of the Bishop of Bath and Wells have been published, one by Sir William Beechey, engraved in large folio by Meyer, and copied in Hanshall's History of Cheshire, 1820, 4to. and in Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, 1829, 8vo. the other by Pickersgill, engraved in folio by Say.

SIR CHARLES D'OYLY, BART.

Sept. 21. At the Adenza, near Leghorn, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health, aged 64, Sir Charles D'Oyly, the seventh Bart. of Shottisham, Norfolk (1663), and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

He was the elder son of Sir John Hadley D'Oyly the sixth Baronet, who was also a senior Merchant on the Bengal establishment, by Diana, widow of William Cotes of Calcutta, esq. and daughter of William Rochfort, esq. brother to Robert first Earl of Belvidere.

He was brought up with the idea of inheriting a large fortune in England, but, from natural inclination, early in life determined upon entering the East India Service, and was accordingly appointed to the Civil Service, Bengal, in 1796, and sailed for India at the age of sixteen. Having attached himself, young as he was, to his cousin Marian Greer, he was married to her on attaining his majority; but this lady, who was the third and youngest daughter and coheir of William Greer, esq. of Keyhaven, in Hants, (by Harriett his wife, daughter of Sir Hadley D'Oyly, the 5th Baronet,) died issueless at Calcutta, soon after her marriage, and before her husband inherited the Baronetcy. After this Sir Charles D'Oyly held the appointment of Collector of the Customs at Calcutta, and, previously to his return to England, was a senior member of the board of customs, salt and opium, and of the marine board. He married secondly, in India, Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Ross, esq. Major R. Art., (by Isabella his wife, daughter of John Macleod, 10th Baron of Rasay, in Fife-shire, the aunt of Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudoun and Marchioness of Hastings), but had no issue by her; and after remaining forty years in the East India Civil Service, without a stain upon his honour, left the country with a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, and returned to England, with his second lady, in 1838.

He was one of the best amateur artists

in India, and several series of his drawings have been published. The first was under the title of "The European in India," royal 4to. 1813, with a Preface and History, by T. W. Blagden and Captain Thomas Williamson, the author of "Oriental Field Sports." Other sets of his drawings were published in lithography, mostly illustrative of East Indian customs, field sports, and other pastimes, and are highly commended in Bishop Heber's *Journey through India*. Nor was Sir Charles unknown as a literary character; among other works and pamphlets he was the author of "Tom Raw, the Griffin, a Burlesque Poem, descriptive of the Adventures of a Cadet in the East India Company's Service."

To the sincerest Christian piety, which supported him under much severe suffering, he united the endearing and estimable qualities which rendered him beloved by a large circle of friends, and an enthusiastic admiration for the fine arts, in which his talent and taste were highly appreciated by the first English and foreign artists; while, by one who knew him well, he has been characterized as "one of the most elegant, gentlemanlike, handsome, and accomplished men of his day." A portrait of him, in fanciful costume, was published attached to one of the series of his drawings in lithography.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in Jan. 1818; and, having died without issue, is succeeded by his only surviving brother, now Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, who is also of the civil service of the East India Company.

GENERAL SIR W. HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 27. At Cheltenham, General Sir William Hutchinson, K.C.H. Colonel of the 75th Foot.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 46th Foot, the 1st of June, 1780, whilst serving with the army at St. Lucia as a volunteer; he accompanied his regiment to Antigua, and returned with it to England. In January, 1783, he succeeded to a Lieutenancy, and being placed on half-pay at the peace of that year, he was appointed the 6th Sept. 1786, Lieutenant in the 59th Foot, from which he exchanged first to the 55th, 3rd May, 1787; secondly, 27th Oct. 1790, to the 19th Foot; and thirdly, to the 13th Foot, the 23rd Nov. 1791. In 1790 he again went out to the West Indies, and whilst at Jamaica was appointed, the 7th Nov. 1792, Captain-Lieutenant in the Royals. He volunteered his services for St. Domingo, before his regiment was ordered there. He was at the taking of Jeronomie, Cape St. Nicholas Mole, &c. in Sept.

1793; at the capture of Cape Tiberroun, the 2nd Feb. 1794; and at the storming of Fort l'Acul, in the vicinity of Leogane, on the 19th, where he was wounded. The 20th of March, 1794, he succeeded to a Company, and returned to England. The 20th of May, 1795, he was appointed to a Majority in the 2nd West India regiment, and in July, 1798, removed to the 49th Foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. The 1st Jan. 1800, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and he next served in the expedition to Copenhagen. At the peace of 1802, the 49th being reduced, this officer was placed on half-pay. On the 20th June following, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 83rd Foot, and on the 6th of May, 1805, he retired on half-pay. The 20th of June following, he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers in North Wales; the 8th Jan. 1807, to the like service on the Waterford recruiting district; the 25th of July, 1810, Colonel in the army; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 48th Foot, the 24th Oct. 1811; was advanced to the rank of Major-General 1813, to that of Lieut.-General in 1825, and to that of General in 1841. The 25th of Nov. 1812, he was appointed to the Staff of the army in Spain and Portugal, where he served a short time, and subsequently on the Staff at Malta. He was appointed Governor of the garrison of Carrickfergus in 1830. He received the honour of knighthood May 6, 1820, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1831.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. BRYANT.

June 10. At Grove Lodge, Richmond, Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt. and C.B., of the Bengal army, and a Director of the East India Company.

He was appointed to the Company's service in 1798, and attained the rank of Lieutenant 29 May 1800. His earliest campaign was in Oude. He afterwards served in the Mahratta war, in the force which, under Colonel Powell, entered and subdued Bundelkund. At the battle of Deeg, 13th Nov. 1804, he lost his right arm. In 1811 he became Captain, and in March 1815 was appointed acting Town and Fort Major of Fort William. In the following year he was nominated Second Assistant-Secretary of the Military Board, and First Assistant in the department of Accounts. In 1817, he was appointed Judge-Advocate-general, and he served in the Deccan war as Major and Judge-Advocate-general of the Grand Army. He was deputed to Eng-

land in the public service, in 1822, and while at home (in July 1823) succeeded to the rank of Major. In Nov. 1824, he was directed to return to his duty as Judge-Advocate-General.

In 1826 he served at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore. On the 16th Sept. 1829, he received the honour of knighthood, which honour was rather a disappointment to him than otherwise, as he had repeatedly been recommended for the Order of the Bath, to which he felt that his services entitled him. This desired and merited distinction (in the third class) he subsequently attained. On the 18th June 1831 he attained the rank of Colonel; and on the 27th June 1835 was appointed to the command of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry. On the 26th Feb. 1841, he was elected a Director of the East India Company.

MAJOR-GEN. ELRINGTON.

Aug. 2. In London, having recently arrived from Malta, Major-General Richard Goodall Elrington, C.B. late of the 47th regiment.

This gallant officer's commissions were dated, Ensign, Dec. 4, 1790, Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1794; Captain, June 1, 1795; Major, April 25, 1808; Lieut.-Colonel, June 4, 1813; Colonel, June 22, 1830; and Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841. For some years he commanded the 47th Foot with great honour to himself and satisfaction to the regiment. Few officers have seen harder service. He was engaged in the arduous campaigns in Holland from 1793 to Feb. 1795, including the attack on Famars and the siege of Valenciennes; was in the Carribean war of 1795 and 1796; at the siege and storming of Monte Video, and the attack on Buenos Ayres; and assisted in the attack on and capture of Mas-el-Kimah, in the Persian Gulf, in 1809. He commanded a field force at the reduction of Palampore, Deesa, Kirjah, and Virampore, in 1817; and a brigade during the Pindaree war; commanded a brigade up the Persian Gulf in 1819; also, from Dec. 1824, throughout the Burmese war. He was shot through the body before Dunkirk in Sept. 1793, and through the thigh at the Island of St. Vincent in July 1796.

ADMIRAL PAGE.

Oct. 3. At Ipswich, aged 80, Benjamin William Page, esq. the junior Admiral of the Blue.

He was born in the same town. He entered the Navy in Nov. 1778 with Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K.C.B. a personal friend of his father, and was a Midshipman on board the *Superb* in the

actions with Monsieur de Suffrein in the East Indies, in which he was twice wounded by the side of his patron. He was appointed acting Lieutenant in Dec. 1782 to the *Exeter*, 64, at Bombay, and came to England with the Admiral, and was paid off in 1785. Lord Howe confirmed him a Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1784, and appointed him to the *Astrea*, 32, Capt. Rainier, for the Jamaica station. He returned in 1790, and, with all hands and officers, was appointed to the *Monarch*, 74. In December Lieut. Page was sent in the *Minerva*, 38, with Capt. R. M. Sutton, to India, and on joining Commodore Cornwallis, the flag-ship, the *Crown*, 64, paid off at Portsmouth in 1792; and in Jan. 1793 appointed first Lieutenant of the *Suffolk*, 74, at the request of Capt. Rainier. On the 7th of June, having been on a cruise off Cherbourg and the French coast, the *Suffolk* safely passed through the Needles passage to Spithead, being the first seventy-four ever taken through the Needles. She continued a favourite ship with Lord Howe till the latter part of May, 1794, when Commodore Rainier was sent with her and others to escort a large convoy to India; and as acting Captain Lieut. Page was paid the batta, and after the capture of Negapatam and Trincomalee was confirmed by the Admiralty as a Commander to the *Hobart*, of 18 guns, Sept. 12, 1795; and having convoyed the Bombay China ships to their home from China, was made Post Captain into the *Orpheus*, 32, 1796, on Captain Henry Newcomb's demise, and received 500 guineas for his care of the convoy through the Admiral officially. In 1798 and 1799 Captain Page was compelled by bad health to return to England.

In Jan. 1800 Earl Spencer appointed him to the *Inflexible*, 64, armed *en flute*, and sent him with sealed orders, and 14 more such ships, to take General Pigot and 5000 troops to Gibraltar and Minorca, which they did safely and rapidly, and joined at the blockade and capture of General Massena, at Genoa; and the *Inflexible* carried about 600 French troops from thence to Antibes, and a convoy from Minorca, Gibraltar, and Lisbon, to England. Earl Spencer again sent Captain Page with sealed orders to Adm. Lord Keith, who put part of the 42d Highlanders on board the *Inflexible*, whence they were landed in Egypt by her boats, March 8, 1801, and that ship was sent to Rhodes, &c. with dispatches for England, and returned to the blockade of Alexandria with Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton and the squadron. On the surrender of Cairo Captain Page was sent to take the 13,556 French troops and followers from Egypt to France. He embarked nearly 600

French artillerymen, and 12 of their guns, ammunition, &c. on board the *Inflexible*, and all the others in ships put under his orders, for Marseilles, and landed them there. He returned to Malta, and thence took General Coote and the 3d Guards to Gibraltar and Spithead, and was paid off in March 1802.

He was soon after appointed to the *Caroline*, 36, for the Irish station. From Cork he was sent with sealed orders in May, 1803, to the East Indies, and arrived there in 104 days, taking some French and Dutch vessels, and sending the latter to apprise the Governor of St. Helena of the renewal of the war in Europe, which enabled him to keep our ships there, for convoy, and to detain some Dutch vessels. Admiral Rainier having gone in quest of Admiral Linois and the French squadron, which had recently sailed from Pondicherry, and Captain Bathurst, in the *Terpsichore*, with a few small ships, being left to protect the Bay of Bengal and that side of India, Captain Page assumed that command, escorted the Company's ships for Europe in safety, and luckily captured the *General de Caen*, of 26 guns and 200 men, and *Les Très Unis*, of 18 guns and 140 men, privateers, from Bordeaux, before they had done any mischief; he then took a large convoy of Bombay and European ships to China, and back to India, in safety, in 1804. The merchants of Bengal and of Madras each gave Captain Page 500 guineas for his exertions and success. The admiral appointed him to his flag-ship, the *Trident*, and he brought the present Duke of Wellington to England. In March, 1805, they took a convoy to St. Helena, leaving Admiral Sir Edward Pellew in command of the squadron in India, which Admiral Rainier had held 11 years. From Saint Helena the convoy was 44 sail, the same number as was taken out in 1794, and having seen them all safe into the Downs, Sept. 1805, Capt. Page paid off the *Trident* at Chatham, and received 500 guineas, with official thanks, from the Court of Directors, through the admiral, for the care of convoys. Lord Mulgrave appointed Captain Page to the *Sea Fencibles* at Harwich; and on their being disbanded Lord Melville appointed him to the *Puissant*, 74, at Spithead, where he had, with the other duties of the port, to sit upon 167 courts-martial, to go weekly to superintend invaliding men from Haslar Hospital, examine candidates for lieutenancies, and the proper management of the prison-ships in Porchester Lake, &c. In Oct. 1815, the *Puissant* was paid off, and in 1819 Captain Page was promoted to flag rank; he was made a Vice-Admiral in

July, 1830, and Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841.

As Ipswich was the place of his birth, he also made it the place in which, after active services for his country, he spent the declining years of his life. He lived much respected in the town, and has left to the corporation a valuable series of marine paintings, &c. which have long adorned the Town Hall. They were originally executed for his patron Vice-Adm. Hughes, and were purchased by Admiral Page. His portrait, painted by Robert Hannah, esq. was also presented to the corporation.

GEORGE LUCY, Esq.

July 7. At Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, after a long and severe illness, aged 56, George Lucy, esq.

Mr. Lucy was the elder son of the Rev. John Hammond, who assumed the name of Lucy in 1787, by Maria, daughter of John Lane, esq. of Bentley hall, Staffordshire. His father was son of the Rev. John Hammond, by Lucy, daughter of Sir Foulk Lucy, fourth son of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, M.P. for Warwickshire, who died in 1640, and who was grandson of the Sir Thomas Lucy immortalized by his connection with the history of Shakspeare.

Mr. Lucy succeeded to Charlecote on the death of his father in 1823. He had previously been elected to Parliament for the borough of Fowey, at the general election of 1820, after a severe contest with Lord Valletort, now Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. In Parliament he invariably voted with the Tory party. He filled the office of high sheriff for Warwickshire in the year 1831.

Mr. Lucy "was in the commission of the peace for many years; he formerly held a Captaincy in the Warwickshire Militia, and afterwards was a cornet in the regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, a rank which he held up to the time of his death, having repeatedly declined promotion to a higher grade. In these various capacities he discharged his duties with exemplary punctuality and fidelity. In private life, he bore a character of unblemished honour; and dispensed his charities to the poor and his hospitalities to his friends with no sparing hand—in a word, with the spirit of a gentleman of the olden time. During the last few years, Mr. Lucy mixed but little in the transactions of public life, preferring, it would seem, the far dearer pleasures of his own domestic circle; and principally devoted himself in his retirement to the renovation and embellishment of his fine ancestral hall. The pictorial gems which decorate its walls, and the

various articles of vertu which fill its chambers, bespeak the deceased to have been a man of polished mind and refined taste."—(*Warwickshire Standard*.)

Mr. Lucy felt an honourable pride in maintaining the fine Elizabethan mansion of Charlecote in even more than its pristine beauty; and had expended large sums in its repairs and decoration. A description of the Stained Glass there, as repaired and increased by Mr. Willement, was published in 1837 in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. IV.

Mr. Lucy married, Dec. 2, 1823, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, Bart. of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. William-Foulk, born in 1824; 2. Mary-Emily; 3. Caroline; and 4. Henry-Spencer.

WILLIAM PENN, ESQ.

Sept. 17. In Nelson-square, Southwark, in his 70th year, William Penn, esq.

Mr. Penn was the younger of the two sons of Richard Penn, esq. M.P. for Lancaster, (younger brother of Thomas Penn, esq. of Stoke Poges,) by Hannah, daughter of Richard Lardner, M.D. His brother Mr. Richard Penn, who is still living, was formerly a clerk in the Colonial Office.

Mr. William Penn was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was well known to all contemporary with him, but left the university without taking a degree. He was a short time a Captain in the Surrey militia, commanded by his friend the Hon. Thomas Onslow (the late Earl of Onslow). Extravagance and heedlessness brought him into debt, and he passed so much of his time within certain confines in Southwark, that he afterwards, when free from such restraint, declined to quit that neighbourhood, and ended his days there. He was a kind, good-hearted man, and according to a common remark might truly be said—to have been an enemy to no one but himself. More than this, he was a man of transcendent abilities, an excellent classical scholar, and possessed of a wonderful memory, which he displayed by an extraordinary power of quotation in conversation. His talents, however, were rendered unavailable, from a recklessness and indifference to his position in society, and a turn for conviviality, which was towards the end of the last century very much in fashion. When he chose, he could transfix the minds of those he associated with by the depth of his research and splendid talents. We have heard it asserted, that after a midnight excess, and being completely oppressed with wine, instead of retiring to rest, he would wrap a wet napkin round

his head, and write a powerful paper for the Anti-Jacobin. He mixed with the highest ranks in society, and was courted in every company; and it was of him George the Fourth (then Prince of Wales) said, "he was a Pen often cut (drunk, a term now obsolete, as well as the custom in a great degree,) but never mended." Had he improved the opportunities which came in his way towards the end of last century and beginning of this, there was probably no elevation attainable which he might not have reached.

Among his favourite studies was genealogy, and on this and other topics, including occasional poetical compositions,* he formerly was an occasional correspondent of Mr. Urban, generally under the signature of THE RAJAH OF VANEPLYSLIA (an anagram of Pennsylvania).†

Pursuant to his own desire, the remains of Mr. Penn were deposited in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, by those of his illustrious ancestor Admiral Sir William Penn (the father of the founder

* See particularly in Feb. 1818, p. 122, a reply to Lord Byron's stanzas on the Lake of Geneva.

† The following letter (unpublished at the time) is a characteristic specimen:—

"MR. URBAN, July 2, 1823.

Among the eminent natives of Somersetshire, as recorded in your last number, you have omitted Admiral Sir William Penn, who was born as well as buried at Bristol. Deem me not too quaint when I confess that a *trinoda necessitas* actuates me whilst I solicit you to rectify this omission in the next number of your valuable (and to me peculiarly interesting) publication: 1st, Because I feel anxious that the favourite repository of my favourite pursuits should remain (as a *κρημα ες αει*) a full as well as an unerring record of the great men of our country and their glorious deeds; 2ndly, Because I think that in times like these the public attention cannot be too forcibly or repeatedly drawn towards the ancient representatives of *historical families* ("familles historiques," see Madame de Stael), eclipsed by the sons of modern luck, turbulence, or opulence; and, 3dly (I will candidly own not least), because a strong personal interest, in this instance, is felt by,

Mr. Urban,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,
THE RAJAH OF VANEPLYSLIA."

(To this letter a reply was privately given, that the nativity of Sir William Penn at Bristol had been noticed in the Compendium of County History for the County of Gloucester.)

of Pennsylvania,) who was born in that city in 1621, and whose body, though he died at Wanstead in Essex, was carried to Bristol for interment.

MR. JUSTICE STORY.

Sept. 10. At Boston, United States, aged 66, Joseph Story, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was the senior judge of the highest court of the country, an active professor of law, and a fellow in the corporation of Harvard University. He was in himself a whole triumvirate; and these three distinguished posts, now vacant, will be filled in all probability each by a distinct successor. His written judgments on his own circuit, and his various commentaries, occupy 27 volumes, while his judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States form an important portion of no less than 34 volumes more. Called upon to administer all the different branches of law, which are kept separate in England, he showed a perfect mastery of all,—whether in the ancient and subtle learning of real law, in the criminal law, in the niceties of special pleading, in the more refined doctrines of contracts, in the more rational systems of the commercial and maritime law, in the peculiar and interesting principles and practice of Courts of Admiralty and Prize, in the immense range of Chancery, in the modern but most important jurisdiction over patents, or in that most exalted region, the great themes of public and constitutional law. There are judgments by him in each of these branches which will not yield in value to those of any other judge in England or the United States, even though his studies and duties may have been directed to only one particular department.

His judgments are remarkable for their exhaustive treatment of the subjects to which they relate. There is in them a clearness which flings over the subject a perfect day, a severe logic, which, by its closeness and precision, makes us feel the truth of the saying of Leibnitz, that nothing approaches so near the certainty of geometry as the reasoning of the law; a careful attention to the discussions at the bar, that the court may not appear to neglect any of the considerations urged; and a copious and persuasive eloquence which gilds the whole. The reports show a larger number of judicial opinions from Mr. Justice Story, which posterity will not willingly let die, than from any other judge in the history of English and American law.

In the history of the English bench there are but two names with combined eminence as a judge and as an author,—

Coke and Hale; unless, indeed, the orders in Chancery from the Verulamian pen should entitle Lord Bacon to this distinction, and the judgments of Lord Brougham should vindicate the same for him. Blackstone's character as a judge is lost in the fame of the Commentaries. To Mr. Justice Story belongs this double glory. Early in life he compiled an important professional work; but it was only at a comparatively recent period, after his mind had been disciplined by the labours of the bench, that he prepared those elaborate commentaries which have made his name a familiar word in foreign countries. Those who knew him best observed the lively interest which he took in this extension of his well-earned renown, and well he might; for the voice of distant foreign nations seems to come as from a living posterity. His works have been reviewed with praise in the journals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. They have been cited as authorities in all the Courts of Westminster Hall; and one of the ablest and most learned lawyers of the age,—Lord Campbell, in the course of a debate in the House of Lords, characterised their author as "the first of living writers on the law."

As a teacher of law he had the faculty, which is rare as it is exquisite, of interesting the young and winning their affections. In his lectures and other forms of instruction he was prodigal of explanation and illustration; his manner, according to the classical image of Zeno, was like the open palm; never like the closed hand. His learning was always overflowing as from the horn of abundance. He was earnest and unrelaxing in his efforts, patient and gentle, while he listened with inspiring attention to all that the pupil said. Like Chaucer's Clerk,

"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Above all, he was a living example of love for the law,—supposed by many to be unloveable and repulsive,—which seemed to burn brighter under the snows of advancing years; and such an example could not fail to touch with magnetic power the hearts of the young.

The fame of the jurist is enhanced by the various attainments which were superinduced upon his learning in the law. His miscellaneous writings show a thoughtful mind, imbued with elegant literature, glowing with kindly sentiments, commanding a style of rich and varied eloquence. In early life he yielded to the fascinations of the poetic muse. In conversation he dwelt with warmth upon all the topics which interest man; not only

upon law, but upon literature, upon history, upon the characters of men, upon the affairs of every day; above all, upon the great duties of life, the relations of men to each other, to their country, to God.

(Abridged from an elaborate eulogy on the deceased published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and which will be found at greater length in the *Times* of Oct. 9.)

MR. SERJEANT ATCHERLEY.

July 6. At his town residence, 52, Bedford Square, in his 63rd year, David Francis Atcherley, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., Serjeant at Law, with a patent of precedence, (almost the oldest of that body,) Attorney-General of the Palatinate counties of Lancaster and Durham, &c.

Mr. Atcherley was born at Chester 13th June 1783, and was the only son of David Francis Jones, esq. of that city, an eminent practitioner of the law there, who was also a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Flint, and Deputy Baron of the county palatine of Chester. His paternal family was, as the name implies, of Welsh extraction, and its earlier members were seated for several generations at Cymman, in the county of Flint, which estate still remains in the hands of the family. Mr. Jones married, in July 1782, Jane, daughter of Richard Atcherley, esq. of Marton Hall, in the county of Salop, and died 11th December, 1828, leaving issue an only child, the late Serjeant Atcherley, who assumed the surname of Atcherley in lieu of his patronymic by letters patent 21st March, 1834, upon the death of and in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal uncle, Richard Atcherley, esq. of Marton. This eminent lawyer received his early education at the King's school in Chester, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Bancroft, afterwards Vicar of Bolton, and thence proceeded to the grammar schools of Ludlow and Oswestry, at which latter seminary he continued some years under the tutorship of Dr. Donne. He did not pursue his studies at either of the universities, but having determined to adopt the legal profession he became a member of Lincoln's Inn early in the present century, and under the advice of his friends was placed as a pupil in the chambers of Mr. Chitty, the eminent pleader, with whom he remained until the middle of the year 1807. Like many other youthful disciples of Coke, he did not confine his researches, however, wholly to matters of legal lore, for during the early part of his career he distinguished himself by various successful moral and literary essays, which appeared in several of the publications of the day

under the signature of Cestriensis. According to the accustomed routine of the profession he practised a few years as a special pleader, until at length, the full period of his terms having been duly kept, on the 5th July, 1810, he was called to the bar. He made choice of the Northern circuit, and, from the opening which his local connection afforded him, his name soon became familiar with the public.

He had devoted his attention from a very early period particularly to the study of the criminal code, and the extensive and accurate knowledge which he possessed of that branch of our jurisprudence soon introduced him to a very important and considerable share of the business on the circuit. His views on the subject of the criminal laws were brought on several occasions under the notice of the government, and many suggestions which originated with him have since been carried out in the reform of those laws. He was the first, for instance, to suggest to Mr. Perceval, when premier, the alteration which has, however, only recently been effected, namely, of allowing prisoners counsel; and many other changes in the criminal laws which have since been made, although retarded in their execution by the untimely death of Mr. Perceval, may nevertheless be said originally to have emanated from him.

In 1814 Mr. Atcherley was elected Recorder of his native city, on the resignation of Mr. Leycester, King's Counsel, afterwards Chief Justice of the North Wales circuit; and a few years subsequently to this period we may note another step in his career by his marriage, which took place 20 May, 1817, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, with Miss Topping,* second daughter of James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft Hall, Cheshire, also a distinguished member of the legal profession—a King's Counsel, &c. In consequence of the increase in his town practice, and the consequent inconvenience resulting from his absence from London, he felt compelled to resign the recordership of Chester, and, in 1820 he accordingly vacated that appointment, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Cottingham, of Lincoln's Inn, now one of the metropolitan police magistrates. From this period his practice both in London and on the circuit began rapidly to increase, and his promotion to a higher branch of the profession was no longer a matter of speculation but of certainty. In 1827 he was advanced to the degree of a Serjeant at Law, and, in the course of

* Sister to the Lady Hartland, wife of Thomas second Lord Hartland, and now living his widow.

a few months, he obtained, next to Sir Thomas Wilde, the largest business in the Court of Common Pleas. He was shortly afterwards honoured with a patent of precedence, and in 1835 was appointed Attorney-General of the county palatine of Durham, as successor to Sir John Cross, then elevated to the bench; and about the same time also the office of Attorney-General of Lancashire was conferred upon him. The distinguished position which Mr. Atcherley now filled in the profession naturally led to an anticipation at no distant period of his advancement to the bench; and, as a sort of earnest of the judicial honours which were about to devolve upon him, he was solicited by the government, in the year 1842, to afford his assistance as an auxiliary judge on those circuits where the business was found to be too great to be accomplished within ordinary dispatch. He accordingly went the Norfolk, Western, and Oxford circuits in that capacity, and his decisions on those occasions, it is but justice to his memory to add, gave universal satisfaction. His permanent elevation to the bench did not, however, follow as was anticipated. In the course of the year 1844, a vacancy having been occasioned in the Court of Common Pleas, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine, it was naturally expected that Mr. Atcherley would be at once advanced to the position of his successor, but, to the infinite surprise not less of the profession than the public, Mr. Erle, one of the bitterest political opponents of the government, received the honour of that appointment at their hands, for which, no question, in point of legal attainments he was well fitted, but for which, assuredly, as well on public as on private grounds, Mr. Atcherley presented the strongest and most appropriate claims. Fortune ever proves, however, fickle in the distribution of her favours, and most peculiarly so when the bestowal of them is dependent on political patronage.

The deceased gentleman was, as to his political sentiments, a strong Tory. He never sat, however, in Parliament, though he twice contested the representation of the city of York, first, at the general election in 1837, when the numbers on the poll were—

J. H. Lowther . . .	1461
Hon. J. C. Dundas . .	1276
Mr. Serjeant Atcherley .	1180

and, secondly, in 1841, when he was again in a small minority, the numbers being—

J. H. Lowther . . .	1625
H. Redhead Yorke . .	1552
Mr. Serjeant Atcherley .	1456

As already noticed, Mr. Atcherley was one of the ablest criminal lawyers of his day, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that he had the greatest amount of that branch of business of any of the members of his circuit. He had, however, also, it should be added, a very considerable share of the business on the civil side of the court.

He has left behind him the reputation of an acute and able lawyer, and an upright and honest man, and his memory will be long and deservedly cherished by the profession of which he was so honourable a member. In private life his loss will be severely felt, not only by his family, to whom he was endeared by every tie of affection, but by a very large circle, as well of professional as of personal friends, with whom the remembrance of his many social and estimable qualities will continue to survive. He filled for a period of upwards of 25 years the office of vice-treasurer of the Society of Ancient Britons, and, as a mark of respect to him for the zeal and efficiency with which he guarded the interests of that body, the children belonging to the Welsh School, in Gray's Inn Road, appeared at church in full mourning the Sunday following his funeral.

He was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, Salop, Denbigh, and Flint, of which latter shire he was also a deputy lieutenant. He had been suffering from ill health for some months, but his illness only assumed a fatal tendency a few weeks previous to his decease. He has left issue a son, David Francis Atcherley, born 1st July, 1818, and several other surviving children.

BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq. M.P.

Aug. 13. At his seat, Eltham Lodge, Kent, in his 59th year, Benjamin Wood, esq. M.P. for the borough of Southwark.

This gentleman was the fourth son of Mr. William Wood, a serge maker, of Tiverton. His eldest brother was the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. (of whom a memoir appeared in our Obituary for Nov. 1843, vol. xx. N. S. p. 541.)

Mr. Benjamin Wood was educated, as also were his brothers, at Blundell's Free Grammar School at Tiverton; and at an early age he was received into the counting-house of his brother Matthew, who was then established as a hop merchant in Falcon-square.

His steadiness and application to business became so apparent, that his brother sent him to Cornwall to take charge of an extensive mining concern in which he was

engaged, where Mr. B. Wood remained several years.

In 18.. Mr. Wood returned to London, and became a partner with his brothers Matthew and Philip in the hop trade, in which he took that active part which the Alderman's increasing public duties prevented him in a great measure from doing.

In 1815 Mr. Wood married Maria, one of the daughters of Admiral Mitchell, of the Portuguese navy, who survives him, but Mr. Wood has left no issue.

Being desirous of going into Parliament, he became a candidate in 1832 for his native town of Tiverton, where he stood two contests, unsuccessfully however, the result of the first being, for

John Heathcoat, esq.	376
James Kennedy, esq.	265
Benjamin Wood, esq.	55
Col. Chichester	40

Again, in May 1833 (Mr. Kennedy having declined to defend a petition made against his return,) the numbers polled were, for

James Kennedy, esq.	214
Benjamin Wood, esq.	95

In July 1837 Mr. Wood offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough of Southwark, with which he had been so long connected by business, but he very handsomely withdrew, rather than divide the liberal interest, in favour of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, who was elected; and Mr. Wood, at the same general Election, offered himself for Hull, together with William Hutt, esq., and stood a contest for that town, which, however, was unsuccessful, the numbers being, for

William Wilberforce, esq.	1514
Sir Walter C. James, Bart.	1505
William Hutt, esq.	1497
Benjamin Wood, esq.	1430

This Election gave rise to a petition by an elector against the return of Mr. Wilberforce and Sir Walter James, a very considerable portion of the expense of which was borne by Mr. Wood; but the result of the scrutiny seated only Mr. Hutt in the room of Mr. Wilberforce, the amended return,

William Hutt, esq.	1498
Sir Walter C. James, Bart.	1432
William Wilberforce, esq.	1430
Benjamin Wood, esq.	1430

In 1840 his ambition of a seat in Parliament was gratified by the electors of Southwark, who always entertained a high opinion of his honest, painstaking, and straightforward character; for, on the appointment of Mr. D. W. Harvey as Commissioner of the City Police, Mr.

Wood was elected by a large majority against John Walter, esq. of the Times Newspaper, supported by all the influence of the Conservatives, united to a section of the Liberal party, who entertained strong prejudices against the Poor Law Amendment Act, and were aided by the unsparing efforts of "the leading Journal of Europe."

On this occasion the number of electors polled was, for

Benjamin Wood, esq.	2059
John Walter, esq.	1535

Majority 524

At the general Election in 1841, Mr. Wood was returned with Mr. Alderman Humphery without opposition.

In 1839, Mr. Wood took a lease from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests of Eltham Lodge, with the park surrounding it. This house was built by Sir John Shaw, Bart. who was lessee of the manor from the Crown in 1663, and was the seat of his family for several generations. It was afterwards successively occupied by Lord Rivers, Mr. Serjeant Wilde and his brother, the late Lord Wynford, then Mr. Serjeant Best, and by Sir James Knight Bruce now Vice-Chancellor; until, on its becoming ruinous, Mr. Wood took it on condition of laying out 1,500*l.* in repairs (which in fact cost him a very much larger sum), and he has restored the house in very excellent taste. In the course of the repairs a series of ancient tapestry, removed by Sir John Shaw from the Hall of Eltham Palace, was discovered lining the walls of the gallery, but covered with canvas and paper, which Mr. Wood removed, and the tapestry was cleaned and renovated. The subjects are apparently from one of the ancient romances; the complexion and costume of many of the figures are eastern.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, and served the office of Renter Warden in 1842.

He was also a magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Kent, and in that position, as well as that of a Member of Parliament, his close, unremitting, and businesslike attention to the duties devolving upon him was very remarkable.

Mr. Wood's political opinions were those of a Radical Reformer. He, however, steadily supported the Whig Administration. He seldom spoke in Parliament; but when he did, his observations were marked by good sense and perfect knowledge of his subject. His attention to the local interests of his constituents was very great; but he would never undertake anything without making himself completely master of all the details, nor

unless he were perfectly satisfied of the correctness and justice of what he was asked to do. The integrity and consistency of his parliamentary conduct caused him to be highly esteemed, and his loss to be greatly regretted by all parties. And so satisfied have the Electors of Southwark been with his services as their representative, that, although his severe malady prevented his attendance in Parliament beyond the first few days of the session in 1844, they, at the commencement of the last session presented to him an address, very numerous signed, expressing their pleasure at the improvement which had then taken place in his health, and their opinion that "the then state of public affairs was such as did not immediately call for his attendance in the House." This mark of the confidence and respect of his constituents must have been very gratifying to Mr. Wood's feelings, and soothed the latest periods of his life. The borough of Southwark will especially feel his loss, for his contributions to its charitable institutions, as well as to individual cases of distress, were very liberal.

For several years past Mr. Wood's constitution has been sinking under the effects of disease, produced in a great measure by his close application to private and public business. At the commencement of the session in 1844 he had a fit at the Reform Club, which prevented his attendance in Parliament during all the rest of that and the succeeding sessions. Since which, alternate attacks of partial paralysis and renewed hopes of recovery succeeded each other until his death.

Mr. Wood was buried at Cressing, in Essex, of which his nephew, the Rev. Sir John Wood, Bart., is the present Incumbent.

By his will, which is dated 18th March, 1844, he appointed his nephews Wm. Page Wood, esq. Q. C. and Western Wood, esq. and his nephew Gordon Whitbread, esq. of the Chancery Bar, executors, to each of whom he bequeathed 1,000*l.*; and, after giving some other legacies and annuities to several members of his family, he gave all the residue of his real and personal estate to his widow. The personal estate was sworn under 80,000*l.*

WILLIAM UPCOTT, Esq.

Sept. 23. At Islington, aged 66, William Upcott, esq. formerly Sub-Librarian of the London Institution.

Mr. Upcott was a native of Oxfordshire, was born in 1779, and was the godson of Mr. Ozias Humphrey, R.A. the eminent portrait painter. He was bred to the

business of a bookseller, and was at first an assistant of Mr. R. H. Evans, of Pall Mall, and subsequently of Mr. Wright, of Piccadilly, with whom he continued many years, and while there, by his assiduity and quickness, attracted the notice of many literary characters, particularly of Dean Ireland and William Gifford, who continued throughout their lives his steady friends. He was appointed Sub-Librarian of the London Institution shortly after its establishment, on the 23d April 1806, at the same time that the learned Professor Porson was appointed the first Principal Librarian. Mr. Porson dying in 1808, was succeeded by Mr. Maltby, who continued in the situation until after Mr. Upcott's retirement; but Mr. Upcott was during twenty-eight years the acting and attentive officer of the establishment. He resigned on the 30th May, 1834. In the preceding year Mr. Upcott had been robbed at the institution of the whole of his collection of gold and silver coins and some other curiosities, to the amount of 400*l.* and upwards, whereupon his friends drew up a requisition to the board of managers, representing that, "feeling that such objects of rarity being under the roof of our establishment, together with his unique series of Autographs, conferred on it a degree of respectability which we are desirous to uphold, — we do therefore strongly recommend that our Sub-Librarian, Mr. Upcott, be remunerated in a suitable manner; he having in our opinion faithfully served the Institution during a period of more than twenty-seven years." This requisition, it will be observed, was dictated rather by partial friendship than with a due regard to the dignity of such an establishment as the London Institution: for it was going rather too far to imagine that the institution could derive "respectability" from the collections found in the private apartments of its Sub-Librarian. However, it was signed by 555 Proprietors, and the sum of 500*l.* was in consequence voted to Mr. Upcott. But, only a few months after, his final resignation took place, and the library of the institution (by the retirement of Mr. Maltby) was placed under the care of Mr. Brayley, jun. and Mr. Thomson, as conjoint librarians, an alteration which we are sure that no one who ever visits its halls has since regretted.

On leaving the London Institution, Mr. Upcott removed to an old mansion in the Upper Street at Islington, where he resided for the rest of his life. In 1836 he circulated a brief description of his autograph collections, with the view of recommending them to the purchase of some

public library. It was handsomely printed in large quarto, and entitled "Original Letters, Manuscripts, and State Papers. Collected by William Upcott, Islington. Privately printed MDCCLXXXVI." The principal features of the collection were the papers and correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, J. and S. Dayrolles, Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, and Emanuel da Costa the naturalist. In assembling more modern autographs Mr. Upcott was indefatigable, and for many of those he was indebted to some of the most eminent publishers of London. His collection (in 1836) comprised thirty-two thousand letters, exclusive of manuscripts, illustrated with three thousand portraits. Some of Mr. Upcott's principal curiosities are engraved in Mr. C. J. Smith's *Historical and Literary Curiosities*. Perhaps the most valuable part of his stores were the miniatures, pictures in oil and crayons, drawings and engravings which he inherited from his godfather, Ozias Humphrey, who bequeathed to him whatever he died possessed of; among other things a very extensive correspondence with many of the leading men, particularly the artists of the day, and hence the foundation of Mr. Upcott's taste for autographs, and of his collection of them, which never has been and most probably never will be rivalled. It will be remembered to Mr. Upcott's credit, that he was the means of preserving and bringing to light the interesting *Diary of John Evelyn*, the author of *Sylva*, at a time when the MSS. of that ancient family were threatened with destruction from the attacks of rats on the one hand and careless servants on the other. The *Diary* was edited by William Bray, esq. F.S.A. Mr. Upcott superintended the second edition, and also edited *Evelyn's Miscellaneous Works*, in a quarto volume, 1825.

In 1828 the *Correspondence of Henry Earl of Clarendon*, and in 1830 that of *Ralph Thoresby*, were published from Mr. Upcott's collection, the former edited by Mr. J. W. Singer, and the latter by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

In various ways Mr. Upcott was constantly engaged in the sale as well as purchase of manuscripts, and we believe that many of the auctions of Autographs that have taken place of late years have been fed from his stores. Of the state of his collection at the time of his death we are at present unable to give any account.

Mr. Upcott was the compiler of a very useful book of reference, "A bibliographical account of the principal Works relating to English Topography," published in 1818, in three volumes octavo. He

made very considerable collections for the history of Oxfordshire, his native county.

Of his portrait, taken by Behnes, a private plate, engraved by Bragg, has been many years in circulation among his numerous friends, by whom his loss will be sincerely regretted.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 16. At Little Strickland, Westmorland, aged 66, the Rev. *John Webster*, incumbent of that chapelry.

Aug. 22. Aged 82, the Rev. *Joshua Davies*, for upwards of forty years Vicar of Llanbyther, Carmarthenshire, and Llanwenog, Cardiganshire, and a Prebendary of the collegiate church of Brecon.

Aug. 25. At Wortley, near Sheffield, aged 71, the Ven. *Stuart Corbett*, D.D. Archdeacon and Canon of York, Rector of Kirk Bramwith, and Scrayingham with Leppington, Yorkshire, of Ordsall, Notts, and Perpetual Curate of Wortley. He was the second son of Capt. Andrew Corbett, by Lady Augusta Stuart, fourth daughter of John third Earl of Bute; and was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1800. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Wortley by his uncle, the Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, in 1808; to the rectory of Kirk Bramwith by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1804; to the rectory of Scrayingham by the King in 1816; was appointed to the archdeaconry of York in 1837; presented to the rectory of Ordsall by his cousin Lord Wharncliffe in 1841; and to the canonry of Strensalls, in the cathedral of York, in the same year.

Aug. 28. At Martock vicarage, Somersetshire, aged 55, the Rev. *Robert Oakman*, B.A. formerly Curate of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Aug. 29. At Chichester, aged 74, the Rev. *George Augustus How*, for many years Curate and Vicar of Bosham, Sussex.

Sept. 1. At Torcross, Devonshire, aged 69, the Rev. *George Baker*, Vicar of South Brent in that county, to which he was instituted in 1810, on his own petition as patron.

At Lincoln, aged 82, the Rev. *John Knipe*, M.A. Rector of St. Michael's in the Mount, in that city, and formerly Chaplain to the British Embassy at Ham-burgh. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1789.

Sept. 3. Aged 68, the Rev. *Gervas Holmes*, Rector of Copford, Essex. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801; and was presented to his living in 1810 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Sept. 4. At Old Town, Naas, aged 60, the Very Rev. *Thomas John Burgh*, Dean

of Cloyne. He was formerly a very popular preacher. He married April 18, 1811, Lady Anne-Louisa Hely-Hutchinson, eldest dau. of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

Aged 50, the Rev. *T. R. Matthews*, M.A. Incumbent of Christ's Church, Bedford.

Sept. 5. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 72, the Rev. *David Lloyd*, senior Chaplain of that establishment. His widow Amelia is since deceased, on the 18th *Sept.* aged 90.

Sept. 7. At Portswood Lodge, near Southampton, aged 76, the Rev. *John Smith*, for many years Incumbent of North Houghton, near Stockbridge.

Sept. 8. At Taghmon, co. Wexford, the Rev. *Bond Hall*, Rector of that place.

Lately. At Tullybracky rectory, co. Limerick, the Rev. *John Fitzgerald*, Rector of that parish; son of the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity college, Dublin. He greatly distinguished himself in early life, when at that university.

The Rev. *William Philip*, of Cape Town, a missionary of the London Missionary Society; son of Dr. Philip. He was drowned with his nephew, a son of Mr. Fairbairn, proprietor of the South African Advertiser; and has left a widow and two infant children.

At Holtby, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Robert Warburton*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1799. It is in the patronage of Lord Faversham.

Sept. 12. Aged 84, the Rev. *John Ward*, for fifty-one years Rector of Stoke Ash, Suffolk, and a magistrate of that county. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1790, and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1794.

Sept. 15. At Plympton, Devonshire, aged 68, the Rev. *John Arscott*, Perpetual Curate of Plympton Maurice, and Vicar of Mevagissey, Cornwall. To the former he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in 1801, and to the latter in 1824 by Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

Sept. 16. At Waltham Holy Cross, aged 78, the Rev. *James Hargreaves*, Vicar of West Tilbury, Essex, to which he was presented by the Queen in 1842. He was for twenty years the honorary Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace. He has left his freehold at Cherry Clough, in Yorkshire, together with all his other estates, to his wife for life, and at her decease to his niece Mary Hargreaves absolutely. His executors are George Gould, of Loughton, Essex, and Henry Kelsall, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

Aged 25, the Rev. *Thomas Pantin*, M.A. Tesdale Master of the Grammar School, Abingdon.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Reginald Sharpe*, late incumbent of Coppe, Lancashire, to which he was instituted in 1804.

Sept. 18. At Bideford, North Devon, aged 49, the Rev. *Francis Richard Begbie*, M.A. Vicar of Diseworth, Leicestershire. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, on the Middlesex foundation, and was presented to Diseworth in 183-. He married March 26, 1838, Elizabeth-Jane, youngest daughter of Vice-Adm. H. R. Glynn, of Bideford.

Sept. 19. At Elkstone rectory, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Thomas Hooper*, M.A. formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Sept. 22. At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 62, the Rev. *James Tobias Cook*, Vicar of St. Andrew's Whittlesey, in the Isle of Ely. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1810; and was presented to his living by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1815.

At North Curry, Somersetshire, the Rev. *W. K. Coker*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1820 by the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

Sept. 23. At East Malling, Kent, aged 72, the Rev. *Samuel Francis Godmond*, Vicar of that parish. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1800, and was presented to East Malling in 1805 by Sir John Twysden, Bart.

Sept. 29. At Bayswater, aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Gibbons Walsh*, Incumbent of Feniscowles, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Sept. 30. At Dawlish, aged 80, the Rev. *John David Perkins*, D.D. Vicar of that parish, Rector of Mamhead, and Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. 1792, B. and D.D. 1808; and was presented to all his livings in 1809; to Dawlish by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and to St. Lawrence, Exeter, by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 2. At Ellesmere, Shropshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Turner*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.D. 1823.

Oct. 3. At Belfast, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Oulton*, Vicar of Kilmore, in the diocese of Down.

Oct. 5. At Verdant Hill, Ireland, the Rev. *Joseph Henry Townsend*.

Oct. 6. At Henbury, Gloucestershire, aged 56, the Rev. *Walker Gray*, for nearly thirty years Curate and Lecturer of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

Oct. 8. In Sloane-street, aged 25, the Rev. *William Headley*, late Curate of

Hoseleigh, Essex. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841.

Oct. 9. At the Grey Friars, Chester, aged 92, the Rev. *Mascie Domville Taylor*, of Lymm hall, Rector of Moreton Corbett, Salop, and of Langton, Yorkshire. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1809; was presented to Langton in 1818 by Lord Chancellor Eldon; and Moreton Corbett in 1819 by Sir A. Corbett, Bart.

Oct. 11. The Rev. *Marmaduke Terrington*, M.A. Rector of Over Worton, and Perpetual Curate of Nether Worton, Oxfordshire. He was formerly of St. Katharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822; and was presented to Over and Nether Worton in 1834 by W. Wilson, esq.

Oct. 12. In Bridgewater-square, the Rev. *Robert Lynam*, M.A. Curate and Lecturer of Cripplegate Without. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821, and subsequently became one of the classical masters at the former institution; but, resigning from ill health, was appointed to the curacy of Cripplegate. He has left a widow and nine children.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 24. Lieut. Dowling, Barrack Master in St. James's Park.

Aug. 26. Aged 6, Mary-Anne, only dau. of Major-Gen. Caulfeild.

Aug. 27. In Bryanstone-st. aged 88, General Campbell Callender. He was appointed Lieut. 67th Foot 1777. Major in the army 1794, Capt. 67th 1795, 88th 1799; Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1798, Colonel 1808, Major-Gen. 1811, Lieut.-General 1821, and General 1838.

Sept. 3. In Beresford-st. Walworth, Caroline-Emma, second dau. of Deputy Commissary-gen. Auther.

Sept. 4. Mr. Dimond, of Burlington-gardens.

Sept. 5. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood, aged 73, Mrs. Stedman, of New Cavendish-st. Portland-pl.

Sept. 7. Aged 21, Jacob-Hugh, eldest son of Jacob Jones, esq. barrister-at-law.

In London, at an obscure abode, in penury and distress, aged 50, Mr. Benson Hill, the comedian. He was an harmonious and artistic actor, a facile writer, and some time editor of the "Old Monthly." He was also, at one time, co-editor, with Theodore Hook, of "The New Monthly." The last employment Mr. Hill held was at the free-list of the Lyceum Theatre. Whilst attending to his duties here he

caught a severe cold, which resulted in consumption. He was the author of various light works of travel, and social novels, still inquired after in circulating libraries.

Sept. 9. In Hawley-road, Kentish-town, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gilbert Alder, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal army.

Sept. 10. At Southwark, aged 4, John Humphrey, posthumous son of the late J. Bruce Strachan, esq.

Sept. 11. In Dover-pl. New Kent-road, aged 73, Cecilia, wife of Lieut. Caldwell Glassen, of the Royal Marines, and only surviving sister of the late Sir George Mouat Keith, Bart. Comm. R. N.

At Hampstead, aged 38, Elizabeth-Mellor, wife of S. Bush Toller, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Aged 90, Alexander Gray, esq. of Upper Marylebone-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Sept. 12. In London, aged 68, John Wilson, esq. late of Accrington.

Sept. 13. At Camberwell, Harriett Hamond, wife of H. Gregory, esq. only dau. of the late John Kimber, esq. of Fowey, Cornwall, niece of Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Hamond, Bart. and grand-dau. of the late Col. Cox, R. Art.

In Upper Southwick-st. Hyde Park, Lucy-Cobham, wife of Dr. John Hennen, formerly of Southampton, and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Howard Griffith, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

Sept. 14. In Sussex-sq. aged 29, Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., Lieut. R. N. (1842). He was grandson of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. Secretary to the Post Office; and son of the late Sir George Henry Freeling, Bart. by Jane, daughter of Robert Lang, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey. He succeeded his father Nov. 30, 1842, and is succeeded by his next brother Henry Hill.

Sept. 15. Aged 43, William-Henry Mordaunt, esq. of Sambrook-court, Basinghall-st. and Lansdowne-terrace, Notting Hill.

Aged 67, Mr. James Maze, auctioneer, Greenwich.

In London, Harriet, relict of Henry Clark, esq. 84th regt. and youngest dau. of the late John Berkenhout, esq. M.D.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Ridge, esq. Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Ann Ridge, aged 73, formerly of Lewes, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Ridge, esq. surgeon of that place.

Mary, wife of Peter Rolt, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens.

Sept. 18. Aged 65, Hannah, wife of Miles Burkitt, esq. of Hackney.

At Shepherd's Bush, aged 24, Caroline-Elizabeth, second dau. of William Ward,

esq. of Wyndham-pl. and formerly M.P. for the City of London.

At Hyde Park-gate South, Kensington Gore, aged 68, Robert Forbes, esq.

Sept. 19. In London, aged 46, John Macneill, esq. formerly of Limerick.

In Marine-pl. Commercial-road, aged 45, Dr. W. G. Pater.

At Berkeley-sq. aged 73, John Frederick Pinney, esq.

Aged 69, Thomas Greenaway, esq. of Bishopsgate-st. Within.

Accidentally drowned, Mr. Matthew Robins, of the Accountant General's Office, Court of Chancery, and Elm Grove, Peckham.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 90, Amelia, relict of the Rev. David Lloyd.

In Maunder-place, Mile-end-road, aged 62, James Smith, esq. formerly a Capt. in the army. He had fallen down stairs, late at night, but so far recovered as to make his will. He had received a fracture of the vertebræ of the neck, causing paralysis of the extremities. He was an eccentric character, and it is supposed he went to the house at that late hour to arrange some of his papers, and thinking he heard some person at the door he had descended to open it, which caused the accident. Verdict, Accidental death. He has left nearly 20,000*l.* amongst his relations.

Sept. 20. At Greenwich, Ann-Maria, widow of Capt. Edgar, Royal Art.

Julia-Caroline, youngest dau. of George Soanes, esq.

At Crown Lodge, Hampstead, aged 28, John, second son of R. Charnock, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Camden Town, aged 74, Miss Mary Abington, sister of the late William Abington, esq. of the East India House.

Sept. 21. At Hornsey, Hannah-Ann, wife of John Squire, esq. of Pall Mall East.

Sept. 21. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. John Morley, esq.

Aged 45, Georgina, wife of H. Raper, esq. of Tavistock-pl.

Sept. 22. At Camberwell, aged 82, Louisa-Caroline, relict of the late Pholion Dare, esq. of Long Ashton, and only surviving dau. of the late William Julius, esq. of the Mansion Estate, St. Christopher's.

At Chiswick, at the house of her brother, George Christopher, esq. Caroline, wife of Thomas Millard, esq. of Downend, near Bristol.

At Pentonville, aged 48, Margaret-Jane, widow of William Cresswell, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.

At South Lambeth, the wife of John Poynder, esq.

In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 31,

Alan, sixth son of the late Dr. Bailey, of Hanwick, Essex.

Sept. 24. Aged 25, John-Henry, only son of John Henry Machu, esq. of Oakfield Lodge, Lower Tulso-hill.

In Stanhope-st. Regent's-park, aged 73, Mary, relict of Jeffrey Ludlam, esq.

Sept. 25. In Baker-st. aged 88, Hannah, relict of Thomas Hunter, esq. (whose patronymic was Holmes) of Besley Hall, Worcestersh. and some time of Gubbins, Hertfordsh. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King George III. and eldest dau. of the late William Hornby, esq. of The Hook, Southampton, many years Governor of Bombay.

In Pentonville, aged 77, Sarah, widow of James Searle, esq. of Saffron Walden.

At Putney, aged 91, Mrs. Longley, relict of John Longley, esq. formerly Recorder of Rochester, and mother of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Sept. 26. Aged 34, Charlotte, wife of Rev. Sanderson Tennant, Blackheath.

Aged 75, Commander John Norton, R.N. of Beauvoir-town, Kingsland. This gallant officer was midshipman of the Alexander, when captured, after a gallant resistance, by a French squadron. He was afterwards in the Topaze, and assisted at the capture of the French frigate l'Elizabet in 1796; and when commanding the Frisk cutter assisted at the destruction of a battery at Pointe d'Eguillon. He was made a Lieutenant 1799, and a retired Commander in 1840.

Sept. 27. Aged 41, Edward B. L. Shaw, esq. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Sept. 28. In Aldersgate-st. aged 38, Mr. Richard Mason Wood, of the firm of Wood and Sharwoods, and only son of Mr. James Wood, of Islington.

At the house of her father, in Hyde-park-ter. aged 19, Emily-Octavia, dau. of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P. Recorder of London.

Sept. 29. In Pimlico, Richard Hodges, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 71, Elizabeth-Eleonora, relict of Capt. Smales, R.N. and aunt of Dr. Moore, of the Grove, Blackheath.

Aged 27, Ellen-Frances, wife of George Douglas Aubin, esq. of Gower-st.

In London, Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the late Capt. T. Barrow, of the Hon. Company's Service.

Sept. 30. At Chelsea, aged 71, George de Riemer, esq.

In Finsbury-circus, aged 23, Mrs. A. A. Ralli.

Oct. 1. At Upper Clapton, Miss Pearson, only surviving sister of the Dean of Salisbury.

In Upper Berkeley-st. John George Richardson, esq. late of Sydney.

In Eaton-sq. aged 24, Matilda, wife of Charles L. Pannel, esq. and only surviving dau. of the late Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, Herts.

Oct. 2. In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury-sq. aged 65, John Bernard, esq. formerly of Manchester.

Oct. 4. J. W. Lambert, esq. surgeon, late of Berners-st.

Oct. 6. At Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, Harriette-Charlotte Suart, dau. of Capt. William Goodfellow, of the Bombay Eng.

At Hackney, aged 74, Peter Ellis, esq.

Oct. 7. In Cork-st. Burlington-gardens, aged 79, James Walwyn, esq. eldest son of James Walwyn, esq. late of Longworth, co. Hereford, and many years M.P. for that city.

In the Waterloo-road, aged 65, Henry Cope, esq. solicitor.

In Grosvenor-st. West, Pimlico, aged 76, Mr. John Jackson, the celebrated pugilist.

Oct. 9. In the Westminster-rd. in consequence of a fire at Hengler's firework manufactory, which caused great destruction of property, at a great age, Madame Hengler.

Oct. 11. At Walworth, in his 60th year, William Dickinson, esq. Comptroller-General of Her Majesty's Customs.

BERKS.—*Sept. 2.* At Reading, aged 84, Mr. Moses Franco, formerly of North Circus-buildings, Finsbury-sq.

Sept. 3. At the parsonage, Stock Cross, aged 32, Jane-Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pearson.

Sept. 7. At Reading, aged 54, Thomas Cowderoy, esq.

Sept. 27. At Trunkwell-house, the seat of H. Greenway, esq. aged 65, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Darke, of Kelly, Devon.

BEDFORD.—*Oct. 9.* At Cople, aged 41, Lady Agnes, wife of the Rt. Hon. George Stevens Byng, M.P. (eldest son of Lord Strafford) and dau. of the Marquess of Anglesey. She was married in 1829, and has left issue three sons and three daughters.

Lately. At Travers College, Windsor, aged 64, Lieut. Charles Carter, who succeeded Lieut. Jones about four years since as Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor. The body was interred in the new cemetery, St. George's Chapel, by the side of the late Governor of the Military Knights, Capt. Fernyhough.

Oct. 4. At Reading, aged 80, Peter William French, esq.

Oct. 6. At Speenhamland, aged 34, Julia, wife of the Rev. J. A. D. Meakin, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

only child of the late John Myers, esq. of Millom, Cumberland.

BUCKS.—*Sept. 12.* At Langley, aged 58, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Francis Rivers, esq. of Spring-gardens, London.

Oct. 2. At Hughenden-house, aged 72, John Norris, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May 7,* (on one day) Mr. and Mrs. Plaisance, of Redmoor Fen, in the isle of Ely, the husband aged 107, the wife 105. They have left one daughter, who lived with them, of the age of 84.

Sept. 12. At Cambridge, aged 70, Thomas Edmondes, esq. one of the senior Magistrates and Deputy Lieut. of Glamorganshire.

Sept. 22. At Cambridge, Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Apthorp, Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Sept. 24. At Upwell, aged 83, William Lee, esq. a Deputy Lieut. for the county of Norfolk, and formerly Major in the Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

CORNWALL.—*Sept. 16.* At Lydcott, in the parish of St. Ive's, George Cock, esq. Justice of the Peace.

Lately. At Pencarrow, Bodmin, aged 75, J. B. Carstairs, esq.

Oct. 4. At Trehaverne-house, Truro, aged 81, Arabella, wife of the Rev. T. P. Gurney, only dau. of the Rev. John Gurney, late Vicar of Colan and St. Allen, and sister of the Rev. Samuel Gurney, late Vicar of St. Erth.

At the residence of her uncle, Richard Blake, Torpoint, Miss Elizabeth Hardie, lately of Mulgrave-pl. Plymouth.

CUMBERLAND.—*Sept. 14.* Aged 19, Elizabeth-Fanny, youngest dau. of the late John Barwis, esq. of Langrigg Hall.

DEVON.—*Aug. 6.* At Exeter, aged 63, Colonel John Carter, K.H. unattached, late of the 79th Foot. He entered the 84th as Ensign at the Cape of Good Hope in 1796; accompanied that regiment to the East Indies in 1798; obtained a company in 1806, a majority in 1813, and returned to England in 1816, after twenty years' absence on foreign service. He served in the Mahratta campaign, and in command of the grenadiers at the taking of the Isle of France. He afterwards exchanged to the 72nd, with which he served at the Cape. He was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Foot in 1827; Colonel in the army 1838, and Lieut.-Colonel of the 79th Foot, 1841.

Sept. 8. At Stonehouse, aged 87, Mrs. Pailby, widow of Thomas Pailby, esq.

Sept. 10. At Torquay, Catharine-Harriet, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles Chauncy, M.A. Vicar of St. Paul's Walden, Herts.

Sept. 14. At Thanckes, near Devonport, aged 21, the Hon. Peter Foulkes

Lysaght, Lieut. 10th regt. of Inf. 6th son of Lord Lisle.

Sept. 18. At Torquay, aged 82, John Lindon, esq. of Cannington.

Sept. 23. At Paignton, aged 71, John Ansley, esq. formerly Lord Mayor of London. He was elected Alderman of Bread-street ward in 1800, at the unusually early age of 26, was Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1805, and Lord Mayor 1807; and retired from public life in 1835. He was many years Vice President of the Literary Fund.

Sept. 28. At Plymstock, aged 79, Jane, widow of the Rev. John Dampier, of Codford St. Peter, Wilts.

Lately. At Crediton, aged 70, Amelia, wife of Stephen Allen Hogg, esq. late of Bath.

Oct. 2. At Teignmouth, aged 53, Thomas Hayley, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Oct. 3. At Mill Pleasant, near Stoke, aged 53, Lieut. John Cornish, R. N.

Aged 77, Edmund Pye, esq. of Exeter.

Oct. 9. At Torville, Torquay, aged 85, John Randal Phillips, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

DURHAM.—*Sept. 17.* At Lintz Green, Durham, aged 55, William George Thomas Ellison, esq.

Sept. 23. At Ryton, John Steavenson, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lambton, and Co. bankers, Newcastle.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 4.* At Southend, aged 83, Edward Parsons, esq.

Sept. 28. Near Rumford, Henry Walter, esq. of the Willows, in the parish of Windsor; and formerly of Holyport, near Bray. Mr. Walter was an eminent land-surveyor, and had been much employed in his profession. He published a valuable plan, on a large scale, of Windsor Forest. Also plans of Otmoor, in the county of Oxford; and of Norwood Common, Surrey. He was buried at Havering, in Essex, in which neighbourhood he had in early life spent a considerable portion of time, when connected in business with Messrs. Drivers. Mr. Walter was much respected. He was of a literary turn of mind, and in his youth was much attached to poetical composition. He also made several antiquarian communications, accompanied with drawings, to the pages of this miscellany. He was throughout life extremely abstemious, never taking wine or fermented liquors, and had enjoyed good health till within the last few years.

Oct. 5. At West Thurrock, aged 63, A. W. Skinner, esq.

Oct. 6. At Harwich, aged 89, Charles Clark, esq. late of London.

Oct. 17. At Wethersfield, Charlotte,

wife of Thomas White, esq. and only child of Sir George Henry Smyth, Bart. of Berechurch-hall.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. 25.* At Clifton, Frances-Pottinger, only child of A. R. Hamilton, esq.

Sept. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Pryse Lockhart Gordon, esq.

At Frenchay, near Bristol, Ann Shute, relict of the Rev. George Shute, of South Littleton, Worcester.

Sept. 7. At Cheltenham, aged 61, Major-Gen. Philip Le Fevre, of the Bengal Army. He received his first appointment to the service in 1799, attained the rank of Colonel 1831, and was appointed Colonel of the 24th Bengal infantry in 1834.

Sept. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mary, relict of William Fuller, esq.

Sept. 21. At Wormington Grange, aged 50, Samuel Gist Gist, esq.

Lately. At Tetbury, aged 34, Alfred John Paul, esq. Comm. R.N. (1841.) 6th son of Robt. Clark Paul, esq. of that place.

Oct. 6. At Stroud, aged 78, Edward Humpage, esq. for many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

HANTS.—*Sept. 21.* At Hurstbourne Tarrant, aged 79, Anna, relict of the Rev. William Easton, Vicar of Hurstbourne Priors.

Lately. At Cowes, aged 42, John Hart, esq. solicitor.

HERTS.—*Sept. 3.* Harriet, youngest dau. of S. Betteley, esq. of Waltham House, Waltham Cross.

Sept. 5. Aged 78, Charlotte, relict of John Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamstead.

Sept. 18. At Cheshunt, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Hatton, daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. of Longstanton.

Sept. 19. Elizabeth-Anna, only surviving dau. of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. of Long Stanton Hall.

Sept. 26. Jonathan Wood, esq. of The Holt, St. Alban's.

Sept. 27. At Chalk Hill, Watford, aged 78, Francis Ewer, esq. late of Garston Farm.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, Miss Innes, dau. of Col. Alexander Innes.

At Yarpole, near Leominster, aged 72, Henry Connop, esq.

At Withington, aged 83, Miss Jones, late of Withington Court.

At Buckenhill, near Bromyard, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of the Rev. Edw. Butler.

KENT.—*Sept. 8.* At St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 103, Col. Cromwell Massey, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. He was in the sanguinary battle of Perimbancum, in Mysore, on the 10th Sept. 1780, against the forces

of Hyder Ally, when he, with Col. Baillie, Capt. (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and about 200 British soldiers, were taken prisoners, and were exposed to cruel indignities and ill-treatment for three years and nine months, until Hyder's death.

Sept. 10. At Farningham, William Hardyman Colyer, esq.

Sept. 12. At Margate, aged 68, William Sims, esq. formerly of the East India House.

Sept. 13. At Calverley Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Harman, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

Sept. 15. At Edell's Park, Cowden, aged 64, Major-Gen. William Woodhouse, of the Madras service. He received his first appointment in 1798, attained the rank of Colonel in 1829, and was appointed to the 19th Native Infantry in 1831. He received from her Majesty the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies in 1838.

Sept. 16. At her daughter's, in Maidstone, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Cheston, of Goudhurst, the oldest woman in the parish, and the mother of eighteen children, ten of whom survive her.

Sept. 18. At Milton-on-Thames, aged 77, John Burt, esq. of East Grinstead.

Sept. 23. At Sheerness, aged 76, Mr. Peter Cullen, Surgeon, of 1793, on the retired list. He had a pension of 80*l.* per annum as retired surgeon of convicts.

Sept. 26. At Herne Bay, aged 43, Edward Plummer, esq. of Canterbury.

Oct. 3. At Woolwich, aged 51, Harry-Gough Ord, esq. of Bexley, late Capt. Royal Art. fourth son of the late Craven Ord, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. of Grinstead Hall, Essex.

Oct. 4. At Milton, Gravesend, aged 65, George Moore Ellis, late of the 34th Regt.

LANCASTER.—*Sept. 14.* At the Wesleyan College, Didsbury, near Manchester, aged 30, Naomi, wife of the Rev. William L. Thornton, and dau. of Richard Hopwood, esq. of Plymouth.

At Manchester, aged 59, Mr. Edward Sudlow. His death was caused by an accident at Cook's Amphitheatre. As a professional performer on the tenor violin he has left no equal in Manchester.

Sept. 22. At Manchester, aged 65, Mary-Ann Dobson, sister of Thomas Dobson, esq. Billiter-sq. London.

Sept. 29. Aged 23, James Henry, son of James Beardoe, esq. of Ardwick Green, Manchester.

LEICESTER.—*Sept. 21.* At Rothley Temple, aged 81, Jean, relict of Thomas Babington, esq. M.P. for Leicester. She was the dau. of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A. of Cardross, co. Dunbarton; was

sister of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, Vicar of Rothley, and of Zachary Macaulay, esq. and aunt to the Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay, esq. M.P. Mrs. Babington was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue a numerous family.

Sept. 24. At Leicester, aged 29, Ann-Sarah, wife of Edward Mockler, esq. surgeon of the 15th Hussars.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 11.* At Boston, aged 86, H. Gee, esq. banker.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 9.* At Hounslow, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Pitt Cobbett, esq. formerly of Bedford-street, Strand.

Sept. 11. Aged 59, Ann-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Robert Jones, esq. formerly of Weir Hall, Edmonton.

Sept. 13. At Feltham Lodge, near Hounslow, by a fall from her horse, aged 29, Georgiana-Charlotte-Theobald, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, and formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Jamaica.

Sept. 29. At Enfield, aged 62, Helen, widow of Joseph Farmer, esq.

Suddenly, in her apartments at Hampton Court Palace, Caroline Georgiana Fitzgerald.

Oct. 2. At Sellar's Hall, Finchley, aged 60, John W. G. Gowing, esq.

Oct. 3. Aged 85, Mrs. Hodgson, of Bromley, widow of Mark Hodgson, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 31.* At Lowestoft, Mary, wife of James Day, esq. late of Catton, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Alderson, of Hevingham.

Sept. 1. Aged 71, Mary, wife of James Buck, esq. Stiffkey.

Sept. 5. At Gorgate-hall, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Millett.

Sept. 8. At Yarmouth, aged 72, J. P. Smith, esq. M.D. one of the oldest practitioners in that town.

Lately. George Harwood, esq. of Grimstone, near Lynn. He has left 500*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 500*l.* to the Norwich Asylum for the Blind, and 500*l.* to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, and to the last excellent institution he has bequeathed the residue of his personal property.

Oct. 11. At East Dereham, Julia, wife of John Ray, esq. and second daughter of the Rev. George Bidwell, Rector of Stanton, Suffolk.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept. 18.* At Kettering, aged 81, Janet, widow of Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall.

Sept. 28. At Cottenstock, near Oundle, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Rickett.

OXFORD.—*Sept. 7.* At Oxford, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Barnes, D.D. Sub-dean and Canon of Christ Church.

At the residence of his father, Islip, aged

33, Richard Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. of 10, Fitzroy-street, and 4, Great Ryder-street, St. James's.

Sept. 16. At Banbury, Katharine, wife of Henry Jones, esq. of Stapleton, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Russell, Bart.

Sept. 20. At Cowley House, Oxford, aged 61, William Tuckwell, esq. an eminent surgeon. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Abernethy, at whose suggestion he settled in Oxford, nearly 40 years since. Few medical men have been more successful in their profession, and the poor have lost a most valuable though unostentatious friend. For 30 years he held the situation of surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, which he resigned in the year 1836, and was then made honorary surgeon and governor. Mrs. Tuckwell died in the year 1842, leaving a family of nine children, all of whom survive their parents.

Sept. 24. At Oxford, aged 27, Charlotte-Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Wellesley, Vice-Principal of New-Inn-Hall, and Rector of Woodmancote, Sussex.

Sept. 28. At Wootton, near Woodstock, aged 47, Anne-Dalzell, eldest dau. of the late Charles Thomson, esq. Master in Chancery.

SALOP.—*Sept. 12.* At Shrewsbury, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Edward Kinaston, esq. of Ruyton Hall.

Aged 9, Richard, son of R. G. Jebb, esq. The Lythe, Ellesmere.

Oct. 5. At St. Mary's Parsonage, Bridgnorth, aged 32, Louisa-Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, and third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, Lansdowne House, Leamington.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 16.* At Bath, aged 74, William Ross, esq. formerly Attorney-general of Jamaica. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 11, 1795.

Sept. 22. Aged 74, Mary, wife of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of the Circus, Bath, and Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire.

Sept. 23. At Bathwick-st. Miss Kinneir, dau. of the late Rich Kinneir, esq. of Cricklade, Wilts.

Sept. 26. At Bath, aged 72, Henry Mant, esq.

Sept. 28. At Bath, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Walsh, formerly a law stationer near the Temple, London; and a liveryman of the Stationers' Company.

Lately. At Bath, aged 75, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Ingram, D.D. President of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Frome, aged 50, Thos. Davis Miller, esq.

Catherine-Jane-Frances, only dau. of J. Spurway, esq. R.N. of Royal-cresc. Bath.

Oct. 4. At Bath, aged 66, Charles

Snell Kensington, esq. of Worton, Devizes, eldest and only surviving son of the late Charles Kensington, esq. of the Grove, Blackheath, Kent.

Oct. 12. At Bath, aged 88, Thomas Mortimer Kelsen, esq. formerly of Seven-oaks.

STAFFORD.—*Sept. 1.* At Tamworth, of scarlet fever, Edward Henry, aged 2 years and 7 months; on the 10th, Frank Storr, aged 19 months; and on the 16th, Elizabeth, aged 5 years and a half, children of the Rev. R. C. Savage, Vicar of Nuneaton.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 16.* At Wickham Market, Mary, wife of the Rev. George Millers, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

Sept. 24. Mrs. Charlotte Lundy, aged 83, only dau. of the late Turner Calvert, esq. of Brundish Lodge, and mother of Mr. Charles Lundy.

SURREY.—*Sept. 9.* At Beulah Lodge, near Croydon, aged 43, William-Henry Hunt, esq.

Sept. 19. At Walton-on-the-Hill, Henry Dowsland, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

Sept. 20. At Richmond Green, Frances, dau. of John Ward, esq.

Sept. 21. At Dorking, aged 46, Mr. Robert Best Ede, bookseller and wholesale perfumer. He has left a widow, a son, and dau. of tender ages, to deplore his loss.

Sept. 22. At Dorking, aged 92, Mrs. Frazier, relict of the late Doctor Frazier, 14th Light Horse.

Sept. 30. Aged 53, Elizabeth-Sarah, relict of the late Richard Seal, esq. of Brixton.

Oct. 2. At Petersham, aged 53, Capt. John Walter Roberts, R.N. He was midshipman of the *Revenge*, and was present at the capture of four French frigates by part of the squadron of Sir Samuel Hood. He was made a Lieutenant in 1812, and Commander in 1814.

Oct. 3. At the house of his father, aged 38, Mr. Henry Wix, eldest son of Charles Wix, esq. of Battersea Rise.

Oct. 4. At New Cross, Mary-Ann-Charity, wife of George Elliot Browne, esq. of Upper Thames-street.

At Barnes, Catharine, wife of T. Wiggin, esq. late of Harley-st. London.

Oct. 5. At the house of her brother, Major Colebrooke, Long Lodge, Merton, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Mac-lachlan, of the Royal Art.

Oct. 6. At Byfeld-house, Barnes, aged 60, Wm. Mosley Watts, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 27.* At Brighton, Mrs. Haultain, relict of the Rev. Dr. Haultain, late Rector of Weybridge, Surrey, and Vicar of East Ham, Essex, and niece of

Dr. Terrick, formerly Lord Bishop of London.

Sept. 8. At Blackdown Cottage, aged 76, Martha, relict of Richard Yaldin, esq.

Sept. 23. At Brighton, Sophia, wife of Paul Wilmot, esq. of Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Willis, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Sept. 26. At Brighton, aged 72, Thomas Allan, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, and of Blackheath.

Sept. 27. At the residence of Thomas Butler, esq. Montpelier-cresc. Brighton, Anne, wife of Charles Butler, esq. M.D. Abbeyvue, Monkstown, Dublin.

At Lewisham, aged 60, Capt. Thomas Jones, R.N. (1844), on the retired list of 1830. He was made a Lieut. in 1808, and when of the Briseis recaptured in her boats the British ship Urania, in Pillau Roads, under a heavy fire of musketry.

Sept. 30. At the vicarage, Ticehurst, Mrs. Thornton.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Sutton-place, Seaford, aged 68, Ann, relict of the late Robert Orby Hoper, of West Woodhay House, Berks.

Oct. 3. At Arundel, aged 70, James Lear, esq.

At Brighton, aged 29, Edward Clarence Joyce, esq. of Water-lane, Tower-st.

Oct. 4. At Lewes, aged 86, John Hoper, esq.

Oct. 7. At Brighton, aged 61, Mary, relict of John Smith, esq. of Sennicots, near Chichester, and formerly of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

Aged 64. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Jane, wife of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden, Kent.

WARWICK.—*Sept. 9.* At Leamington, aged 71, Col. Kaye, of Bath, to which city his remains were removed.

Sept. 16. At Leamington, aged 18, Lady Isabella Howard, fifth dau. of the Earl of Wicklow.

Sept. 27. At Abbey Hill, Kenilworth, aged 65, Sarah-Pritchett, wife of Joseph Gibbs Barker, esq. of the same place.

Oct. 16. At Gravelly Hill, near Erdington, in his 74th year, Edward Coke Wilmot, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. Richard Wilmot, of Derby, Vicar of Woolavington-cum-Puriton, Somersetshire.

Lately. At Rugby, aged 12, Richard, youngest son of Richard Burton Phillipson, esq.

WILTS.—*Sept. 3.* Aged 54, C. J. F. Axford, esq. surgeon, Swindon.

Sept. 15. At Downton, aged 60, Mr. John Bailly, only son of the late Col. Bailly, of Redlinch House.

At Warminster, Fanny, relict of Wash-

ington Buckler, esq. of Warminster, and dau. of the late George Brutton, esq. surgeon, of Ivy Bridge, Devon.

Sept. 25. At Marlborough, aged 56, R. M. Somerset, esq. surgeon; and 12 hours previously, Charlotte-Ann, his wife, aged 55.

WORCESTER.—*Sept. 3.* At Great Malvern, Mary, only dau. of the Rev. Kenrich Francis Saunders.

Lately. At Great Malvern, Susannah, relict of Philip Ball, esq. of that place.

YORK.—*Sept. 9.* At Harrogate, aged 71, James Brougham, esq. of Stobars House, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland.

Sept. 11. At Scarborough, aged 72, Edward Donner, esq.

Sept. 13. At West Ayton, near Scarborough, aged 78, Thomas Candler, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding.

Sept. 21. At Grimsby, aged 79, Mr. Samuel Gooseman, for many years an alderman, &c. in the old corporation of that borough.

Sept. 26. At Scarborough, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Ombler, esq. of Camerton-hall.

Aged 70. John Holland, esq. of Slead House, near Halifax.

Sept. 30. At the Cavalry Barracks, Leeds, aged 52, Major Nicholas Hoven-den, 50th Regt. He served 36 years in that Regt. and was present at Waterloo.

WALES.—*Sept. 28.* At the residence of his mother, Tenby, S.W. aged 24, Lieut. W. W. D. Voyle, 9th Bengal Nat. Inf. second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Voyle.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept. 16.* At Edinburgh, James Macdonald, Esq. Sheriff Depute of Edinburgh.

Sept. 24. At Drumduan, Forres, N.B. aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Simon Fraser, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Service.

Sept. 25. At Langton House, co. Berwick, the Most Hon. Mary-Turner Marchioness dowager of Breadalbane. She was the eldest daughter and co-heir of David Gavin, esq. of Langton, by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, second dau. of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale; was married in 1793 to John fourth Earl of Breadalbane, who was created a Marquess in 1831, and died in 1834, leaving issue Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Pringle, Bart., Mary now Duchess of Buckingham, and the present Marquess of Breadalbane. A portrait of the Countess of Breadalbane, by Sir Wm. Beechey, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807.

At Edinburgh, aged 52, Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin. He was secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society

for upwards of 20 years. He received the honour of knighthood from William the Fourth in 1836.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Assistant Surgeon Walter Traill (1838), late of the Pique, 36.

IRELAND.—*Aug.* 19. In Gardiner-st. Dublin, aged 82, Robert Haig, esq. of Dodderbank.

Sept. 15. At the Castle, Parsonstown, aged 4 days, the infant dau. of the Countess of Rosse.

Sept. 19. At Turlough Park, Castlebar, Mayo, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Edward Thomas Fitz Gerald, K.H.

Sept. 26. Suddenly, at Newtown, near Clonmel, aged 50, Margaret-Ramsay, third dau. of the Rev. Richard Warde, late Rector of Ditton, and Vicar of Yalding, and granddau. of the Rev. James Ramsay, the justly celebrated advocate for the abolition of the slave trade.

Sept. 27. At the residence of his brother, Acheson Lyle, esq. Chief Remembrancer, Hugh Lyle, esq. of Carnagrove, Donegal, Deputy-Lieut. and Treasurer of Londonderry.

Lately. John Heuston, esq. M.D., M.R.I.A., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Surgeon to the city of Dublin Hospital, Lecturer at the School of Medicine, Park-street, and Member of the Society of Naturalists and Physicians at Hidelberg, &c.

At Gurtnascreena, aged 14, Margaret, dau. of Michael Gallwey, esq. J.P., Skibbereen. His three daughters, with other young ladies, went to bathe at a place called Poulgurrum, or the blue hole, which is a small lake, caused by a waterfall, and distant several miles from the sea. Whilst bathing, Margaret got out of her depth, when her two sisters rushed to her rescue, and would have perished had it not been for the presence of mind of Miss Collins, of Skibbereen, who, at the risk of her own life, succeeded in rescuing them; but she was not so fortunate as to save the other girl, who sank to rise no more.

Mr. Davis, one of the principal contributors to the Nation newspaper. He was under 30 years of age, and held a very respectable position at the bar; and was one of the very few Protestants who allied themselves to Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Association. Mr. Davis was the author of some of the most remarkable revolutionary articles which have appeared in the "Nation;" and, while we protest against his opinions, it must be conceded he was an honourable and talented man.

Oct. 1. At Athlone, in Loughrea, Lieut. Gregory, nephew of the Viscountess Castlemaine, attached to the revenue po-

lice. He was drowned, with two of the force, from his boat upsetting in a squall.

Oct. 6. Aged 60, Mr. Duckett, of Dublin. He landed at Kingstown, and walked about 20 yards, when he fell down and expired. His death was caused by an enlargement of the heart. He was a highly respectable solicitor, and had been for many years sub-sheriff of Tipperary.

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 27. W. Heath, esq. of Heathfield, son of the late W. Heath, esq. of Bristol.

EAST INDIES.—*March* 16. At Caunpore, aged 21, Samuel Bond, son of Major Bond, of Bristol.

April 23. At sea, on board the Herefordshire, on his voyage from India, Major Edward William Kennett, 13th Bombay Nat. Inf.

May 13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Stewart Clark, aged 25, Second Officer of the Tartar, and third son of H. Clark, esq. Elstree Hall, Herts.

May 21. On board the Clifton, on her passage from Calcutta, aged 22, Charlotte-Cecilia, wife of Lieut. William Arden Crommelin, Bengal Eng.

June 8. At Jaulna, aged 18, Simon Fraser, esq. Cornet in the 1st Madras Light Cav. He was the third son of the late Hon. Wm. Fraser, and nephew of Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

June 12. At Zanzibar, aged 19, Henry-Septimus, youngest son of Mr. Gritton, of Epsom, and grandson of the late Rev. George Jepson, Prebendary of Lincoln.

June 22. At Jansi, aged 23, Lieut. Henry Reid, of the 58th Bengal Inf., and Adj. of the 2nd battalion of the Bundelkund Legion, second son of Capt. David Reid, late Bengal Cav.

July 4. At Hyderabad, Charles Lush, esq. M.D. 14th Nat. Inf. Bombay.

July 7. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 42, William James Conolly, esq. of the Bengal Service.

July 14. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 31, the Hon. Henry Stapleton, Capt. 50th Reg. brother to Lord Beaumont. He commanded detachments of the 10th and 50th Regs. on board the Runnymede, wrecked on the Andaman Islands 10th Nov. 1844.

July 18. At Madras, aged 24, Lieut. Arthur William Watson, 21st Nat. Inf., eldest son of J. H. Watson, esq. solicitor, Great Winchester-st.

July 17. At Meerut, Capt. Ferdinand Charles Milner, Bengal Army, fourth son of the late Thomas Wheeler Milner, esq. of Manchester-sq. and of Wheelerfield, Jamaica.

July 31. At Kolapore, Eliza, wife of Lieut. W. H. Grubb, of the Madras Art.

Aug. 1. At Hyderabad, in Scinde, aged 22, Ensign William E. Walker, of the 13th Nat. Inf. eldest son of Mr. W. T. Walker, formerly of the East India House.

At Tannah, Johanna-Jacobina, wife of Capt. W. F. Curtis, 1st Reg. of Lancers.

Aug. 4. At Calcutta, Herbert-William, youngest son of the late Frederick-John Morris, esq. Collector and Salt Agent at Balasore.

Aug. 17. At Poonah, aged 32, Eliza, wife of Henry Brown, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Darell, Bart.

Aug. 24. At Bombay, aged 42, Capt.

John Burrows, 14th Nat. Inf. and Superintendent of Police, second son of Dr. G. Mann Burrows, of Upper Gower-street.

Lately. At Calcutta, Frederick, eldest son of the late Rev. W. H. Holworthy, Rector of Blickling, Norfolk.

WEST INDIES.—*Aug. 9.* At Ironshore Estate, Jamaica, aged 18, Charles-James, second son of James Steele, esq. late of Camberwell Grove and Lime-st.-sq.

Aug. 27. At Dominica, Nathaniel, second son of the late William Humphrys, esq. of her Majesty's Customs in that island, and grandson of the late Rev. William Humphrys, of Antigua.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SEPT. 27, to OCT. 18, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	1702	} 3271	|	Under 15.....	1668	} 3271
Females	1569			15 to 60.....	1006	
				60 and upwards	585	
				Age not specified	12	

Births for the above period..... 4910

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
64 0	36 7	26 7	37 7	41 9	48 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.

Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 27.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 3954
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Calves 86
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 24,250
		Pigs 317

COAL MARKET, Oct. 24.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 93.—Ellesmere and Chester, 64.—Grand Junction, 100
— Kennet and Avon, 13½.— Leeds and Liverpool, 510.—Regent's, 35
— Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118½.—St. Katharine's, 111.—East
and West India, 140.—London and Birmingham Railway, 218.—Great
Western, 162.—London and Southwestern, 78.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 92.—West Middlesex, 130.—Globe Insurance, 142.—Guardian,
50½.—Chartered Gas, 69½.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix Gas, 40½.—
London and Westminster Bank, 27.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, 1845, to October 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	60	50	29, 76	fair	11	50	55	43	29, 58	rain, fr. cldy.
27	55	60	52	, 79	slht. rn. cldy.	12	49	55	47	30, 08	fair, foggy
28	55	62	47	, 81	fr. cly. shs. r. fr.	13	59	62	49	, 30	do.
29	53	57	49	, 81	do. do. sm. do.	14	58	62	50	, 42	do.
30	52	60	49	, 72	cloudy, fair	15	60	66	56	, 19	fine
O. 1	52	60	49	, 94	do. do.	16	55	58	47	, 21	do.
2	59	64	62	, 77	do. do. rain	17	50	55	57	, 08	cloudy
3	61	66	54	, 57	hvy. rn. cly. fr.	18	55	59	55	, 14	do. fair
4	57	62	55	, 59	fair, cloudy	19	56	60	55	, 28	do. do. slt. shs.
5	49	55	46	, 94	cloudy, fair	20	55	59	46	, 08	do. do.
6	46	53	51	, 74	do. rain	21	53	55	46	, 31	fair
7	47	53	46	, 46	do. fair	22	50	56	52	, 42	cloudy, fair
8	51	57	54	, 03	do. do. rain	23	51	53	43	, 52	do. do. foggy
9	50	52	43	, 29	constant do.	24	51	55	44	, 49	foggy, do.
10	50	56	46	, 44	rain, fr. cldy.	25	50	53	42	, 25	do. do. cloudy

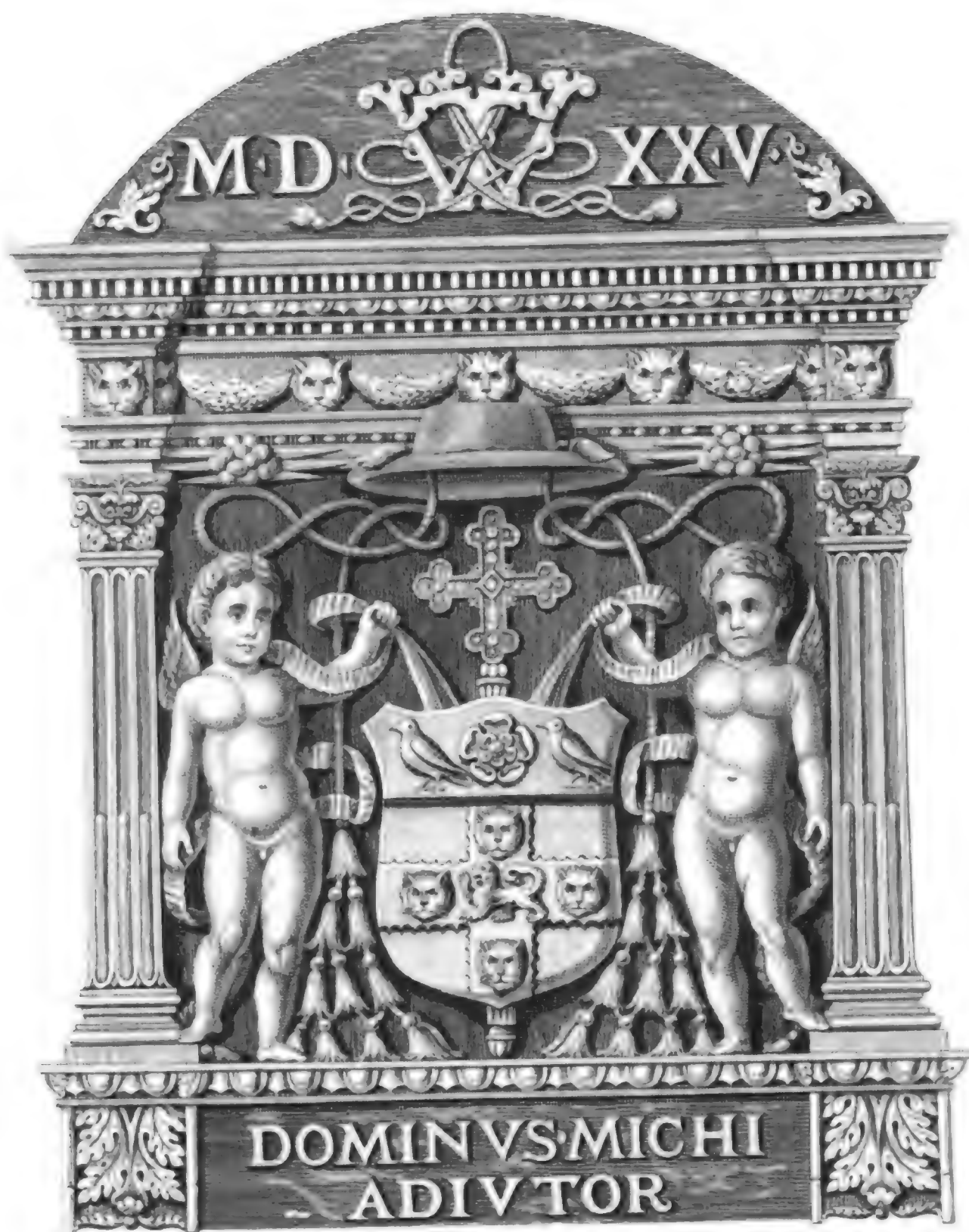
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			98½							46 pm.
29			98					268		47 45 pm.
30			98					266	59 62 pm.	44 46 pm.
1			98½							45 47 pm.
2			98½					266	63 pm.	45 47 pm.
3			98½							45 47 pm.
4			98½							45 49 pm.
5			98½						65 pm.	48 53 pm.
7			98½					266		52 54 pm.
8			98½					266	63 pm.	51 49 pm.
9			98½					266		50 48 pm.
10			98½							48 50 pm.
11	208	97½	98½	100½	107½				67 pm.	51 49 pm.
13	208	97½	98½	100½	107½				63 pm.	53 51 pm.
14	207	97	98½	100½	107½			267	63 pm.	51 53 pm.
15	207½	97	98½	100	107½					51 53 pm.
16	207	97	98	99½	107½	96½		265		49 51 pm.
17	207	96½	97½	99½	107½				62 58 pm.	41 46 pm.
18		96	97	99	107½					47 44 pm.
20	207	96½	97½	98½	107½					40 43 pm.
21	207	96	97½	98½	107½	96		264	56 pm.	41 45 pm.
22	207	96	97½	98½	107½	96½			59 pm.	43 45 pm.
23	206½	96	97½	98½	107½		109			45 42 pm.
24	207	96	97½	98½	107½		107½	264	55 57 pm.	45 40 pm.
25	206½	95½	97	98	107½		107½	264	56 52 pm.	42 39 pm.
27	205½	96	97	98½						

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



J. H. Sturt

ARMS OF CARDINAL WOLSEY,

in terra cotta.

at Hampton Court Palace.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1845.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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[From accidental circumstances in our Printing Office, the present Magazine is published imperfect of the sixteen last Pages. They will be included in our January Number, together with the Sheets of Indexes which will follow them.]

Embellished with Representations of CARDINAL WOLSEY'S ARMS at Hampton Court Palace; of the COFFINS discovered at LEWES Priory; &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. S. states,—“Some time ago I found in the cottage of a poor man a circular pewter dish, about 16 inches diameter, on the top of which is a brass plate on which the royal arms of Charles the First have been engraved and coloured with red and blue enamels. This dish was found at the bottom of a well in a village near Naseby, in Northamptonshire, many years ago, and probably belonged to some royalist who secreted it to avoid detection in those troublesome times. However that might be, my object is to ask for any account of the use of such a dish, and particularly of the cell in the centre. Was it used to collect offerings in the church, or for culinary purposes? There is a stamp on the rim of the dish with the letters FB; this is probably the maker's name.”

AN OLD ADMIRER OF SHAKSPEARE remarks, “In the notice of the Rev. Joseph Hunter's ‘New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakspeare,’ August, p. 113, Art. Henry the Eighth, an observation is made on the true reading of a passage marked in italics,—

“Out of his self-drawing web he gives us *note*
The force of his own merit makes his way,”—
which I presume to offer one remark upon, offering it as my opinion that Mr. Malone's reading is the correct one, allowing the comma after the word ‘way’ to take the place of the full stop after the word ‘note,’ and supplying the *ellipses* thus:

“——— but spider-like
Out of his self-drawing-web he gives us [to]
note
[That] The force of his own merit makes his way,”
or—

“[That by] The force of his own merit [he] makes his way.

——— he gives us *note*,”

appears to be an idiom borrowed from the French, who, even now, instead of ‘*faire savoir*’ in the sense of ‘to let one know,’ employ the term ‘*donner note*’—to give *note*,—which word *note* is often used for *notice* in our English acceptation. I also think that the word ‘*note*’ may be understood without the necessity even of any ellipsis preceding it to make sense of it, if we regard it as a contraction of the word ‘*notice*.’

“Out of his self-drawing web he gives us *notice* [read *note*]
[That] The force of his own merit makes his way.”

F. would be glad to be informed, through the medium of our pages, of some particulars respecting Rowlandson, whose drawings are familiar to all who have read Doctor Syntax. Where did he spring from? &c. He is, it is presumed,

the artist mentioned by J. T. Smith in his “Book for a rainy day,” just published (see p. 74).

H. W. requests a corner for the following query. “In the Rotul. Original. published by the Record Commission, I find at pp. 266—277, a *Robert de Welle*, seised of lands in Ireland, and also of a moiety of the custody of the King's Forest in Essex, in right of his wife Matilda, heiress of Thomas, son of Richard de Clare, deceased. To what family of the Welles's did this Robert belong, and was he an ancestor of the Lord Chancellor Welles, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir James Fleming, created Lord Slane in 1487. (See Gent. Mag. for March, 1832.) At or about the period named, viz. 15 and 17 Edw. II. there were at least three persons of this name:

I. Robert of the Lincolnshire Welles', who succeeded his father Adam in 4th Edw. II. I presume it could not be he, for Dugdale, in his Baronage, says he died in 14th of the same king, leaving his brother Adam his heir.

II. Robert of Rayne Hall, Essex; but he, according to Morant, II. 525, married Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Edmund de Kemesek.

III. Robert of the Norfolk Wells, Lord of Marham and Well Hall, and gaundson of Gilbert, who, in the Hundred Rolls, is described as “d'nus ball's com' Glovernie,” which Robert appears by the Fædera and Rotul. Original. to have been a commander in the wars of Edw. II. against the Scots. “Was the last named the Robert in question, or was it yet another of the same name?—And could any of our correspondents inform me what were the arms borne by the Rayne Hall Welles? Both Morant and Blomfield in his Norfolk state that they were a branch of the Lincolnshire family, but I cannot find anything that corroborates their assertion.”

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER inquires for information respecting Robert de Mareyes, who, in conjunction with William Pinckpole, Abbat of Winchcombe, held the manor of Windrush, Gloucestershire, in 1315; as to where seated, his pedigree, and descendants.

ERRATA. We have to notice, with much regret, two errata of a similar kind in our August number. “The Oratory,” reviewed at p. 163, is by the Rev. William Nind, not Hind; and the Sermon in p. 165 is by the Rev. J. Symons, not T. Seymour.—In p. 475, col. b, line 1, for ancient *read* decent. The market-house at Dunstable is a yellow-brick building, about thirty years old.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Poems : chiefly of early and late years, including The Borderers, a Tragedy.
By W. Wordsworth.

WE ought not to have overlooked this volume so long, not only on account of its merit, but as it probably is the last and latest gift that we shall receive from the hands of our revered Laureate, whose long course of honour and fame we have watched and accompanied from our youth upwards, till we have seen it emerge in full splendour from the clouds of envy, malignity, and dulness which long surrounded it. It is true that Mr. Wordsworth still writes with unimpaired vigour, and with the freshness, if not quite with the force of his earlier years ; but it is only occasionally that we now catch a few notes of his voice, since the time when

—generoso tincta *Falerno*
Tempora fervebant, tremulis incincta corymbis,

and we are not willing to let the last inspirations of a great and poetical mind pass away unnoticed by us. To Mr. Wordsworth the poetical art is under great and lasting obligations ; he has achieved more by his own precepts and example to elevate and refine it, to correct the errors of false taste, and to enlarge the circle of its imitative powers, than has been effected by the productions of his brother poets, or by the didactic writings and judgment of the critics. Poetry can hardly be said to have flourished in its former vigour, or maintained its high and ancient character since the days of Pope, though a few persons of superior power and fine imagination occasionally appeared, like scattered and single lights in a large and distant space. We had Akenside, a man of masculine intellect, certainly, of considerable learning, poetical conception, and great enthusiasm for his art, but his taste was very unequal and defective. His great poem, the labour almost of a life, seems never to have satisfied himself ; for, after an interval of many years, he had begun to model it on a new plan, and left the toilsome and ungrateful task unfinished at his death. His smaller and lyrical poems have occasionally fine bursts of genius, and are adorned by very beautiful passages and noble sentiments ; but these are accompanied by such low, mean, and prosaic expressions as materially to destroy their effect ; it is quite clear that he possessed no correct or finished model of excellence in his mind, and was unable, in his cooler moments, to shape into correctness that which had been struck off in the heat and fire of composition. Both Gray and Collins were true poets, but they have left no more than would fill a nutshell, enough, certainly, for us to admire, but too little to allow a correct estimate to be formed of what they might be supposed capable of achieving. Adam Smith somewhere says that nothing is wanting to raise Mr. Gray to the reputation of a great poet, but to have written more. He preferred, however, the easier and more pleasing occupation of reading the

works of others, to that of engaging in original composition ; and his studious and solitary life was passed in the seclusion of his college, in accumulating vast masses of the most curious and profound erudition, and in surveying with thoughtful and critical judgment all that was worthy of attention in the extensive fields of literature and art. Collins died comparatively young, but he possessed the true form and spirit of a poet, and only wanted time to ripen and mature his genius, and to give greater ease, correctness, and flexibility to his language. Of the Wartons it is scarcely necessary to speak in so rude an outline as we are now drawing, though well deserving honourable mention in a more finished history of the art. Then came Mason, the friend and follower of Gray, who was as good a poet as the mere endeavour to become one, and care and cultivation and taste enough to select the best models, could make ; and then Goldsmith, the author of some of the sweetest and most deservedly popular poems in the language ; and which, in spite of much common-place reflection, and much erroneous reasoning, and some weak and careless expressions, have kept their place as favourites of the public, notwithstanding the pressure of competition in later days. Churchill, to say the best of him, was but a coarse and careless transcript of Pope ; and Cowper, the tender, the good, the amiable Cowper, gifted as he was with all the sensibility of genius, and acquainted, too, with the learning and practice of his art, both from ancient and modern examples, it must be confessed, expressed himself in language that too often was totally wanting in poetical colouring and force, and was little better than a weak and ineffective prose. He who chooses to amuse his leisure or exercise his ingenuity by describing the process of raising *cucumbers* on a dunghill in verse, will do best, we think, to keep his muse within the walls of his own house. There are certainly very fine passages in the *Task*, intermingled with subjects that no genius could make poetical. The fault of his *Homer*, one fault among many excellences, is one that has not been noticed ; namely, that he has not distinguished the different styles of the original, the plain and archaic from the more modern and ornamental. It is not necessary to say that this distinction, one most accurate and important, is totally overlooked by Pope, and was, indeed, unknown to him. Of Darwin, whose star then rose in sudden and extraordinary lustre, we have little to say, but that he was a person of considerable genius, of much poetical fancy, and of scientific knowledge, extensive and profound ; but that his theory of poetical painting, or representing everything in colours to the eye, and figures to the imagination, and turning all nature into an allegory, was one that was equally fascinating and false. His style and imagery, and indeed the very structure of his verse, were all affected and faulty in the extreme, and differed as much from true poetry as the tinsel glare and glitter of the stage from the pure open light and healthy freshness of nature. A true poet appeared when Beattie wrote, but scarcely had we caught a few notes of that new and pleasing melody, when it died away in silence and disappeared. A few of the stanzas in the first canto of the *Minstrel* are worthy of all praise, but Mrs. Montagu and *Metaphysics*, and a pension from George the Third, and an interview with Queen Charlotte, seduced him from his muse, and indeed he appears to have exhausted, in two short cantos, all his poetical stores. After this all was degraded, vitiated, and bad in the extreme. We had the abominations of the Della Crusca School—a sort of senti-

mental novel-writing in verse—love-epistles from antiquated virgins to elderly gentlemen, from women in wigs to gentlemen in dressing-gowns,—but this powdered and painted monster was one day throttled by an ugly little dwarf in the Baviad, and we had no more of it. It was soon after this, when those foul and unwholesome vapours had passed away, that the present school of poetry arose, which, whatever might have been the ridicule accompanying its rise, whatever its real or alleged defects and early imperfections, yet it came forth at once with a vigour of style, with a healthiness of complexion, a simplicity of language, and with a firm hold upon nature, that show'd at once the purity of its birth and predicted the certainty of its progress and success. It was a school founded on a strict adherence to nature, and on the careful study of the works of its great predecessors. It looked with the same respect to Spenser and Shakspeare and Milton as the modern painter does to Raphael or Titian or Rembrandt: and by the careful study and contemplation of these works, as seen through a respectful but independent judgment, it acquired a strength and power, a steadiness of view, a certainty of step, which, disdaining all servile imitation, was enabled to acquire new forces of its own, so as to be capable of meeting any subject that might present itself, and overcome all difficulties arising from fresh accessions of knowledge, new associations of thought, and different combinations of imagery. In this new school of poetry no one was so early distinguished and so eminent for superiority of genius and deep study of the principles of his art as our present Laureate, and while he gave in his poems specimens of his genius, he at the same time unfolded with philosophical precision the nature of the system on which he worked, and endeavoured to impress his readers with a conviction of its truth, its reality, its adaptation to its end, its permanence and steadfastness, and its inherent dignity and truth. This slowly but securely, and in despite of the reasoning of the grave and the ridicule of the witty, of authoritative censure and careless sarcasm, won its way, by the force and weight of truth, into the public mind, and became at length approved and admitted, while at the same time other men of kindred genius and talents scarcely inferior, exhibited their productions, formed on the same principles, and combined their efforts to extend and establish its influence. The effect of this has been the creation of a poetical mind, of an enlightened and improved taste, and of more just and critical notions among the public, and also of a body of poetry, the production of the last half-century, which, for splendour of genius, depth of thought, variety and richness of illustration, novelty of imagery, command of language, harmony of numbers, and a general copiousness of resources, has not been equalled since the venerable hand of Milton committed his immortal poem to the press. With the exception of Pope, "*clarum nomen et ornamentum ejus sæculi*," the famous Augustan age of English literature has nothing to be compared to it; and when in the course of time the numerous herd of the feeble followers of the great shall have faded and disappeared, a few new and noble constellations will appear with a steady and unsurpassed lustre, amid the older stars, and enrich the firmament with a splendour and beauty that it never had before. But we must now reluctantly break off from this pleasing and gratifying subject, and proceed in the object of the present review, which is to draw attention to the only specimen of Mr. Wordsworth's dramatic powers, as seen in the structure

of the regular play, which he has here given, and which we consider not only as a finished work of art, to be read with delight, but to be studied with advantage, in the principles on which it is composed; perhaps it may not at first sight strike a mind unprepared by previous study or knowledge of the author's works, to receive the impressions which it will on a deeper attention convey; for works wrought on great principles are not easily understood and appreciated, and as a drama, compared to some of its contemporaries, it does not possess the beautiful descriptive touches of Joanna Baillie, or the sweet luxuriant harmony of numbers, and the bright and florid beauty of language that meet us in every page of "*Ion*," but it can claim the more solid and valuable quality of strict and undeviating adherence to nature, and to the purpose which it has in view; it shows that philosophical power that can analyse with fine exactness the workings of the human mind under the different modifications of passion, and that rich creative imagination that can invest its subjects with the true forms and colours of poetry, to awaken the fancy, exercise the reason, and agitate with passion the minds of the readers. In the subject will be seen the picture of one mind exercising its fatal powers over another,—the cautious commencement—the gradual advance—the intent observation—the skilful movements of one, and the slow, unwilling, reluctant assent of the other; it is the history of a long conflict of good and evil, of cunning and villany ensnaring unsuspecting virtue and confidence by artful schemes and fabricated falsehoods; and our interest is kept awake by the strong emotions that necessarily accompany contemplated crimes, and by our fears and sympathy for entangled and ensnared goodness, by our increasing hatred of the unblushing perpetrator of evil and misery, and by our alarm and pity excited by the helpless victims of treachery—at once so innocent and so forlorn.

THE BORDERERS.

The play opens in a dialogue of two of the band of Borderers, Wallace and Lacy, discoursing concerning their young chief, Marmaduke, "their confiding and open-hearted leader," and his friendship with Oswald,

From whose perverted soul can come no good.

This is interrupted by the appearance of Marmaduke himself and his servant Wilfred, who cautions him against Oswald. Oswald then appears, and a mysterious conversation takes place between him and Marmaduke on the subject of a letter just received, which Marmaduke holds, and in allusion also to two persons, a father and a daughter, the latter of whom, Idonea, was the writer; and by the dialogue that passes, it appears that Oswald wishes to impress Marmaduke with the conviction that the Baron Herbert is not her father, but an impostor.

MARMADUKE.

Treat him gently, Oswald.

Though I have never seen his face, methinks
There cannot come a day when I shall cease
To love him. I remember, when a boy
Of scarcely seven years' growth, beneath the elm
That casts its shade over our village school,
'Twas my delight to sit and hear Idonea
Repeat her father's terrible adventures,
Till all the band of playmates wept together.

And that was the beginning of my love.
 And, through all converse of our later years,
 An image of this old man still was present,
 When I had been most happy. Pardon me
 If this be idly spoken.

Idonea then comes in leading Herbert, *blind*. It appears that they are on a journey on foot, to receive a bequest from a kind patroness of Idonea. The conversation leads to the mention of Marmaduke.

My dear, my only, child ;
 Thou wouldst be leaning on a broken reed !
 This Marmaduke——

IDONEA.

O, could you hear his voice !
 Alas ! you do not know him. He is one—
 I wot not what ill tongue has wronged him with you—
 All gentleness and love. His face bespeaks
 A deep and simple meekness ; and that soul
 Which, with the motion of a virtuous act,
 Flashes a look of terror upon guilt,
 Is, after conflict, quiet as the ocean
 By a miraculous finger stilled at once, &c.

It appears that the Baron Herbert was residing at Antioch, and when the city was “blazing to her topmost towers,” he rushed into the flames to save his daughter, and returned “blind as the grave.” There also he lost his wife and infant son.

When, on our return from Palestine,
 I found how my domains had been usurped,
 I took thee in my arms, and we began
 Our wanderings together. Providence
 At length conducted us to Rossland. There
 Our melancholy story moved a stranger
 To take *thee* to her home ; and, for myself,
 Soon after the good Abbot of St. Cuthbert's
 Supplied my helplessness with food and raiment,
 And, as thou know'st, gave me that humble cot
 Where now we dwell. For many years I bore
 Thy absence, till old age and fresh infirmities
 Exacted thy return and our reunion.
 I did not think that during that long absence
 My child, forgetful of the name of Herbert,
 Had given her love to a wild freebooter,
 Who here, upon the borders of the Tweed,
 Doth prey alike on two distracted countries,
 Traitor to both.

When they have retired Marmaduke and Oswald enter, who have overheard the previous conversation, and in the scene Oswald endeavours to strengthen suspicions which he has already excited in Marmaduke's bosom, and suggests that “unworthy tales have reached the father's ear,” and afterwards hints that “the villain Clifford” has been seen skulking near the cottage door of Herbert, and

When the blind man was told how you had rescued
 A maiden from the ruffian violence
 Of this same Clifford, he became impatient
 And would not hear me.

The father and daughter now part. Herbert remains at his hostelry, being worn by travel, and Idonea proceeds alone on her journey. Oswald here

enters, and as the old man expresses a wish to find a quiet lodging at the convent, Oswald offers to find him a guide.

I have prepared a most apt instrument !
The vagrant must, no doubt, be loitering somewhere
Upon the ground. She hath a tongue well skilled,
By mingling natural matter of her own
With all the daring fictions I have taught her,
To win belief, such as my plot requires.

He then tells Marmaduke that to-day will clear up all doubts relating to Herbert and his supposed daughter.

OSWALD.

You marked a cottage,—
That rugged dwelling, close beneath a rock
By the brook-side,—it is the abode of one,
A maiden innocent till ensnared by Clifford,
Who soon grew weary of her. But alas !
What she had seen and suffered tried her brain.
Cast off by her betrayer, she dwells alone,
Nor moves her hands to any needful work.
She eats her food, which every day the peasants
Bring to her hut,—and so the witch has lived
Ten years, and no one ever heard her voice.
But every night, at the first stroke of twelve,
She quits her house, and in the neighbouring churchyard,
Upon the selfsame spot, in rain or storm,
She paces out the hour 'twixt twelve and one ;
She paces round and round an infant's grave ;
And in the churchyard sod her feet has worn
A hollow ring, they say it is knee-deep.

This female beggar suddenly appears before them with a child in her arms, and relates a wild fantastic story of her dreams and visions.

I have had the saddest dream that ever troubled
The heart of living creature. My poor babe
Was crying, as I thought, crying for bread
When I had none to give him ; whereupon
I put a slip of foxglove in his hand,
Which pleased him so that he was hush'd at once ;
When into one of those same spotted bells
A bee came darting, which the child with joy
Imprisoned there and held it to his ear,
And suddenly grew black, as he would die.

* * * *

Well, Sir, this passed away,—
And afterwards I fancied a strange dog
Trotting alone along the beaten road,
Came to my child as by my side he slept,
And fondly lick'd his face ;—then, on a sudden,
Snapped fierce to make a morsel of his head ;
But here he is [*kissing the child*]. It must have been a dream.

OSWALD.

When next inclined to sleep, take my advice,
And put your head, good woman, under cover.

BEGGAR.

Oh, Sir ! you would not talk thus if you knew
What life is this of ours ; how sleep will master
The weary-worn. You gentlefolks have got
Warm chambers to your wish. I'd rather be
A stone than what I am ; but two nights gone

The darkness overtook me, wind and rain
Beat hard upon my head; and yet I saw
A glowworm through the covert of the furze
Shine calmly as if nothing ailed the sky.
At which I half accused the God in Heaven—
You must forgive me.

She then mentions that she

———yesterday overtook
A blind old grey-beard, and accosted him,
I' th' name of all the saints and by the mass
He should have used me better. Charity!
If you can melt a rock he is your man.

Oswald then leads the conversation on step by step to the point he wishes to reach. Marmaduke asks her "business with Herbert and his daughter." "Daughter, truly!" she answers, and then offers to go, but, detained and threatened by Marmaduke, she proceeds on her story,

He flattered me and said
What harvest it would bring us both, and so
I parted with the child.

MARMADUKE.

With whom you parted?

BEGGAR.

Idonea, as he calls her, but the girl
Is mine.

She then confesses she was a poor labourer's wife, "my poor Gilfred! he has been two years in the grave."

OSWALD.

We've solved the riddle—miscreant!

Still he leads her to fresh hints of treachery, intended crime, as that Herbert was going to offer his assumed daughter to Lord Clifford.

Lord Clifford—did you see her talk with Herbert?

BEGGAR.

Yes, to my sorrow, under the great oak
At Herbert's door; and when he stood beside
The blind man—at the silent girl he looked
With such a look, it makes me tremble, Sir,
To think of it.

MARMADUKE. [*To himself.*]

Father!—to God himself we cannot give
A holier name, and render such a mask
To lead a spirit, spotless as the blessed,
To that abhorred den of brutish vice!
Oswald! the firm foundation of my life
Is going from under me; these strange discoveries,
Look'd at from every point of fear and hope,
Duty and love,—involve, I feel, my ruin.

And thus the first Act ends,—there is much poetical character thrown around this female beggar, perhaps a little too much, and somewhat of a too easy credulity in Marmaduke; but certainly a train of events seems laid, sufficient to excite great interest, and to be well adapted for tragic developement.

The second Act opens with a soliloquy from Oswald, which informs us of the cause of her hatred to Marmaduke.

They chose *him* for their chief. What covert part
He in the preference, modest youth, might take
I neither know nor care—the insult bred
More of contempt than hatred.

* * * *

I have left him
To solitary meditation. Now
For a few swelling phrases, and a flash
Of truth, enough to dazzle and to blind,
And he is mine for ever.

Marmaduke then enters, and mentions having seen the poor victim of Clifford's unhallowed love, before described.

———Looking at the woman
I thought I saw the skeleton of Idonea.

He wishes instantly to bring Idonea to the spot, and to lay open the guilt of Herbert and pronounce it before her face. Oswald, however, dissuades him.

A few leagues hence we shall have open ground,
And nowhere upon earth is place so fit
To look upon the deed. Before we enter
The barren moor, hangs from a beetling rock
The shattered castle in which Clifford oft
Has held infernal orgies, with the gloom
And very superstition of the place
Seasoning his wickedness.

He then requests Herbert to affix his signature to a letter he says he *has* written to his daughter, that she may know what has become of her father, and gets Marmaduke also to affix his name, but examining the letter eagerly, puts it up in agitation. "I cannot bear this paper."

We, in the next scene, find Idonea with a group of pilgrims in a wood, one of them says,

———Myself I heard
The sheriff read in open court a letter,
Which purported it was the royal pleasure,
The Baron Herbert, who, as was supposed,
Had taken refuge in this neighbourhood,
Should be forthwith restored, &c.

And then Idonea hastens out to inform her father. In the next scene we find Oswald and Marmaduke pacing the area of a half-ruined castle. Here they have led Herbert, who is reposing during the night in one of the dungeons. Oswald is tempting Marmaduke to the murder of the old woman.

MARMADUKE.

That dog of his, you are sure,
Could not come after us—he *must* have perish'd,
The torrent would have dashed an oak to splinters.

OSWALD.

I'll answer for it that our four-legg'd friend
Shall not disturb us; further I'll not engage.
Come, come for manhood's sake!

MARMADUKE.

———These drowsy shiverings—
This mortal stupor which is creeping over me—
What do they mean? were this my single body
Oppos'd to armies, not a nerve would tremble.

Why do I tremble now ? is not the depth
Of this man's crimes beyond the reach of thought ?
And yet in plumbing the abyss for judgment
Something I strike upon which turns my mind
Back on herself. I think again my breast
Concentres all the terrors of the universe,
I look at him and tremble like a child.

This painful conflict still proceeds between the wicked temptations of Oswald and the conscientious fear of the commission of such dreadful crime in Marmaduke, perhaps drawn to too great a length, and not with increasing power to awaken emotion, when Oswald having left him, Herbert appears, inquires after his friend Oswald ; the interest of the dialogue consisting in that whatever terms of endearment Herbert uses towards his daughter, Marmaduke conceives only to be fresh proofs of his guilt ; Oswald returns and finds them in conversation, and conducts the old man back to his dungeon.

This man's the property of him who best
Can feel his crimes. I have resigned a privilege ;
It now becomes my duty to resume it.

As he is descending to commit the deed of blood, he is arrested by Marmaduke, "Touch not a finger,"—but he is again tempted.

——Nay, I have done with you—
We'll lead him to the convent. He shall live,
And she shall love him, with unquestioned title
He shall be seated in his barony.

——To Clifford's arms he would have led
His victim, haply to this desolate house.

Marmaduke descends to the dungeon, and during his absence the female beggar appears with some of her companions.

——There is some wicked deed in hand. [*Aside,*]
Would I could find the old man and his daughter.

Marmaduke re-appears.

Why came you down ?
And when I felt your hand upon my arm
And spake to you, why did you give no answer ?
Feared you to waken him ? He must have been
In a deep sleep. I whisper'd to him thrice ;
There are the strangest echoes in that place.

OSWALD.

Tut, let them gabble tell the day of doom.

MARMADUKE.

Scarcely, by groping, had I reach'd the spot,
When round my wrist I felt a cord drawn tight,
As if the blind man's dog were pulling at it.

He then confesses that the old man is still alive. Oswald, exasperated at his weakness, proclaims that he and his band of outlaws will never more obey him as their leader, but while in his wild expressions he seems meditating some great and hideous crime—"a monster brooding in his breast"—some of the troop arrive, informed by the Beggars of the place of their retreat, to whom Marmaduke unfolds darkly and by degrees the history of Herbert and Idonea ; that an old man, weak, helpless, and forlorn, had bribed a mother, pressed by

poverty, to yield him up her daughter and infant, that he had instructed the babe to call him father; then that he had made the child an instrument of falsehood, to tell the vagrant beggar a pretended tale of woe, but while he was printing kisses on its cheek he was looking forward to the unnatural harvest of the time when he should give her up a woman grown to the highest bidder in the market of pollution.

Should he resolve to taint her soul by means
Which bathe the limbs in sweat to think of them—
Should he, by tales which would draw tears from iron,
Work on her nature, and so turn compassion
And gratitude to ministers of vice,
And make the spotless spirit of filial love
Prime mover in a plot to damn his victim
Both soul and body——.

They confess the enormity of the old man's guilt, and in their indignation would "hew him down and fling him to the ravens," or stab him before the altar. "What," says Marmaduke, "if he were sick and old and blind." "Blind, say you," exclaims Lacy, as if in pity, relenting at his accumulated miseries, when Oswald immediately steps forward to remove the impression, so fatal to his purpose. It is finally proposed and agreed to, that

——— to the camp
He shall be led, and then, the country round
All gather'd to the spot, in open day
Shall nature be aveng'd!

Wallace, however, is not without some suspicions as to the correctness of the strange and criminal history related.

The third act commences with Idonea and the pilgrims going to the convent in search of Herbert. Oswald then appears, and, as it would seem, had prevented the execution of the design of carrying Herbert to the camp.

Carry him to the camp! yes, to the camp!
Oh wisdom! a most wise resolve! and then
That half a word should blow it to the winds, &c.

and he then proceeds to make fresh additions to his fabricated tale of Herbert's guilt.

——— Last night,
When I returned with water from the brook,
I overheard the villains—every word,
Like red-hot iron, burnt into my heart.
Said one, It is agreed on—the blind man
Shall feign a sudden illness, and the girl,
Who on her journey must proceed alone,
Under pretence of violence be seized.
"She is," continued the detested slave,
"She is right willing—strange if she were not."
They say Lord Clifford is a savage man,
But faith to see him in his silken tunic
Fitting his low voice to the minstrel's harp,
There's witchery in 't—I never knew the maid
That could withstand it. True (continued he,)
When we arranged the affair we wept a little,
Not the less welcome to my lord for that,
And said, "My father he will have it so."

Marmaduke, in the bitterness and anguish of his heart, gave his full assent

to the alleged proofs, and Oswald tells him, that knowing how much he would be disturbed he had chosen the solitary moor as a fit place to impart such a tale of misery, and that he was on the point of communicating it when the band broke in upon them.

MARMADUKE.

Last night, when moved to lift the avenging steel,
I did believe all things were shadows ; yea,
Living or dead all things were bodiless,
Or but the mutual mockeries of body,
Till that same star summoned me back again.
Now I could laugh till my ribs ache. Oh fool !
To let a creed built in the heart of things
Dissolve before a twinkling atom. Oswald,
I could fetch lessons out of wiser schools
Than you have entered—were it worth the pains.
Young as I am I might go forth a teacher,
And you should see how deeply I could reason
Of love in all its shapes, beginnings, ends,
Of moral qualities in their diverse aspects,
Of actions, in their laws and tendencies, &c.

Oswald at length quite succeeds in his design. Marmaduke is convinced, and looks on Herbert as a monster with detestation, shewing itself by that *desperate* levity of expression marking the extremity of anguish.

OSWALD.

You know we left him sitting, see him yonder.

MARMADUKE.

Ha ! Ha !

OSWALD.

As 'twill be but a moment's work
I will stroll on, you follow when 'tis done.

The next scene between Herbert, who is discovered on the moor, and Marmaduke, is, perhaps, the most striking and eloquent in the whole. Herbert is of course unsuspecting of any evil designed him, or of the thoughts of him entertained by Marmaduke, while the latter hears his account of his beloved and innocent child with bitterness and mockery, as of one listening to a tale of falsehood and guilt.

The desperate wretch ! a flower,
Fairest of all flowers, was she once, but now
They have snapped her from the stem—Poh ! let her lie
Besoiled with mire, and let the houseless snail
Feed on her leaves ! You know her well, ay, there,
Old man, you were a very lynx, you knew
The worm was in her.

Herbert's calmness of mind, however, and affectionate and artless account of his daughter, produces an effect on Marmaduke's mind.

The name of daughter in his mouth he prays !
With reverence so steady, that the very flies
Sit unmolested on his staff, &c.

he feels that his wrath is as a flame burnt out, which cannot be rekindled, and he resolves to leave him in the desert. It is his final ordeal—a shepherd boy, he said, once was his guide, if once why not again ?

Yes, be it so, repent and be forgiven,
God and that staff are now thy only guides.

In the meantime the treachery of Oswald has been discovered, the beggar woman having made a full confession to the band.

—————There needs no other motive
Than that most strange incontinence in crime
Which haunts this Oswald. Power is life to him,
And breath and being ; where he cannot govern,
He will destroy.

They fear his treachery to Marmaduke, and resolve to defend their leader. In the meantime, Oswald meets Marmaduke on the edge of the moor, and a conversation ensues which, for poetical power and truth, perhaps, are superior to any other part of the poem. Oswald believing that Marmaduke had murdered Herbert, endeavours to represent the act he has committed as one marking a mind superior to the world, and Marmaduke, revolting and disgusted with the brutality and crime of his associate, who is insulting him in the language of protection, and support, as given from one innocent to the guilty tool of his artifice; Marmaduke at length says,

My office is fulfilled—the man is now
Delivered to the Judge of all things,
I have borne my burthen to its destined end.

Idonea now comes in rejoicing to see Marmaduke, and proposing to go with him and communicate the glad tidings received of Herbert's restoration to his estates, to his father, and then asks his forgiveness for preferring her duty to her father to her love for him.

I yielded up those precious hopes, which nought
On earth could else have wrested from me—if erring,
Oh ! let me be forgiven !

Marmaduke forgives her, exultingly feels and proclaims her innocent. In the short conversation that ensues she says,

Bethink you of the hour when on your shoulder
I hung this belt ?
[Pointing to the belt on which was suspended Herbert's scrip.]

MARMADUKE.

Mercy of Heaven !

IDONEA.

What ails you.

MARMADUKE.

The scrip that held his food, and I forgot
To give it back again."

He then leaves her, desiring her to rest at a hut that night, and promising to return by break of day.

The fourth act opens discovering Herbert on the moor; exhausted and suffering, he is led away by the peasant Eldred. Oswald and Marmaduke then appear, and a scene full of fine thought and natural feeling, heightened by poetical imagery and language, is placed before us. Oswald relates his history from the time when in his youth he was the pleasure of all hearts, the darling of all tongues, till on a voyage to Syria a foul conspiracy was hatched against him, of which he believed the captain was the prime agent. The crew landed on a small barren rock, without water, food, grass or shade; there they all resolved in their hate to leave their captain alive.

—in that miserable place we left him
 Alone, but for a swarm of minute creatures,
 Not one of which could help him while alive,
 Or mourn him dead.

But he had been deceived, the man was *innocent*; when they landed the tale was told, Oswald's power shrunk from him, and all his lofty hopes, plans, and character vanished away. He lay concealed within a convent till a fresh band of crusaders past, whom he joined, feeling that the worst principle of ill is that which dooms "a thing so great to perish self-consumed." Marmaduke at length feels the intention of his story; he sees he is betrayed, that Herbert is guiltless. Oswald owns his purpose, "think of my story, Herbert is *innocent*;" but when Marmaduke says, "innocent! oh breaking heart, *alive* or dead I'll find him," then Oswald in consternation exclaims, "Alive! perdition!"

Idonea is now seen in Eldred the shepherd's hut, discoursing with his wife Eleanor. Eldred returns and says he has found an old man on the moor dying of cold and hunger, with stains of blood about him; he muttered something of his daughter, but the damps of death were on him, and he could not survive an hour. Idonea overhearing this dialogue rushes forward and says, "It is, it is my father!" and the shepherd goes and leads her to the spot.

The fifth act opens with the appearance of Oswald and a forester on the heath, the latter describing the appearance of Marmaduke, who is seen passing like a distracted man: Oswald exclaims,—

"The game is up!"
 If his own eyes play false with him, these freaks
 Of fancy shall be quickly tamed by mine;
 The goal is reached, my master shall become
 A shadow of myself, made by myself."

Marmaduke and Eldred the peasant are now on the moor searching for Herbert. Eldred having confessed that he was afraid of relieving the old man lest he should be implicated in the crime of violence committed.

MARMADUKE.

This old man *had* a daughter.

ELDRED.

To the spot
 I hurried back with her.—Oh save me, Sir,
 From such a journey—there was a black tree,
 A single tree, she thought it was her father.
 Oh, Sir, I would not see that hour again
 For twenty lives—the daylight dawned, and now—
 Nay, hear my tale—'tis fit that you should hear it—
 As we approached a solitary crow
 Rose from the spot; the daughter clapped her hands,
 And then I heard a shriek so terrible,
 The startled bird quivered upon the wing.

MARMADUKE,

Dead! dead!

Marmaduke now enters Eldred's cottage, and Idonea throws herself on his neck and exclaims—

In joy I met thee but a few hours past,
 And thus we meet again. One human stay
 Is left me still in thee. Nay, shake not so.

MARMADUKE.

In such a wilderness, to see no thing,
No not the pitying moon.

IDONEA.

And perish so.

MARMADUKE.

Without a dog to moan for him.

IDONEA.

Think not of it,
But enter there and see him how he sleeps,
Tranquil as he had died in his own bed.

MARMADUKE.

Tranquil—why not?

IDONEA.

Oh peace!

MARMADUKE.

He is at peace,
His body is at rest. There was a plot,
A hideous plot, against the soul of man;
It took effect;—and yet I baffled it
In some degree.

IDONEA.

Between us stood, I thought,
A cup of consolation, filled from heaven,
For both our needs; must I, and in thy presence,
Alone partake of it, beloved Marmaduke?

MARMADUKE.

Give me a reason why the wisest thing
That the earth owns shall never choose to die,
But some one must be near to count his groans.
The wounded deer retires to solitude,
And dies in solitude. All things but man,
All die in solitude. [*Moving towards the cottage door.*]
Mysterious God,
If she had never lived I had not done it!

IDONEA.

Alas! the thought of such a cruel death
Has overwhelmed him—I must follow.

Then Marmaduke says—

—————I (so filled
With horror in this world,) am unto thee
The thing most precious that it now contains.
Therefore through me alone must be revealed
By whom thy parent was destroyed. Idonea,
I have the proofs.

IDONEA.

O miserable father!
Thou did'st command me to bless all mankind,
Nor to this moment have I ever wished
Evil to any living thing—but hear me,
Hear me, ye heavens! my vengeance haunt the fiend
For this most cruel murder; let him live
And move in terror of the elements;
The thunder send him on his knees to prayer
In the open streets, and let him think he sees,
If e'er he entereth the house of God,
The roof, self-moved, unsettling o'er his head.
And let him, when he would lie down at night,
Point to his wife the blood-drops on his pillow.

Idonea still professes her faith and affection in Marmaduke, when he says

Never more
Shall blessings wait upon a deed of mine.

IDONEA.

Wild words for me to hear ; for me, an orphan,
Committed to thy guardianship by heaven.
And, if thou hast forgiven me, let me hope
In this deep sorrow, trust, that I am thine
For closer love,—here is no malady. [*Taking his arm.*]

He then confesses that he was the man who abused, betrayed, casting, as he thought, a guilty person upon Heaven's judgment, became an instrument of fiends,—“through me thy father perished ;” and he gives her a letter in Oswald's writing. “Be not surprised if you hear that some signal judgment has befallen the man who calls himself your father. He is now with me, as his signature will show. Abstain from conjecture till you see me,

“HERBERT.

“MARMADUKE.”

Enter Female Beggar.

BEGGAR.

And he is dead ! that moor,—how shall I cross it ?
By night, by day, never shall I be able
To travel half a mile alone. Good Lady,
Forgive me ! Saints, forgive me ! Had I thought
It would have come to this !

IDONEA.

What brings you hither ? speak !

BEGGAR. [*Pointing to Marmaduke.*]

This innocent gentleman, sweet heavens ! I told him
Such tales of your dead father ! God is my judge
I thought there was no harm ! But that bad man
He bribed me with his gold and looked so fierce,
Mercy ! I said I know not what. Oh, pity me !
I said, sweet lady, you were *not* his daughter.
Pity me ! I am haunted ! thrice this day
My conscience made me wish to be struck blind ;
And then I would have prayed, and had no voice.

IDONEA. [*To Marmaduke.*]

Was it my father ? no, no, no ! for he
Was meek and patient, feeble, old, and blind,
Helpless, and loved me dearer than his life.
But hear me for *one* question,—I have a heart
That will sustain me. Did you murder him ?

MARMADUKE.

No, not by stroke of arm ; but learn the process.
Proof after proof was pressed upon me ; guilt
Made evident as seemed by blacker guilt,
Whose impious folds enwrapped e'en thee and truth ;
And innocence embodied in his looks,
His words, and tones, and gestures, did but serve
With me to aggravate his crimes, and heaped
Ruin upon the cause for which they pleaded.
Then pity crossed the path of my resolve ;
Confounded I looked up to heaven, and cast,
Idonea, thy dead father on the ordeal
Of the bleak waste, left him and so he died.

[*Idonea sinks senseless. Beggar, Eleanor, &c. crowd round her, and bear her off.*]

Why may we speak these things and do no more ?
 Why should a thrust of the arm have such a power,
 And words that tell these things be heard in vain ?
She is not dead. Why ! if I loved this woman,
 I would take care she never woke again.
 But she will wake, and she will weep for me,
 And say no blame was mine ; and so, poor fool !
 Will waste her curses on another man.

Oswald and Marmaduke again meet, Marmaduke draws him into the cottage to shew him *Idonea*.

Men are there, millions, Oswald,
 Who with bare hands would have pluck'd out thy heart,
 And flung it to the dogs ; but I am raised
 Above or sunk below all further sense
 Of provocation. Leave me with the weight
 Of that old man's forgiveness on thy heart,
 Pressing as heavily as it doth on mine.
 Coward I have been. Know, there lies not now
 Within the compass of a mortal thought
 A deed that I would shrink from. But to *endure*,
 That is my destiny,—may it be thine.
 Thy office, thy ambition, be henceforth
 To feed remorse, to welcome every sting
 Of penitential anguish, yea with tears.
 When seas and continents shall lie between us—
 The wider space the better—we may find
 In such a course fit links of sympathy,
 And incommunicable rivalry
 Maintained, for peaceful ends beyond our view.

In several of the band enter, rush on Oswald, and bear him off. One says,
 I would have dogg'd him to the jaws of hell !

OSWALD.

Ha ! is it so ? that vagrant hag ! This comes
 Of having left a thing like her alive !

He is stabbed by Wallace and another of the band, on which Marmaduke exclaims,

A rash deed !
 With that reproof I do resign a station
 Of which I have been proud.

MARMADUKE.

Discerning monitor, my faithful Wilfred,
 Why art thou here ? Wallace, upon these borders
 Many there be whose eyes will not want cause
 To weep that I am gone. Brothers in arms !
 Raise on that dreary waste a monument
 That may record my story ; nor let words—
 Few must they be, and delicate in their touch
 As light itself—be there withheld from her
 Who, through most wicked arts, was made an orphan
 By one who would have died a thousand times
 To shield her from a moment's harm. To you,
 Wallace and Wilfred, I commend the lady,
 By lowly nature reared, as if to make her
 In all things worthy of that noble birth
 Whose long-suspended rights are now on the eve
 Of restoration. With your tenderest care
 Watch over her, I pray. Sustain her—

SEVERAL OF THE BAND. [*Eagerly.*]

Captain !

MARMADUKE.

No more of that ! In silence hear my doom.
 A hermitage has furnished fit relief
 To some offenders ; other penitents,
 Less patient in their wretchedness, have fallen,
 Like the old Roman, on their own sword's point.
 They had their choice ; a wanderer *must* I go,
 The spectre of that innocent man my guide.
 No human ear shall ever hear me speak,
 No human dwelling ever give me food,
 Or sleep, or rest ; but, over waste and wild,
 In search of nothing that this earth can give
 But expiation, will I wander on,—
 A man by pain and thought compelled to live,
 Yet loathing life,—till anger is appeased
 In heaven, and mercy gives me leave to die.

We cannot refrain from adding a few specimens of Sonnets that appear in this volume, partly from their excellence, as it is a species of composition in which Mr. Wordsworth has always displayed a rare superiority and excellence, and partly to produce them as safe and elegant models for the imitation of younger poets. Very few of our writers have had much success in the difficult and confined measure of the sonnet. It was borrowed by our early poets from the Italians, but our language is as different from theirs as the heavy two-handed sword of the Lord Mayor is from the light Damascus scymiter of the Arab chief. A few of Milton's sonnets are the finest we have, and no one ventured to write them again till the time of Gray and Warton. It is very requires a masterly hand. Even Mr. Wordsworth has given a bad example in escaping some of the difficulties by alteration of the established laws that rule it ; for it must be observed that such license in the alteration of what has been formed originally on sound and settled principles, and for sufficient reasons, will probably affect and diminish the pleasure intended to be received.

PLEA FOR THE HISTORIAN.

Forbear to deem the chronicler unwise,
 Ungentle or untouched by seemly ruth,
 Who, gathering up all that time's envious tooth
 Has spared of sound and grave realities,
 Firmly rejects those dazzling flatteries,
 Dear as they are to unsuspecting youth,
 That might have drawn down Clio from the skies,
 Her rights to claim and vindicate the truth ;
 Her faithful servants while she walked with men,
 Were they, who not unmindful of her sire,
 All-ruling Jove, whate'er their theme might be,
 Revered her mother, sage Mnemosyne,
 And at the Muses' will, invok'd the lyre
 To animate, but not mislead the pen.*

NEAR ROME, IN SIGHT OF ST. PETER'S.

Long has the dew been dried on tree and lawn,
 O'er man and beast a not unwelcome boon
 Is shed, the languor of approaching noon ;
 To shady rest withdrawing or withdrawn,

* Quem virum—lyra
 — sumes celebrare, Clio ?

Mute are all creatures, as this couchant fawn,
 Save insect swarms that hum in air afloat,
 Save that the cock is crowing, a shrill note,
 Startling and shrill as that which roused the dawn,
 Heard in that hour, or when, as now, the nerve,
 Shrinks from the voice as from a mis-timed thing.
 Oft for a holy warning may it serve,
 Charg'd with remembrance of his sudden sting,
 His bitter tears, whose name the papal chair
 And yon resplendent church are proud to bear.

ON THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The Roman consul doom'd his sons to die
 Who had betrayed their country. The stern word
 Afforded (may it through all time afford)
 A theme for praise and admiration high.
 Upon the surface of humanity
 He rested not; its depths his mind explored;
 He felt; but his parental bosom's lord
 Was duty; duty calmed his agony.
 And some we know, when they by wilful act
 A single human life have wrongly taken
 Pass sentence on themselves, confess the fact,
 And to atone for it with soul unshaken
 Kneel at the feet of justice, and, for faith
 Broken with all mankind, solicit death.

Is *death*, when evil against good has fought
 With such fell mastery that a man may dare
 By deeds, the blackest purpose to lay bare?
 Is death, for one to that condition brought,
 For him or any one, the thing that ought
 To be most dreaded? Lawgivers, beware
 Lest, capital pains remitting till ye spare
 The murderer, ye, by sanction to that thought
 Seemingly given, debase the general mind,
 Tempt the vague well-tried standards to disown,
 Nor only palpable restraints unbind,
 But upon honour's head disturb the crown
 Whose absolute rule permits not to withstand
 In the weak love of life his least command.

Though to give timely warning and deter
 Is one great aim of penalty; extend
 Thy mental vision further and ascend
 Far higher, else full surely thou shalt err.
 What is a state? the wise beheld in her
 A creature born of time, that keeps one eye
 Fix'd on the statutes of eternity
 To which her judgment reverently defers.
 Speaking through law's dispassionate voice, the state
 Endues her conscience with external life
 And being, to preclude or quell the strife
 Of individual will, to elevate
 The grovelling mind, the erring to recall,
 And fortify the moral sense of all.

Yes, though he well may tremble at the sound
 Of his own voice, who from the judgment seat
 Sends the pale convict to his last retreat
 In death; though listeners shudder all around,
 They know the dread requital's source profound,
 Nor is, they feel, its wisdom obsolete—
 (Would that it were!) the sacrifice unmeet
 For Christian faith. But hopeful signs abound;
 The social rights of man breathe purer air,
 Religion deepens her preventive care,

Then, moved by needless fear of past abuse ;
Strike not from law's firm hand that awful rod,
But leave it thence to drop for lack of use.
Oh ! speed the blessed hour, Almighty God !

POOR ROBIN.

(*The small wild geranium, known by that name.*)

Now when the primrose makes a splendid show,
And lilies face the March winds in full blow,
And humbler growths as mov'd with one desire
Put on, to welcome Spring, their best attire.
Poor Robin is yet flowerless, but how gay
With his red stalks upon this sunny day !
And as his tuft of leaves he spreads, content
With a hard bed and scanty nourishment.
Mixed with the green, some shine, not lacking power,
To rival summer's brightest scarlet flower.
And flowers they well might seem to passers by,
If look'd at only with a careless eye,
Flowers—or a richer produce (did it suit
The season) sprinklings of ripe strawberry fruit.
But while a thousand pleasures come unsought,
Why fix upon his want or wealth a thought ?
Is the string touch'd in prelude to a lay
Of pretty fancies that would round him play,
When all the world acknowledged elfin sway ?
Or does it suit our humour to commend
Poor Robin, as a sure and crafty friend ?
Whose practise teaches, spite of names, to show
Bright colours whether they deceive or no ?
Nay, we would simply praise the free good will
With which, though slighted, he, on naked hill
Or in warm valley seeks his part to fill,
Cheerful alike if bare of flowers, as now,
Or when his tiny gems shall deck his brow ;
Yet more we wish that men by men despis'd,
And such as lift their foreheads overpris'd,
Should sometimes think, where'er they chance to spy
This child of nature's own humility ;
What recompense is kept in store or left
For all that seem neglected or bereft,
With what nice care equivalents are given ;
How just, how bountiful the hand of Heaven.

March, 1840.

The most alluring clouds that mount the sky,
Owe to a troubled element their forms,
Their hues to sunset ; if with raptured eye
We watch their splendour, shall we covet storms,
And wish the Lord of day his slow decline
Would hasten, that such pomp may float on high ?
Behold already they forget to shine,
Dissolve—and leave to him who gaz'd, a sigh.
Not loth to thank each moment for its boon
Of pure delight, come whensoe'er it may,
Peace let us seek—to steadfast things attune
Calm expectations, leaving to the gay
And volatile their love of transient bowers,
The house that cannot pass away be ours !

Feel for the wrongs to universal ken
Daily exposed, woe that unshrouded lies,
And seek the sufferer in his darkest den,
Whether conducted to the spot by sighs
And moanings, or he dwells (as if the wren
Taught him concealment,) hidden from all eyes
In silence, and the awful modesties

Of sorrow—feel for all—as brother men,
 Feel for the poor, but not to still your qualms
 By formal charity, or dole of alms.
 Learn to be just, just through impartial law,
 Far as ye may erect and equalize ;
 And what ye cannot reach by statute, draw
 Each from his fountain of self-sacrifice.

ON VARIOUS RECENT NOTICES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Who ponders national events shall find
 An awful balancing of loss and gain ;
 Joy bas'd on sorrow, good with ill combined,
 And proud deliverance issuing out of pain
 And direful throes ; as if the all-ruling mind,
 With whose perfection it consists to ordain
 Volcanic burst, earthquake, and hurricane,—
 Dealt in like sort with feeble human-kind
 By laws immutable. But woe for him
 That, thus deceived, shall lend an eager hand
 To social havoc ! Is not conscience ours,
 And truth, whose eye guilt only can make dim,
 And will, whose office by Divine command,
 Is to controul and check disordered powers.

ON A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON THE FIELD OF
 WATERLOO, BY HAYDON.

By art's bold privilege, warrior and warhorse stand
 On ground yet strewn with their last battle's wreck.
 Let the steed glory while his master's hand
 Lies fixed for ages on his conscious neck.
 But by the chieftain's look, though at his side
 Hangs that day's treasured sword, how firm a check
 Is given to triumphs and all human pride.
 Yon trophied mound shrinks to a shadowy speck
 In his calm presence. Him the mighty deed
 Elates not, brought far nearer the grave's rest,
 As shows that time-worn face ; for he such seed
 Has sown as yields, we trust, the fruit of fame
 In heaven. Hence no one blushes for thy name,
 Conqueror, mid some sad thoughts divinely blest.

NEAR THE LAKE OF THRASYMENE.

For action born, existing to be tried,
 Powers manifold we have that intervene
 To stir the heart that would too closely screen
 Her peace from images to pain allied.
 What wonder if at midnight by the side
 Of Sanguinetto, or broad Thrasydene,
 The clang of arms is heard, and phantoms glide ;
 Unhappy ghosts in troops by moonlight seen,
 And singly thine, O vanquished chief ! whose corse
 Unburied lay, hid under heaps of slain.
 But who is he ?—the conqueror. Would he force
 His way to Rome ? Ah no ! round hill and plain
 Wandering, he haunts—at fancy's strong command—
 This spot, his shadowy death-cup in his hand.

AT BOLOGNA.

As leaves are to the tree whereon they grow
 And wither, every human generation
 Is to the being of a mighty nation,
 Lock'd in our world's embrace through weal and woe,—
 Thought that should teach the zealot to forego
 Rash schemes, to abjure all selfish agitation,
 And seek through noiseless pains and moderation,
 The unblemish'd good they only can bestow,

Alas ! with most who weigh futurity
 Against time present, passion holds the scales.
 Hence equal ignorance of both prevails,
 And nations sink, or, struggling to be free,
 Are doom'd to flounder on, like wounded whales,
 Tossed on the bosom of a stormy sea.

TO A PAINTER.

All praise the likeness by thy skill pourtray'd,
 But 'tis a fruitless task to paint for me,
 Who yielding not to changes time has made,
 By the habitual light of memory see
 Eyes unbedimm'd, see bloom that cannot fade,
 And smiles that from their birth-place ne'er shall flee
 Into the land where ghosts and phantoms be ;
 And, seeing this, own nothing in its stead.
 Could'st thou go back into far distant years,
 Or share with me, fond thought ! that inward eye,
 Then, and then only, painter, could thy art
 The visual powers of nature satisfy,
 Which hold, whate'er to common sight appears,
 Their sovereign empire in a faithful heart.

TO THE PLANET VENUS,

Upon its approximation as an evening star to the Earth, Jan. 1838.

What strong allurements draws, what spirit guides
 Thee, Vesper, brightening still as if the nearer
 Thou comest to man's abode the spot grew dearer
 Night after night. True is it Nature hides
 Her treasures less and less. Man now presides
 In power where once he trembled in his weakness.
 Knowledge advances with gigantic strides.
 But are we aught enriched in love and meekness ?
 Aught dost thou see, bright star, of pure and wise
 More than in humbler times graced human story ;
 That makes our hearts more apt to sympathize
 With heaven, our souls more fit for future glory,
 When earth shall vanish from our closing eyes
 Ere we lie down in our last dormitory ?

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from p. 469.)

Wednesday. Looked over Professor Steenson's papers. One on a passage in Pindar : went to British Museum to consult authorities thereupon. As I came out walked through the Natural-history room. The South Sea collection struck me very much ; it has such an air of neglect, and of being so disregarded now, and yet it is such a short time since they were such a wonder, when the first voyages there were so interesting, and their discoveries considered of so much consequence. People so remote, and in such scattered islands, cannot, however, if ever so much civilized, be of much moment in the affairs of the universe. To be sure, when one reads Cæsar's description of the barbarian Britons—"procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt ; rarique se ostendere"—just as an attack of New Zealanders might be described now : and when one considers what an out-of-the-way trivial little corner of the Roman world Britain was then thought to be, when a legion was sent to crush the stupid savages, and when one tries to fancy the anecdotes of the officers, on their return, of these poor

ignorant people, so few and so remote, it seems as absurd to treat our distant discoveries with the same contempt. Could Cæsar now write a sequel to his own Commentaries, and describe the power, and majesty, and wealth, and far-extended dominion of that little island, what an incomprehensible thing it would seem to himself! A prophetic sequel to Cook's Voyages, an imagination of what Otaheite and North South Wales are to be, would be a failure. These visions of futurity have often been attempted, but they are never successful. There is something profane in the attempt to jest on the secrets of time to come which always shocks the mind; while to make it serious is usurping the sacred name of prophet. But, without pretending to more than experience, even not very old, can attain, not more than may have been acquired between the time when Sir Joseph Banks gathered flowers on an unknown, unnamed shore, and the present, when Botany Bay is a word of terror and disgrace, we may venture to think that New Holland only, of all the discoveries, will be a nation, a power, an influence in future ages; and we might, perhaps, include our antipodes, New Zealand. All the rest lie so scattered, and have so little strength in their natural formation, or in their position, that they are not likely to be ever more than depots for passing fleets, about which nations may squabble, perhaps, when they have no other amusement in the way of fighting, but which can never have the honour of originating and carrying on a war *per se*. Even if one fancies the world turned upside down, and New Zealand occupying the place of England, and New Holland that of the European continent;—a New Zealand museum, with curiosities preserved that had been used in that old forgotten country, England, still believed to exist at the opposite side of the globe;—when the ladies there shall have on their drawing-room tables, instead of a tattooed scull, a little bit of what has been dug up of the roof of Westminster Hall;—or the Institute at Sydney boast how it has an undecyphered leaf more than the Zealand library saved from the Herculaneum ashes of the British Museum;—and when the clubs will read as eagerly of a forced march over the Macquarrie as we do of Napoleon crossing the Rhine. Sandwich and Society, and all the other scattered islands, will continue to be no more than the Madeira and Teneriffe of the old world,—nice resorts for invalids, or pleasant objects for a summer yachting.

The Professor's passage from vi Nemean, v. 84, is curious enough:—

————— καὶ ἐς Αἰθίοπας
 Μέμνονος οὐκ ἀπονο-
 -στάσαντος, ἐπᾶλτο· Βαρὺ
 Δέ σφι νεῖκος ἔμπεσ' Ἀχιλ-
 λεὺς χαμαὶ καββαῖς ἀφ' ἀρμάτων
 φαεννᾶς νιὸν εὗτ' ἐνάρι-
 ξεν Ἄοος αἰχμᾷ
 "Εγχεος Ζακότοι-
 -ο.

And one of my objects at the British Museum was to look at in Boeck, in the Leipsic 4to. edition of 1811, where it is given—

————— καὶ ἐς Αἰθίοπας
 Μέμνονος οὐκ ἀπονοστάσαντος ἐπᾶλτο· βαρὺ δέ σφι νεῖκος ἔμπεδ'
 Ἄχιλεὺς χαμᾶδι καταβὰς ἀφ' ἀρμάτων
 φαεννᾶς νιὸν εὗτ' ἐναρίζεν Ἄοὺς ἀκμᾷ
 ἔγχεος Ζακοπότιο.

It is difficult to suppose that Pindar wrote his Odes in the metre in which we read them, and equally difficult to suppose them sung in Boeck's long resounding lines. I have always supposed, ever since I first saw Boeck's re-casting, so much more manly and complete than the former, that so Pindar wrote them; and that some Sternhold and Hopkins, whose MSS. only were saved, did them into song-measure. But then Pindar sung them himself, and it would be very odd if he did not write them as he was to perform them. He might have merely adapted them, as we do a sort of measured prose, as we chaunt the church service, without any metrical divisions; and when the odes were sung by others they were set down by ear, and the words divided to the harmony of the chaunt, as more easily followed by the eye in the performance; that Boeck's lines are as Pindar wrote them, and the common editions only copies from music books, not in poetic metre, but in musical divisions of words. However, my Professor's business at present is with the subject, not the rhythm of the passage, and he wished me to consult the authorities as to the remarkable circumstance of the death of so great a personage as Memnon by the hand of Achilles not being alluded to in the *Iliad*; and he considers the allusion to it in the *Odyssey* as a proof that it is by the same author as the *Iliad*. Ingeniously and sensibly, I think, he argues that Homer had omitted, forgotten, or never heard of Memnon's being at the siege of Troy; and he took the opportunity of introducing it in the story of Ulysses, where it is brought in so as to be evidently done with a purpose, and yet so slightly as to give the appearance of being accidental, and as if Memnon's being at the siege was a fact everybody knew.

Αλλ' οἶον τον Τηλέφιδην κατενῆρατο χαλχῷ
 Ἴρω' Εὐρύπυλον, πολλοὶ δ' ἄμφ' αὐτὸν εταῖροι
 Κήττειοι κτείνοντο, γυναῖων εἵνεκα δώρων
 Κεῖνον δὴ κάλλιστον ἶδον, μετὰ Μέμνονα δῖον.

XI. Od. 520.

And the name is so artfully introduced by Ulysses: true to his character, flattering even in the infernal regions, he thus, in praising the son, gives a reflected honour to the father: while recounting the deeds of Neoptolemus, he goes on to tell of all the great deeds that had been done, and of the death of Eurypelus, the most magnificent of the Trojan Allies, except Memnon: We all did wonders, but you were more wonderful still. But only implying it, not going back to tell Achilles what he knew of his own acts, but, in giving him all the news he could of what had happened since they parted, he alludes to Memnon and his grandeur as a fact everybody was acquainted with.

I consulted Pausanias, always a favourite author of mine: there is a reality in his description that is very agreeable,—the statues and temples come out so livingly before us, we seem as if we felt the actual existence of the great mythology of the Greeks in this dry geographical detail more than in all the pomp of poetry. We have Jupiter and Minerva in modern verse, and when we read of them in Homer or Pindar they appear more like fanciful creations, but when we meet them in Pausanias' Hand-Book for Greece, we come closer to the reality of the worship; and, independent of his being nearly 1700 years nearer the time, and his having the advantage of the remains being so much more perfect, his descriptions come

more home to me than any of our modern travels ; something so business-like and everyday about it ; like an old account-book, one feels that these things were.

Sunday.—I was persuaded by ——— to go to a new church, to hear a new preacher, instead of my own regular old Whitehall Chapel. Verily, I had my reward.—A frightful building in all the frippery with which we are being be-Nashed—out-Nashed in this unfortunate edifice. And the sermon !—Well, well, all things find their level in time, and so will Mr. ———, I suppose. One of these fashionable churches is a strange sight. The well-crammed—boxes, I had nearly said, and I might almost as well have said so, for the finely dressed ladies have only exchanged for these seats those they sat in twelve hours before at the Opera, and the excitement of hearing about hell—so different are our polite ears from those of our forefathers and mothers—for that of Signor Squallini's last shake. The love of excitement is bad, and the gregarious fashion of it contemptible, but still there must be some serious feeling roused ; and the interruption, if but for two hours, of the torrent of dissipation, is a positive good. Ever so carelessly performed, the habit is kept up ; the form is preserved ; the sense, the feeling, the real religion may—must come. Events will occur to force the meaning and the power of the words they hear and recite into the hearts now so vain and careless. The sublime simplicity of our Church service never tires, and, once felt, it can never be disregarded.

Monday.—Read “ Letters to Julia ”—said to be by Mr. Luttrell. Very witty and sparkling—more French than English, though Hudibrastic in the measure and manner. Rather too witty, and the wisdom rather *fade*, but the production of an able mind, and belonging to a highly civilised and cultivated, and not bad state of society.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.—Kept my room all day with a bad sore throat, and employed myself in sorting old papers. Found a reference to Les Lettres Curieuses et Edifiantes, and got the book. Less interesting than I expected,—very tedious. Laid it aside ; and, as it had brought Pascal to my mind, read him with infinite delight for four hours, I believe, without stopping. So much sense and witty reasoning, and close argument, were never seen before or since. Whether he aided the cause he laboured for is, however, very doubtful. It would seem very probable that the Lettres Provinciales, by shaking the prevailing phariseism of the day to its foundation, shook the foundation itself, and that Voltaire was only a bolder and more unscrupulous adversary. Pascal, with the best intentions and the most religious mind, threw the first stone at the faith and morals of the nation : his was the first sword drawn in the French Revolution.

Found a note of an interview with Mr. Perceval, and ——— among my old papers. “ Found the minister in full uniform of the Light Horse Volunteers, not looking very military, but his handsome face and interesting expression are always engaging. He has a youthfulness of appearance that is a great advantage to him. Both friends and foes are ready to allow for a want of experience which the age that has come long ago is to give. A *tête-a-tête* interview of this sort is a great touchstone of ability ; not

perhaps, as good as at Council ; there it is a sort of half-unveiling, a kind of demi-toilette of the mind and views, which tries the honesty as much as the powers. The sort of confidence expected, and the watchfulness and doubt of how far it is withheld, give the straightforward man of inferior abilities sometimes a wonderful advantage over the crooked policy even of great genius. The perfection of diplomatic training with high powers, where the views are concealed and unsuspected, would be supreme, but I have never seen it. Spencer Perceval certainly gives one the idea of an honest man, even at Council, though not of any reach of mind. In the single combat of a confidential interview, his poverty of intellect struck me very much. I should not say there was cowardice of mind, but a narrowness, a want of certainty, which, though he is now very honest, will surely degenerate to tricks and shifts, and underhand double-dealing. He is not the man for a Prime Minister,—a poor successor to Pitt. We talked long, but were interrupted by his going to his parade. There is something absurd in the Prime Minister serving as a private individual, and yet it is a fine mark of the spirit of the times,—something truly English in the duty of a citizen superseding all others ; and, if ever they are called out, where is the enemy that could stand against such a spirit ? The first nobles, as well as the first minister, lawyers, fine gentlemen, all volunteer, and really submit to the discipline, and are proud to be members of such a body. One cannot look forward without horror to the idea of the shores of England being desecrated by a foreign invasion, and yet one cannot but wish that, if it were but for a day, we should have the French, and show them what we are at home."

Had ——— heard it foretold then that poor Perceval was to be shot, he would of course have thought it was to be a shot from a French musketeer, not from an English assassin !

Found this fragment of ———'s, too :—"For a child, the Princess Charlotte has a very marked character : she realises what one reads of infant greatness. I had heard a great deal of her precociousness, and did not in the least believe it ; but, on seeing and hearing her, she at once impressed me with her superiority. It seemed to me as if all the Tudor blood that the race can inherit from bluff Harry's sister is concentrated in her. Her appearance, to be sure, is thoroughly Brunswick ; the fair skin, light hair, and prominent eyes are of the electoral descent ; and how completely the Stuart has been obliterated ! the saturnine expression has disappeared with their evil fortunes,—their race, their very features annihilated,—while the German characteristics, the steady, dull *bonhomme* of the nation have become our royalty and our good fortune. The Princess will reign in a different style. Her person is Brunswick, but her character is Elizabethan. She was building a house of cards ; I, thinking she would not observe, shook the table, and her house fell. She snatched up the cards, and threw them at me. She was rebuked, and desired to beg my pardon. 'No,' said she, 'he should beg mine ; he attacked me unprovoked.' She was told it was an accident. She said, 'Princes must punish their subjects, and make them careful ; I was punished yesterday for not being careful of my copy-book.' I begged pardon then, and said princes should forgive. She held out her little fat hand for me to kiss, as if she had reigned it for years. I offered to rebuild 'her palace.' 'It is not a palace ; it is a castle, and it is to have fortifications.' I said it was a very slight defence. 'But my men,' and

she pointed to a row of wooden soldiers, 'will fight so hard that the enemy will never get to the walls.' I rolled a little ball against the array, and knocked down two of the men. She instantly seized one that had a pointed halbert stuck to him, and poked it at my hand. 'Defend yourself,' said she; 'St. George for England! we never give up. Fight away!' I took up a pencil-case, and began to fence, and she fiercely——"

Here the paper was torn off, and I searched in vain for the rest of it.

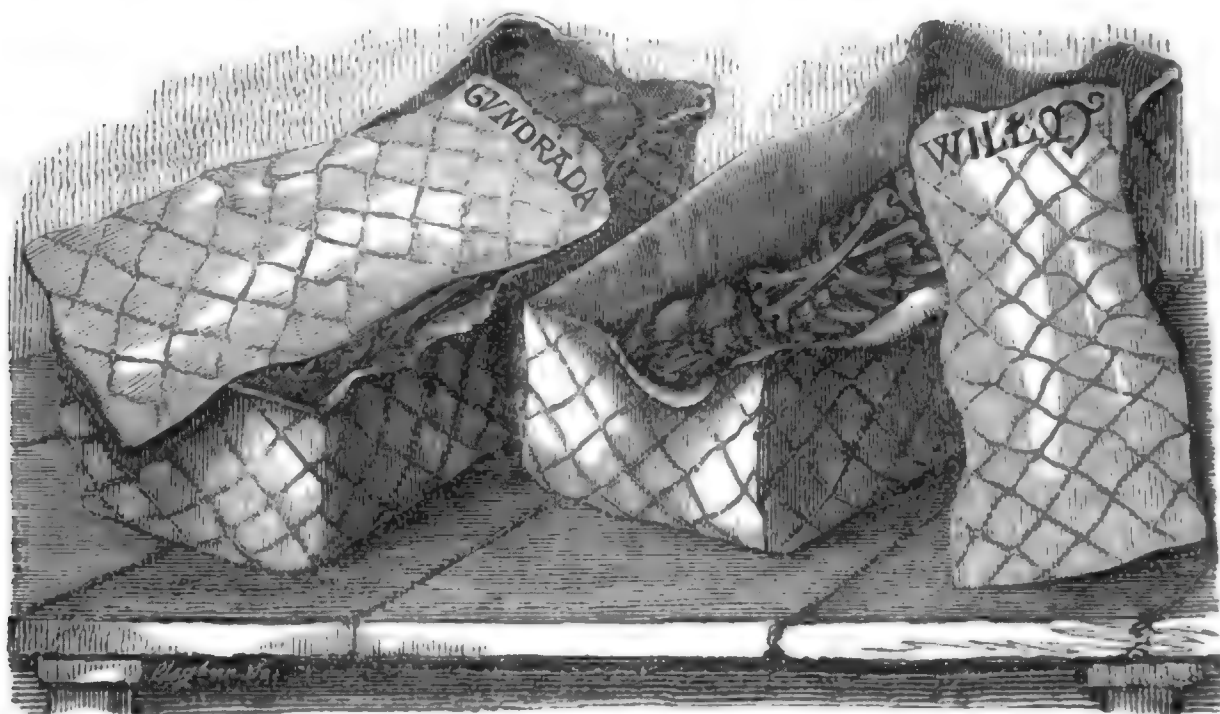
(*To be continued.*)

DISCOVERIES AT LEWES PRIORY.

The following account of the remarkable discoveries recently made at Lewes Priory, is from the pen of W. H. Blaauw, esq. author of the History of the Battle of Lewes, and was communicated by him to the "*Sussex Express*."

On the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 28th, a most interesting discovery was made by the workmen employed in forming a cutting for the Lewes and Brighton Railway, through the ground formerly occupied by the great Cluniac Priory of Saint Pancras, at Lewes. It is well known that the original founders, in 1078, were William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, of a great Norman family, and his wife Gundred, the daughter of William the Conqueror and

his Queen Matilda; that they pulled down an old wooden church to replace it by a stone one, and that after their deaths in 1085 and 1088, they were buried in the chapter-house of their priory. So effectual, however, was the destruction of the buildings in 1537 by the ecclesiastical commissioners of Henry VIII. that the very site of the church has been uncertain, and there has long been nothing visible of the ruins but a confused mass of broken walls and arches half buried under the soil. The bold intrusion of a railway into these hallowed precincts has thrown light upon this obscurity, and in the course of their excavations the workmen have found, covered by some slabs of Caen stone, two



leaden chests containing the bones of the founders, and inscribed with their names. They are not coffins, but cists or chests, and are both of similar form and dimensions, ornamented externally by a large net-work of interlaced cords moulded in the lead. The cist of William de Wa-

renne measures 2 ft. 11 in. long, by 12½ in. broad, and is 8 in. deep, all the angles being squared, and the flat loose cover lapping an inch over. On the upper surface at one end is inscribed in very legible characters WILLELMUS. The cist of the princess his wife, is 2 in. shorter and 1 in.

deeper, and the word GVNDRADA is very distinctly inscribed on the cover. It is worth remarking, that her father, the Conqueror, in his charter, calls her Gundreda, and her husband, who survived her, calls her Gundreda in his charter.

It is obvious, from the length of these receptacles, that their bones have been transferred to them from some previous tombs, and it is not difficult to suppose that, the chapter-house not being built at the time of their deaths, the founders were buried elsewhere until its completion, and that the bodies were then found so decayed, that their bones only remained for removal to a more distinguished situation, and were, on that occasion, placed in these very leaden chests. A rebuilding of the Priory Church was begun on the anniversary of William the founder's death in 1243, and from the antique form of the letters G and M, the inscriptions cannot be fixed at a later period. The characters, indeed, more resemble the form used in the twelfth century. Of the genuine antiquity of these relics there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is locally notorious that the black marble slab which formerly covered the remains of Gundrada, beautifully carved and bordered with nine Latin verses in her honour cut in the rim and down the middle, was discovered in 1775

in Isfield church, misappropriated as a tombstone over one of the Shirley family, and by the care of Sir William Burrell removed to the church of Southover, immediately adjoining the ruins of the Priory. It is very singular that now, after an interval of 80 years, her very bones should be brought to the same church (under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Scobell), there to undergo a third burial under Gundrada's marble slab.

The tombstone of Gundred Countess of Warren (*see next page*) was discovered about the year 1775, by Dr. Clarke, Rector of Buxted, in the Shirley chancel of Isfield church, forming the table part of a mural monument of Edward Shirley, Esq., by whose father probably it was preserved at the demolition of the Priory, and conveyed to Isfield, his manorial estate. At the expense of Dr., afterwards Sir William, Burrell, it was removed from its obscure station, and placed upon a suitable shrine, in the vestry pew of Southover church, that being the nearest convenient spot to its original station. The stone is of black marble, sculptured in very high relief. The lower end had been broken off before its discovery at Isfield. Around the rim, and along the middle, is the following inscription:—

Stirps Gundrada ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,
Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum,
Martir [*is hanc ædem struxit Pancrati in honorem.*]
Martha fuit miseris, fuit ex pietate Maria;
Pars obiit Marthe, superest pars magna Marie.
O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et equi,
Te facit heredem, tu clemens suscipe matrem.
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Fregit alabastrum, [*superest pars optima celo.*]

The words in italics have been suggested by Mr. Blaauw for the portions broken away: the following translation (which has been given in the Pictorial Times,) is at once literal and in the spirit of the original.

“ Gundred, illustrious branch, ducal race,
Brought into England's church balsamic grace:
Pious as Mary, and as Martha kind,
To generous deeds she gave her virtuous mind:
Though the cold tomb her Martha's part receives,
Her Mary's, better part, for ever lives.

O holy Pancras, keep with gracious care
A mother who has made thy sons her heir.
On the sixth calend of June's fatal morn
The marble frame, by inward struggles torn,
Freed the pure soul, which upwards bent its way
To realms of love, and scenes of endless day.”

Another leaden coffin, full of bones, but without any inscription, has been also found, longer than those of the founder's, having a semicircular top, and six large rings of 3½ inches diameter attached to the outsides.

At a little distance from the two small chests, there was also found the remains of an ecclesiastic, buried without any coffin, but lying upon a bed of coarse gravel within a hollow space formed by large flat



Tombstone of Gundreda.

stones. His hands were in a position indicating that they had been joined together in the attitude of prayer over his breast, as usual. Not only his bones, but much of his thick woollen gown, his under garment

of linen, and his leather shoes have been preserved. These, too, have been carefully transferred to Southover church. It has been conjectured with much probability that these remains were those of Peter, the son of John, Earl de Warren, the patron of the monastery, who was appointed prior contrary to the nomination of the Pope in favour of John de Curtenay, in 1330, and there is this probability in favour of the suggestion that the re-interment of the remains of the founders took place about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The antiquarian public, now a numerous class, are deeply indebted to the foresight of the owner's legal adviser, who secured these and such relics from injury by the prudent insertion of a clause reserving all such treasures found in the excavations at the time of surrendering the land to the Railway company.

Every day fresh discoveries have been made. As the excavation advanced towards the east several more skeletons were found, lying parallel to each other, and all with their feet to the east. The bones of a child have also been discovered among them, and probably this was one of the Founder's kin, on that account admitted into the sanctuary of the grateful monks. On the 30th Oct. there was added the discovery of another body at the eastern end of the excavation, which was distinguished from the rest by having a very remarkable leaden chest at its feet. The form is that of a drum, 11½ inches high, and the same in diameter, slightly ornamented by straight lines down the sides, at intervals of three inches, with a leaden top, now loose, but which has been soldered on to the lower part; no inscription can be detected. The interior is nearly filled up by an urn of coarse earthenware, fixed into its position by a quantity of red clay occupying all the space between it and the outer case: the urn contains a quantity of saline liquid, in which are the human entrails of the adjoining body, but without the heart, according to medical testimony. About two inches from the bottom of the leaden case there is a small projecting tube, now closed at the orifice, which appeared

have been designed as a drain to the vessel. The person thus carefully buried was probably a dignified one, but whether layman or Prior nothing now remains to denote.

On Tuesday Nov. 11th, the workmen uncovered another sepulchral inclosure, resembling those previously found. The bones, which were those of a rather tall man, were lying with the feet eastward, upon a bed of mortar, an inch deep, within a rude inclosure formed of several small squared slabs of chalk, placed upright, about a foot high, and three or four inches thick. The interior dimensions were seven feet six inches long and 20 inches wide; rectangular—not coffin-shaped, but with a recess of 6½ inches by 11 wide for the head, formed of three pieces of chalk. No covering of wood or stone seemed to have protected the corpse above, and no traces were found of any dress or ornament, but fragments of two iron rings lay near the feet, which were probably used for the ropes by which the body was let down from above into this grave. The same inference may also be drawn from the fact of the body lying not in the middle of the grave, but much nearer to, indeed touching, one side of the chalk. From this simple style of burial, we may consider the person here buried to have been one of the Cluniac monks, not distinguished by any rank.

On Friday Nov. 21, the workmen exposed the skeleton of a man, six feet high, lying about three feet north to the site on which Gundreda was discovered, and about two feet deeper in the earth. There was not a stone cist, but from the circumstance of several decayed nails being found, it is fair to conjecture the body was originally buried in a wooden coffin. A tile also was found, on which were imprinted three lions rampant, in yellow on a dark brown.

A passage has also been laid open, supposed to be connected with the Chapter-house, and a doorway leading to a room or passage, in which is the foundation of a column, which evidently supported two arches, springing from side walls, near to which a piece of leaden pipe of nearly 20 feet in length below the pavement was discovered. Several large tiles and portions of a red tile pavement have also been found. The walls near the tiles were lined, partly with Caen stone and partly with chalk; but not enough was uncovered to decide to what part of the conventual buildings they belonged.

Although the Priory Church was undoubtedly the largest and most important in Lewes, yet now, after three centuries, no one can point out its situation, even after all these late researches, with any certainty.

While the rich and powerful are buried

with pomp under sculptured marble, it is given in compensation to the bones of the humble peasant to lie more free from insult and disturbance. The fate of the Royal Gundreda's bones is only similar to what befel those of both their kingly parents. Although each were buried in noble churches of their own foundation, both the great Conqueror and his Queen Matilda have suffered frequent insults and removals. In 1522 the curiosity of a French cardinal led him to open the tomb of William I., at Caen, and ascertained him to have been very stout and tall. A few years later, in 1562, only one bone, a femur, escaped the rude scattering of the Huguenots, and, though a new tomb was afterwards put up in 1642, it was again moved in 1742, and utterly demolished in 1793. Queen Matilda, who died two years before her daughter Gundreda, endured the like dispersion of her remains by the Huguenots in 1562, and her tomb, though restored in 1707, was again destroyed in 1793. Some of her bones, however, were found in a leaden chest in 1819, and again honoured with a monument. Of Gundreda's sister, Cecilia, who died the Abbess of her mother's foundation in 1126, there are no traces at all.

List of distinguished persons buried in the Priory. From Horsfield's History of Lewes.

1088—William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery, was buried in the chapter-house, in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundred was laid. The Earl died on the 11th of the kalends of July, in the year 1088, in the 11th year of the foundation of the priory, and the 23d year from the Conquest. A marble monument was erected over him, bearing an inscription.

1085—Gundreda, wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, was interred in the chapter-house.

1131—Isabella Countess of Warren, wife of William the second Earl, died on the ides of March, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1138—William second Earl of Warren and Surrey died May 11, in the 50th year of his earldom, and was buried in the chapter-house, at the feet of his father.

1155—Ralph de Plaiz. Hugh de Plaiz his son gave to the monks of Lewes his windmill at Iford, for the health of his own soul and the soul of his father, *qui jacet in Capella de Lewes.*

1179—Roger Earl of Clare, who married Hawisia de Gurwaiz. A short time before his death he gave to the Priory of Lewes the church of Bletchingly.

1188—Sir William Sydney.

1199—Isabella Countess of Warren, wife of Hameline, the fifth Earl of Warren and Surrey, died on the 13th of July, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1202—Hameline Earl of Warren and Surrey, obiit 12th of May, and was buried in the chapter-house, near his Countess Isabella.

1215—Matilda, the daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, was the first wife of William the sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey. She died on the 6th of February, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1236—Matilda, his second Countess, was daughter of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. She died March 31. The Register Book of the Priory professes not to know where she was buried, but tells us that her heart was deposited before the high altar at Lewes.

1239—Earl William followed his two Countesses to the grave on the 5th of the kalends of June, 1239, says the Register Book of the Priory (p. 134), but Matthew Paris, Leland, and Dugdale say in 1240. He died in London, and was buried in the choir of the abbey of Lewes, *in medio pavimenti coram summo altari*.

1239—Roger Sydney, Esq.

1286—William de Warren, son of John seventh Earl of Surrey, lost his life at a tournament at Croydon, in Surrey, December 15, and was buried "before the high altar, in the abbey of Lewes."

1290—Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Countess of Warren, and consort of John the seventh Earl, is said by Matthew Paris to have died in 1256, but the Register of Lewes fixes her death in 1290. She was buried in the Priory of Lewes, before the high altar, under a marble monument whereon was sculptured a dragon (or what the heralds call a wivern), with a branch in its mouth, the crest of the Warrens.

1293—Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and wife of William de Warren, whose untimely death is above mentioned, died the 11th of the kalends of December, and was buried near her husband, under a raised tomb.

1304—John, the seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, died at Kennington, near London, upon the 5th of the kalends of October, and was buried in the midst of the pavement, before the high altar of Lewes Priory.

1341—Edward St. John, knight, was buried in the chapel of St. Martin, in the monastery.

1347—John de Warren, the last Earl, died June 20th, and was buried under a raised tomb near the high altar, in the abbey church of Lewes.

1372—Eleanor de Lancaster, wife of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, died the 11th of January, the third year before her husband, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1375—Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, died on the 9th of the kalends of February, in the year 1375, and was buried, according to his wish, in the chapter-house, near his second wife Eleanor.

1385—Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and wife of the unfortunate Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded in 1397, was buried before the high altar, in the southern pew.

1385—Johanna, wife of Edward St. John, was buried near her husband.

1392—Sir John Falvesley. He was Lord of Falvesley, now Fawsley, in the county of Northampton, and served in Flanders and Spain. By his will, bearing date 8th September, 1392, he bequeathed his body to be buried on the left hand of the image of St. Pancras, in the Priory of Lewes. He died probably the same year.

1397—Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the above-mentioned Earl of Arundel, by his will, dated 1382, bequeathed his body to be buried in the Priory of Lewes, behind the high altar, in a place which he had pointed out to John Cariloco, the then Prior, and to Thomas Ashbourne, his confessor. On his attainder his will was disregarded, and his remains were interred in the church of the Augustine friars in London, on the 11th of the kalends of October. The tomb, which had probably been erected some years before his death by the Earl, in the Priory of Lewes, long continued there, and on the restoration of the family to its privileges and honours this cenotaph recorded his virtues.

1492—Sir George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, died on the 20th of September, in this year. By his will, bearing date the 1st of July, in the year preceding, he "bequeathed his body to sepulture in the monastery of St. Pancras, called the Priory of Lewes, on the south side of the altar, where he had lately erected his tomb." He also appointed that twenty-four poor men, clothed in black, should carry torches burning at his exequies, and that masses should then be performed for the repose of his soul; for which services each of them was to receive eight pence in money. He bequeathed two hundred marks to the Prior of Lewes, to cause daily mass to be sung at the altar, near the place of his burial, and to observe the anniversary of his death.

MR. URBAN, *Ruddington Vicarage,
Notts, Oct. 16.*

I HEREWITH send you a continuation of my list of contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* : and I hope it may stimulate others who are similarly interested, to communicate the names of other writers in that very influential periodical.

One of your correspondents has noticed my first contribution, and expressed surprise that I had not given the name of the writer of the well known article on Byron's "Hours of Idleness."—I am aware that Lord Brougham is *generally* considered as its author, but, as I had no authority to refer to, I purposely omitted any reference to it. I should be much obliged if your correspondent could favour us with any printed reference as an authority : there is an allusion to it, and to Lord Brougham as its author, in vol. xxxii. p. 387, of Blackwood's Magazine ; but, as it is only a humorous notice of it in one of the Noctes, I did not place much dependance upon its statement. What authority is there for stating that that article was the main reason of the Quarterly being proposed ? In the only account which we have of the first proposals of the Southern Review, viz. that given by Lockhart, in vol. iii. of his Life of Scott, 2nd edition, there is not a single syllable mentioned in reference to it : whilst another of his lordship's articles, that on Spain, is mentioned as having caused Scott to decline any further communication with the *Edinburgh*. Perhaps this may have misled your correspondent.

I have omitted references to many articles whose authorship is generally ascribed to well-known hands ; but, not having any distinct authority to refer to, I did not feel warranted in giving only rumours. I believe that every name in this, as well as in my former list, is correct, and I had rather send you a correct than an extended list.

Another of your correspondents some time since referred to an article in the *Edinburgh*, on Sir W. Raleigh, and inquired why it was not printed amongst Macaulay's collected Essays. I presume the answer to this is a plain one, that Macaulay was *not* the writer of it : certainly it is not written in a GENT. MAG. Vol. XXIV.

style at all resembling his, either in brilliancy or historical clearness.

I am glad to find your *Wirksworth* correspondent still continuing his interesting lists of the writers in the Quarterly : I wish others would follow his good example.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

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MR. URBAN, *Banbury, Sept. 25.*

IT is perhaps worth while to record in the Gentleman's Magazine the site of the Priory of Cold Norton, Oxon, which has been omitted to be stated by some writers on the antiquities and topography of the county, and quite mistaken by others. Camden has not mentioned it; Gough confounds Cold Norton with Chipping Norton;* and Brewer has not given the site. Mr. Skelton says,† while writing of that well-known inn, Chapel House, near Chipping Norton, "I have reason to believe that the buildings of this inn were formerly those of Cold Norton Priory;" and Mr. William Wing‡ mentions the Priory as "now Chapel House, near Chipping Norton." Yet I do not find that any mistake prevails on this subject in the neighbourhood of Chipping Norton, where the site of Cold Norton Priory is traditionally and well known as being at "the Priory Farm-house," half a mile east from Chapel House, and one mile and a half from Chipping Norton. The buildings which remained of the Priory, and the subsequent erections which arose on a part of the site, were engraved by the Bucks in 1729: the old buildings were wholly removed at a later date, before the late learned Archdeacon Churton prepared his "Lives of the Founders of Brazen Nose College;"§ but enough of the more recent buildings engraved by the Bucks remain to this day to identify the spot; the evidence thus afforded agreeing with the traditions of the neighbourhood. Mr. Churton mentions human bones, which had reposed within the precincts of the church or in the exterior cemetery, as being sometimes dug up at the Priory Farm;|| and I learn that, within the year last passed, many old foundations have been taken up. There are yet traces of fishponds and half-levelled mounds. The exact spot of the "Priory Farm" is marked under that name in the Ordnance map, and is about a mile and a half E.N.E. of Chipping Norton,

* Additions to Camden's Text, p. 15.

† Antiq. Oxf., Chadlington Hund. p. 5.

‡ Antiq. and Hist. of Steeple Aston, 1845, p. 15.

§ Published in 1800.

|| Lives of the Founders, p. 308.

and near one of the principal sources of the small river Glyme, which flows south-eastward towards its confluence with the Evenlode. One mile and a quarter north from Priory Farm is "the Priory Mill," a small building still used as a mill, and known as having been formerly part of the possessions of the prior and canons of Cold Norton: this mill stands upon the infant stream of the river Swere, which rises at a short distance southward of it, and, after passing the mill, turns eastward on its course to the Cherwell.

Some very interesting particulars relating to Cold Norton Priory are given by Archdeacon Churton, who alone, of all the writers whose works I have consulted on the subject, appears to have been aware of the real site. Cold Norton was once a village of considerable size.

At Chapel House, part of the possessions of the Priory, once stood a chapel, which Mr. Churton describes as "being for the neighbouring laity," there being "a church at the monastery for the use of the religious."* On the site of the chapel a small roadside inn was erected, which, at the time when Gough wrote, had "arisen to an inn of the better sort." Gough says,† "in digging to enlarge it, bodies were found in stone coffins; * * * the cemetery is under the present road."

Yours, &c. ALFRED BEESLEY.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield, near
Chelmsford.*

IN pursuance of your proposal, (Sept. p. 261) to illustrate the features of our old English inns, I send you a sketch of a Chambermaid from an inn in Chelmsford.‡ It was formerly the custom in ancient family mansions to introduce a painting which represents a Chambermaid holding a broom in her hands, which was cut out of a board, and generally placed in a passage, or at the top of the stairs. The earliest specimens I have seen (from the costume of the dress) are of the date of Charles I., or the

* P. 307.

† P. 14.

‡ The figure is now at the White Hart, having been recently removed thither from the Black Boy.



early part of Charles II., as at Knole and Cobham Hall, in Kent, and also at Stoneleigh Abbey, in Warwickshire. The inclosed specimen is of a later period, having the Fontaine head-dress which prevailed about the time of William III. or Queen Anne, (see my paper on the female head-dress in the XXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*). There is still to be found the remains of a Fontaine head-dress among the wax-work figures in West-



minster Abbey. The gown and hood of the maid are deep red, and her apron a dirty green.

Sometimes the figure of a soldier, like a sentry, was exhibited in like manner, commemorative, perhaps, of some member of the Royal family, some foreign ambassador, or general officer, having been entertained at the inn.

There is such a figure on the staircase of the Bull at Dartford. Another, of which I send you a sketch, is at the Black Boy in Chelmsford.

Respecting the first introduction of Grenadiers into England the following curious passage occurs in Evelyn's Diary, 1768:—

"Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full; they had furr'd caps with coped crownes like Janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind as we picture fools. Their cloathing being likewise pybald, yellow, and red."

Again, in 1683:—

"The King had now augmented his guards with a new sort of dragoons, who carried also granados, and were habited after the *Polish* manner, with long peaked caps, very fierce and fantastical."

The Grenadier with the *Cumberland* Cap is well known in Hogarth's print of the March of Finchley. The cap continued to be worn as late as 1780—5, as I well remember seeing it at Aylsham Fair, in Norfolk.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

MR. URBAN, 3rd Nov.

AN account of the introduction of the mulberry tree into England by your Correspondent A. J. K. in the last number of your venerated Magazine, proved so interesting that I hope you will pardon a few more particulars on the same subject.

Charlton House, near Blackheath, the seat of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart. was formerly the residence of Sir Adam Newton, to whom the manor was granted by James the First, and by whom this picturesque mansion was erected. This nobleman was appointed tutor to that "peerless Prince," Henry of Wales, who resided here under his care, and

whose device and arms may be seen in the eastern recess of the magnificent drawing-room, with those of his royal father in the opposite one. It may hence be fairly inferred that court influence prevailed to its full extent here, and that when the project of establishing the manufacture of British silk was the scheme of the day, Charlton Park was one of the places likely to be selected by royalty for the trial.

The Queen herself was a great patroness of the design, and appeared in a taffeta dress made from this new silk, at court, on the King's birthday.

For some years the scheme prospered, in a great measure; but, fears having been excited for the prosperity of merchant trading by checking the import of foreign silk, the cultivation of mulberry trees and preparing the silk was gradually abandoned.

Some traces of these pursuits are to be seen in a few trees still standing in the grounds of this fine old seat; but in 1821 several loads of mulberry trees were disposed of by auction at the park, along with two hundred loads of fine oak timber that once graced the domain.

The mulberry trees which were offered at this sale were mostly in fine preservation, though, from their first introduction by Mons. Vetrin from Picardy to the time of sale, more than 213 years had elapsed.

Yours, &c. E. D. S.

MR. URBAN,

D. House, Gloucestershire, 15 Oct.

FOR preservation amongst your memorials of antiquity, I send a description of two curious remains of older days, brought from an old family mansion in this neighbourhood, where they had been preserved many years.

1. A well painted picture on pannel 23 inches high, and 18 inches wide, in a deeply embossed frame. In the centre, at the top, Time represented as an old man passing rapidly forward, his right hand extended brandishing a sickle, his left hand holding his garments together on his front, bare-headed with a long beard, and expanded wings, dressed in a light blue tunic floating behind him, naked knees and buff buskins. On his right side, in a compartment—

5

Lord thou hast poynted out my lyfe

In lengt like as a span,

Mine age is nothing vnto the,

So vayne a thinge is man.

On his left side, in a similar compartment,

Man walketh like a shade, and doth

In vayne himself annoy

In getting goods, and cannot tell

Who shall the same enioye.

On the right hand of the centre a young man as a gallant of the time of Elizabeth, habited in a rich scarlet dress with gold lace and buttons, padded shoulders and hips, a triple gold chain crossing his chest, an Elizabethan ruff and ruffles, small moustaches and beard, short brown hair, a black velvet bonnet with one row of pearls, and two small white ostrich feathers hanging over his left ear, his right hand placed upon his hips, his left holding a rose, red garters tied in bows at his knees, white stockings and red shoes of antique form without ties or fastenings of any kind.

Above him, in a compartment,

This myrroure meete for all mankynd

To uiewe, and still to beare in mynd

And doo not mys.

On the left hand a venerable aged man, baldheaded, with a long and ample silver beard depending below his girdle, dressed in a black gown nearly to his ancles, loose white wristbands, and black half boots, showing a small portion of red stockings, holding forwards in his right hand a scull, and in his left a small volume or missal loosely bound in vellum, his eyes fixed intently upon the young man opposite.

Above him, in a compartment,

For Tyme bringes yothful youth to age,

And age bringes Death our herytage,

When God's wyl ys.

Between the two men these lines :

Consyder man howe tyme doth passe
And lykewise know all fleshe is grasse,
For tyme consumes the strongest oke
So death at last shall strike y^e stroke;
Though lusti youth doth beauty beare
Yet youth to age in tyme doth weare,
And age at length a death will bringe,
To riche and poore, Emperour and Kynge;
Thearfor still lyve as thou shouldest dye
Thy soule to save from jeopardye,
And as thou woldest bee done vnto
So to thi neighbors alwaies doo;
The heauenly joyes at length to see
Let faith in Christ thyne ancor bee.

Under the whole, stretched on a mat, rolled up to form a pillow sustaining the head, is a dead body, the hands placed over the lower part of the belly, eyes closed, entirely naked.

The likeness of the three faces (the young, and old man, and the corpse,) is well preserved. Below are these lines, mutilated; which some of your correspondents can probably complete.

Thou, Lord, that made us knowest our state . . . and fashion just

And howe the tyme of mortall man Is like the withering haye

2. A convex brass target 10½ inches in diameter, (in a wooden frame,) in its centre is engraved a bull passant gorged with a ducal coronet thereto, a chain passing from the neck betwixt the front legs, and reflexed over the back with a large ring at the end, dated "1654," motto, "In God is all my strength," with roses between each word. The letters and figures are of singular form, and very quaintly ornamented. This brass appears to have been fixed upon part of a dried hide, for several holes are made through it, and it has evidently seen some service, being battered and repaired at the back. Tradition states, that it was

brought from Culloden in 1745; and in an old engraving of that date (1745) the Highlanders are represented as making their desperate charge, brandishing their claymores in their right hands, and extending in the left targets similar in appearance to this. The mixture of the metal, and the form of the letters, however, indicate at the least an age equal to the date inscribed on it. I cannot by inquiry find any Scotch family "out in 1745," whose cognizance this could be, and it appears quite old enough to have seen service at the battle of Worcester, a few years only previous to its date.

Yours, &c. D.

ARMS OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URRAN, *Upton Park, Slough,*
Nov. 17.

I SEND you a drawing of the arms of Cardinal Wolsey,* which were lately discovered in Hampton Court Palace, and I think the circumstances under which they were found may interest some of your readers.

When King Henry the Eighth took possession of Wolsey's noble palace at Hampton (which, by the way, must have covered a much larger extent of ground than the present one, as appears from the old prints of it, and the foundations which have from time to time been discovered), his arms were placed over those of the Cardinal in the centre court. These were of terracotta, portions of which were cut away for the purpose of inserting the arms of the King, which were carved out of fire-stone, or that peculiar grey stone

then much used. The royal supporters were placed very ingeniously between those of the Cardinal; and, to conceal everything belonging to that prelate, the hat was covered by a crown worked in wrought iron.

On taking down the arms of Henry the Eighth for the purpose of restoring them, those of Cardinal Wolsey were found as shewn in the drawing. The monogram of Henry, and the date, covered the initials and date of Wolsey's, and the King's motto concealed the favourite one of his Cardinal, DOMINUS MICHl ADIUTOR. This last was cut in stone, while that of Henry was in lead-work.

It is well known that Leo the Tenth sent Cardinal Wolsey terracotta busts of the twelve Roman emperors to decorate his palace. These busts have always excited the admiration of those competent to judge of such works of art. The ornaments round the heads are extremely rich and beautiful, and the whole of them are so finely executed, that it is to be regretted that the name of the artist is unknown.

When Sir Christopher Wren, by

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* The cardinal's arms were blazoned as follow: Sable, on a cross engrailed argent a lion passant gules between four leopard's heads azure, on a chief of the second a rose of the third between two Cornish choughs proper.

command of King William the Third, altered, or rather nearly destroyed, Wolsey's noble palace, only eight of the busts remained. One of them was subsequently found in a dark closet in the palace, and I discovered two fixed in the front of keepers' cottages in Windsor Forest. They were called busts of Queen Anne, and had been injured by having been pelted with stones by idle boys. These have been restored, and now decorate the eastern entrance of Hampton Court Palace. I have been informed that the twelfth bust is in front of an inn at Titchfield, in Hampshire. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to inform me whether it corresponds with those at Hampton Court.

Such is a short account of these beautiful works of art, and any further information respecting them will be gladly received.

The arms of Cardinal Wolsey have now been restored, as well as the terracotta busts, by Mr. Wilson, the present clerk of the works at Hampton Court, in a manner which does him the greatest credit. Time only is required to give them their proper tone and colour.

Yours, &c. EDWARD JESSE.

GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF
BUCKINGHAM.

AS supplemental to the article on the Assassination of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in our August number, and to the description there given of his Cenotaph in Portsmouth Church, the following Poem by Thomas Carew, which is not without its merit, though mingled with the usual extravagance of the age, deserves to be selected from amongst various others which are extant, written by Walter Shirley, Owen Feltham, and other versifiers of the day.

THE CENOTAPH.

Reader, when these tomb-stones have told
In borrowed speech whose heart they hold,
Thou shalt confess the vain pursuit
Of human glory yields no fruit,
But an untimely grave. If fate
Could constant happiness create,
Her ministers, fortune and worth,
Had here that miracle brought forth.
They fixed the child of honour where
No room was left for hope or fear
Of more or less; so high, so great
His growth was, yet so safe his seat;
Safe in the circle of his friends;
Safe in his loyal heart and ends;

Safe in his native valiant spirit;
By favour safe, and safe by merit;
Safe by the stamp of nature, which
Did strength with shape and grace enrich;
Safe in the cheerful courtesies
Of flowing gesture, speech, and eyes;
Safe in his bounties, which were more
Proportioned to his mind than store,
Yet, though for virtue he becomes
Involved himself in borrowed sums,
Safe in his care, he leaves betrayed
No friend engaged, no debt unpaid;
But, though the stars conspire to shower
Upon one head th'united power
Of all their graces, if their dire
Aspects must other hearts inspire
With vicious thoughts—a murderer's knife
May cut as here their darling's life.
Who can be happy then, if nature must,
To make one happy man, make all men just?

While in the brazen leaves of fame,
The life, the death, of Buckingham
Shall live recorded, if Truth's hand
Incise the story of our land,
Posterity shall see a fair
Structure, by the studious care
Of two Kings raised, that no less
Their wisdom than their power express;
By blinded zeal, whose doubtful light
Made murder's scarlet robe seem bright,—
Whose vain deluding phantoms charmed
A clouded sullen soul, and armed
A desperate hand thirsty of blood,
Torn from the fair earth where it stood.
So the majestic fabric fell.
His actions let our annals tell;
We write no chronicle; this pile
Wore only sorrow's face and stile,
Which even the envy that did wait
Upon his flourishing estate,
Turned to soft pity of his death, [breath
Now pays his hearse; but that cheap
Shall not blow here, nor th'impure brine
Puddle those streams that bathe this shrine.
These are the pious obsequies,
Dropt from his Sister's pregnant eyes
In frequent showers, and were alone
By her congealing sighs made stone,
On which the carver did bestow
Those forms and characters of woe;
So he the fashion only lent,
While she wept all this monument.

THOMAS CAREW, 1640.

We omitted to notice in our August number an elaborate paper by Mr. D'Israeli in his *Curiosities of Literature*, entitled "Felton the political assassin," in which the mixed motives of the murderer, whether public, private, or fanatical, are severally discussed, and a picture is drawn of the too prevalent outburst of unseemly exultation with which the bloody deed was hailed by the disaffected and republican party.

FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

No. V.

LADY AMYE DUDLEY.

LADY AMYE DUDLEY (sometimes, but improperly, styled Countess of Leicester,* for her tragical death occurred before the elevation of her husband to the dignity of an Earl,) was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Robsart, the representative of an ancient family in Norfolk,† by Elizabeth daughter of John Scott esquire, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Lord Robert Dudley, at the period of his marriage, was eighteen years of age, and it is probable that the lady was not older. The wedding took place on the 4th of June, 1550, the day after the memorable alliance had been accomplished between the Lord Lisle, Lord Robert's elder brother, and the Lady Anne Seymour, which it was vainly hoped would have cemented the reconciliation of the rival statesmen their fathers,—Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, and John Dudley Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. The second marriage, which was celebrated, like the former, at the royal palace of Sheen, is thus noticed by King Edward VI. in his diary :

“June 4. Sir Robert Dudely, third sonne to th'erle of Warwic, married sir John Robsartes daughter; after wich mariage ther were certain gentlemen that did strive who shuld first take away a gose's heade wich was hanged alive on tow crose postes.”

Lady Amye survived her marriage for ten years, but is not recorded to have had any children. When her husband was imprisoned (with the other members of his family) in the Tower, in Sept. 1553, she was permitted to have access to him;‡ but the only other memorial of her, until the really memorable event of her history,—her mysterious death,—is the following letter, of which the original

is preserved in the British Museum. The date of the year is not mentioned, nor are its contents remarkable, excepting that they describe the fair writer to be in sorrow for the departure of her lord, and exhibit both of them in an amiable light; he, as being extremely solicitous that some poor men should be paid money that was due to them, and she, as willing to make a pecuniary sacrifice in order that his wishes might be immediately fulfilled.*

“MR. FLOWARDWE,†—

“I understand by Gryse that you put hym in remembrance of that you spake to me of consarnyng the goyng of sertayne shepe at Systorne, and althowe I forgot to mowe my lorde thereof before his departyng, he beyng sore trubled with wayty affares, and I not beyng all together in quyet for his soden departyng; yet, notwithstanding, knowing your acostomed

* These remarks are from the *Retrospective Review*, 1828, New Series, vol. ii. p. 134, where this letter was first published. The autograph signature (which is the only part written by the lady) is there engraved, and again in *Facsimiles of Autographs*, 1829. The original is in MS. Harl. 4712.

† John Flowerdew esquire was of Hethersett, in Norfolk, and his fourth son Edward was made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1584. The preceding letter in the same volume is one from Lord Robert Dudley to “his yearrie frinde John Flowerdew esquier,” thanking him for the trouble he had taken in the writer's affairs at Sidisterne. The Earl of Leicester had a grant of this manor with that of Hemesby, and advowson of the vicarage lately belonging to the cathedral church of Norwich, the manor of Newton by Bircham, and the advowson, late John Robsart's; also the manor of Great Bircham: to hold Hemesby with Anne his wife, and the heirs of their body, *in capite*, and to hold Sidestern, Newton, and Great Bircham to Anne and Robert, during the life of the said Robert; by a grant dated Jan. 30, in the 3d of Philip and Mary. The Earl held the manor of Sidestern during his life, dying lord of it in 1588, when it came to John Walpole, esq. son and heir of Edward Walpole, esq. of Houghton, and Lucy his wife, daughter of Sir Terry Robsart, and in this family it remains, Blomefield's *Norolk*.

* By Sir Walter Scott in his romance of *Kenilworth*, by the poet Mickle in his ballad of *Cumnor Hall*, by Lysons, &c.

† Sir John Robsart was one of the four Commissioners of Lieutenancy of Norfolk appointed in 1551. (*Privy Council Book*, MS. Harl. 352, f. 150.)

‡ Haynes's *Burghley Papers*, p. 182.

fryndshype towardes my lorde and me, I nether may nor can deney you that requeste in my lordes absence of myne owne autoryte, ye and yt war a gretar matter, as, if any good occasyon may serve you, so trye me; deseryng you furdar that you wyll mak sale of the wolfe so sone as ys possyble, althowe you sell yt for vj^s the stone,* or as you wold sell for your sealf, for my lorde so ernystly requered me at his departyng to se those pore men satysfyed, as thowe yt had bene a matter dependyng uppon lyff; wherfore I force not to sustayne a lyttell losse, therby to satysfy my lordes desyer; and so to send that money to Grysses house to London, by Brydwell, to whom my lorde hathe gewen order for the pamente therof. And thus I ende allewayes trobelyng you, wyssyng that occasyon maye serve me to requyte you; untill that tyme, I must pay you with thanks, and so to God I leve you. From m^r Heydes this vij of Auguste.

"Your assured duryng lyff,

"**AMYE DUDDLEY.**

"To my veary frynd
m^r Flowerdwe the
elder geve this,
Norff."

The current story of this lady's murder is derived from one of the most virulent libels ever published, "A Dialogue between a Scholar, a Gentleman, and a Lawyer," which, though it has also passed under other titles, is best known by that of "Leicester's Commonwealth." In an impartial investigation of the matter, it is necessary that this should first be distinctly stated; for it is to the very same narrative that Kippis, in his *Biographia Britannica*, has assigned the authority of Aubrey, and Sir Walter Scott, in the historical introduction to his romance of "Kenilworth," the name of Ashmole. Ashmole, in fact, transcribed from Aubrey, and Aubrey from the contemporary libel, without introducing any additional particulars. After this explanation, the following extraordinary passages of a very extraordinary book† may be cited:

(P. 22.) "For first his lordship hath

* First written v^s. and then altered to vj^s.

† The Dialogue is supposed to have been first printed on the Continent in 1584. Its assertions were repudiated by the Queen in Council on the 20th June, 1585, in a letter directed to the magistrates of Cheshire, in which it was asserted that

a speciall fortune that, when he desireth any woman's favour, then what person soever standeth in his way hath the luck to dye quickly, for the finishing of his desire. As, for example, when his lordship was in full hope to marry her Majesty, and his owne wife stood in his light, as he supposed, he did but send her aside to the house of his servant Forster, of Cumnor, by Oxford, where shortly after she had the chance to fall from a paire of staires, and so to breake her neck, but yet without hurting of her hood that stood upon her head. But Sir Richard Varney, who, by commandement remained with her that day alone, with one man onely, and had sent away perforce all her servants from her to a market two miles off, he (I say) with his man can tell how she died, which man being taken afterwards for a felony in the Marches of Wales, and offering to publish the manner of the said murder, was made away prively in the prison; and Sir Richard himself dying about the same time in London, cried piteously, and blasphemed God, and said to a gentleman of worship of mine acquaintance, not long before his death, that all the devils in hell did tear him in pieces. The wife also of Bald Butler, kinsman to my Lord, gave out the whole fact a little before her death. But to return unto my purpose, this was my lord's good fortune, to have his wife dye at that time when it was like to turne most to his profite."

(P. 34.) "*Lawyer.* True it is (said the Lawyer,) for he doth not poison his wives, whereof I somewhat mervaile, especially his first wife; I muse why he chose rather to make her away by open violence, then by some Italian confortive.

"Hereof (said the Gentleman) may be divers reasons alleaged. First, that he was not at that time so skilful in those Italian wares, nor had about him for physicians and chyrurgions for the purpose: nor yet, in truth, doe I thinke that his minde was so settled then in mischief, as it hath been sithence. For you know that men are not desperate the first day, but doe enter into wickednesse by degrees, and with some doubt or staggering of conscience at the beginning. And so he at that time might be desirous to have his wife made away, for that she letted him in his designements, but yet not so stony hard as to appoint out the particular

"her Highness not only knoweth to assured certainty the books and libels against the said Earl to be most malicious, false, and scandalous, and such as none but an incarnate devil himself could dream to be true," &c. The authorship was attributed to Parsons the Jesuit.

manner of her death, but rather to leave that to the discretion of the murderer.

"Secondly, it is not also unlike that he prescribed unto Sir Richard Varney, at his going thither, that he should first attempt to kill her by poyson, and if that tooke not place, then by any other way to despatch her howsoever. This I prove by the report of one Dr. Bayly,* who then lived at Oxford, (another manner of man then he who now liveth about my lord of the same name,) and was Professor of the Physicke Lecture in the same University. This learned grave man reported for most certaine, that there was a practice in Cumnor among the conspiratours to have poysoned the poore lady a little before she was killed, which was attempted in this order.

"They seeing the good lady sad and heavy (as one that wel knew by her other handling that her death was not far off), began to perswade her that the disease was abundance of melancholly and other humours, and therefore would needs counsaile her to take some potion, which she absolutely refusing to do, as suspecting still the worst, they sent one day (unwares to her) for Doctor Bayly, and desired him to perswade her to take some little potion at his hands, and they would send to fetch the same at Oxford upon his prescription, meaning to have added also somewhat of their own for her comfort, as the doctor upon just causes suspected, seeing their great importunity and the small need which the good lady had of physick; and therefore he flatly denied their request, misdoubting (as he after reported) lest if they had poisoned her under the name of his potion he might after have been hanged for a colour of their sinne. Marry, the said doctor remained well assured that, this way taking no place, she should not long escape violence, as after ensued. And the thing was so beaten into the heads of the principall men of the University of Oxford by these and other means, as for that she was found murdered (as all men said) by the crowner's inquest, and for that she being hastily buried at Cumner (which was condemned above, as not advisedly done,) my good lord, to make plain to the world the great love he bare to her in her

life, and what a grieffe the losse of so vertuous a lady was to his tender heart, would needs have her taken up againe and reburied in the University Church at Oxford with great pomp and solemnity; that Doctor Babington,† my lord's chaplain, making the publick funerall sermon at her second buriall, tript once or twice in his speech, by recommending to their memories, 'that vertuous lady so pitifully murdered,' instead of 'so pitifully slaine.'

"A third cause of this manner of the ladies death may be the disposition of my lord's nature, which is bold and violent where it feareth no resistance, (as all cowardly natures are byminde,) and, where any difficulty or danger appeareth, there more ready to attempt all by art, subtilty, treason, and treachery. And so, for that he doubted no great resistance in the poore lady to withstand the hands of them which should offer to break her neck, he durst the bolder attempt the same openly."

The writer of the Earl of Leicester's life in the *Biographica Britannica* remarks, that "there are some things in this account not very consistent," but only points out one, namely the mention of the lady Amye's father, who he proceeds to state was already dead before his daughter. Now, I have not been able to ascertain the precise date of Sir John Robsart's death, but Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk*, asserts it to have been soon after the 1st Philip and Mary; and, if so, it was in fact at a period not far distant from his daughter's marriage. In that case, the libeller is detected in one false statement; but it will have been observed that he states various other particulars with much precision, and they give to his narrative at least the appearance of truth. There can, in fact, be but little question that there was a coroner's inquest, for to that we have the attestation of the Queen:‡ nor that there was an ostentatious funeral at Oxford, for this is testified by the following passage of a contemporary letter, in which also the ambiguous epithet "mischancing" is applied to the lady's death:

"This sayd berer seeth the corte [then

* Walter Bayly, M.D. Fellow of New College, was appointed the Queen's Professor of Physic in the University 1561, and afterwards physician in ordinary to her Majesty. He was esteemed very skilful in theory and successful in practice. He died March 3, 1592, aged 63, and was therefore alive at the time of the first publication of this story.

† Qu. who? Not Gervase Babington, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, for he took his B.A. degree in 1571.

‡ See the letter of Mr. Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's messenger, quoted hereafter.

at Hampton Court] stuffed with morners (yea many of the better sorte in degree) for the L. Robertes wief, who was uppon the mischaunceng deathe buried in the hed churche of the university of Oxford, the cost of the funerelles esteemed at better than ij m^l. marks." (W. Honyng to the Earl of Sussex, then Lieutenant of Ireland, Oct. 6, 1560.*

To this funeral also the following passage of the Diary of Machin the Herald-painter,† must also relate :

"The (*blank*) day of August was bered my lade Dudley, the wyff of my lord Robert Dudley, the master of the queen('s) horse, with a grett baner of armes and a vj baners-rolles of armes, and a viij dosen penselles and viij dosen skochyons, and iiij grett skochyons of armes, and iiij haroldes, master Garter, master Clarendon, master Lanckostur, and (*blank*)".

It is to be regretted that in this entry we have neither the name of a place nor a precise date,—the latter more especially as the 8th September has been assigned as the day of the lady Amye's decease, and I have failed to find upon what authority. As the funeral at Oxford more probably was solemnised a month after her death, than at any earlier period, the discrepancy of Machin naming the month of August is the more remarkable.

Indeed, another circumstance seems to show that the "8th of September" is an error: for the letter of Thomas Lever, which will be presently introduced, is dated on the 17th of that month, and that would allow almost too short an interval to correspond with the state of public feeling which he describes.

It cannot be denied, that, if the narrative of the accuser is not supported by such evidence as it would be vain to expect in such a case, we are overwhelmed with the reports of "many-tongued rumour" in every variety of shape. It is certain that the suspicion of foul play in the matter of the lady's death was current immediately after the event; and to this we have three testimonies, that of Mr. Lever, a minister of religion, of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, an ambassador abroad, and that of Lord Burghley, the prime minister himself.

Mr. Lever's letter is dated the 17th of September, without a year, but no doubt in that of Lady Amye's death. He boldly prays for a public investigation of the matter, thus addressing Sir Francis Knollys and Sir William Cecill:

"The grace of God be unto your honors, with mi humble commendations, and trusté thanks in Christ, for that it hath pleased God to place you in autorité, with wisdom and willes to advance his glóre, the quenes majesties godli honor, and the peaceable welthe of this realme; and that also I am well assured of your faverable minds towardes me, to take in writing according to mi meaning faithfulli, reverentli, and lovingli. Therefore am I moved and boldned bi writing to signifie unto you, that here in these partes semeth unto me to be a grevous and dangerous suspicion and muttering of the death of her wiche was the wife of my Lord Robert Dudley. And now mi desire and trust is that the rather bi your godli discrete devise and diligence, through the quenes majesties autorité, earnest searching and triing out of the trueth, with due punishment if enie be founde gilty in this mater, mai be openli known. For if no search nor inquiré be made and known, the displeasure of God, the dishonour of the quene, and the danger of the whole realme is to be feared; and bi due inquiré, and justice openlie known, sureli God shalbe wel pleased and served, the quenes majestie worthilie commended, and her loving subjects comfortabli quieted. The Lord God guide you by his grace in this and all other your godli travels, as he knoweth to be most expedient in Christ. Scriblet at Coventre the 17 of September, bi youre faithfulle in Christ,

"THOMAS LEVER.*

"Unto the right honorable Sir Francis Knoils and Sir William Cecill, Knights, and to either of them, be these dd."

* Thomas Lever was a Prebendary of Durham, and Master of Sherborne Hospital. He was a Cambridge man, and a distinguished preacher. His sermons are largely noticed by Strype, and by the Rev. J. O. W. Haweis, in his recent "Sketches of the Reformation." I cannot abstain from remarking in this place how exceedingly Mr. Lodge (in his memoir of the Earl of Leicester,) has misrepresented matters as connected with Lever's letter. He says, "The disfigured corpse was hurried to the earth without a coroner's inquest, and to such a height did the pity and the resentment of the neighbouring families arise, that they employed the

* MS. Cotton. Vesp. F. XII. f. 151.

† Now in the press, for the Camden Society.

In Nov. 1560 Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Ambassador in France, sent over a special messenger, Mr. Jones, to the Queen, in order to detail privately to her Majesty the various rumours with regard to her expected marriage which were current abroad. In Mr. Jones's report of the interview * he states that "When I came to the point that touched his case, which I set forth in as vehement terms as the case required, that the Duke [of Northumberland]'s hatred was rather to her than to the Queen her sister, she laughed, and forthwith turned herself to the one side and to the other, and set her hand upon her face. She thereupon told me, that the matter [*evidently the death of the Lady Amye,*] had been tried in the country,† and found to be contrary to that which was reported, saying that he was then in the Court, and none of his at the attempt at his wife's house; and that it fell out as should neither touch his honesty nor his honour. Quoth she, 'My ambassador knoweth somewhat of my mind in these matters.'"

This evidence, it must be admitted, does not improve the position of Leicester's character. It shows the strong

pen of Thomas Lever, a prebendary of Coventry, to write to the Secretaries of State, intreating that a strict inquiry should be made into the true cause of the lady's death, but the application had no effect." Here are at least three misapprehensions: that no coroner's inquest took place, that Lever was employed by the families in the neighbourhood of Cumnor, the neighbourhood he speaks of being that of Coventry and Kenilworth, and that he was a prebendary of Coventry. Lever was a very zealous man, who appears to have assumed to himself the office of a spiritual monitor to the ministers of state, and to have pursued his plan of writing to two of them at a time. In 1568 he thus addressed a remonstrance to the Earl of Leicester himself and Sir William Cecill, "and to either of them," on the neglect of religion. It is preserved among the Cecill Papers, MS. Lansdowne 11, art. 5.

* Printed in Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, i. 165.

† This must allude to a coroner's inquest. It might be thought that, when Lever's letter was written, no inquest had been held; otherwise, its proceedings had been so hushed up as not to satisfy the public feeling.

hand of the Queen's authority stretched out to shield him from that investigation which could alone have cleared away every imputation. Nor is the impression weakened by the few words we have from the hand of Lord Burghley. Among a string of reasons noted down by Cecill himself, why the Queen should not make the Earl her husband, one is—that "he is infamed by deth of his wyff."‡

After all these proofs of the prevalence of the contemporary reports, we can scarcely wonder that the stream of History has received the same colouring; though, if the earlier historical writers are examined, it will be found that the great charge of this complexion which they entertain against Leicester is, that he may have poisoned the Earl of Essex, in order to marry his Countess, whilst the Lady Amye is forgotten. To this latter charge Camden in his reign of Elizabeth alludes, and so does Grotius in his history of the Netherlands;§ and the Earl is said not to have escaped the suspicions of Strada or Mezeray.||

When the story of Lady Amye's murder was once current, it was sure not to be left alone by the Earl of Leicester's enemies. A libel upon him even more bitter, if possible, than the Dialogue, is preserved in manuscript ¶ in the British Museum, under the title of a Journey to the World of Spirits. It was written soon after his death, and relates that his spirit, on leaving this world, was met in the air by an evil spirit named Sarcotheos, who deceived him by inscribing on his forehead the words *Lettice amys*, as a passport to heaven; but, on arriving at its portal, he was told by St. Peter, "Sarcotheos hath wrighten upon your forehead the names of both your wiefs, namely, of the lady Amy your first wief, and of the lady Lettice your last wief, and he hath written them both in blude, to shew that you lefte the one and got the other with murder and blude."

‡ Haynes's Burghley Papers, p. 444.

§ —homini apud suos morum minime inculcato, nam sublato Essexio domum sibi vacuam nuptiis fecisse dicebatur.—H. Grotii Annales de Rebus Belgicis.

|| I have looked at Strada, but without finding any such imputation.

¶ MS. Addit. 1926.

In a poetical composition probably titled "Leicester's Ghost," the fate of written about the same time, and entitled the Lady Amye is thus alluded to:—

My first wife fell downe from a paire of staeres,
And brake her neck, and so at Cornuer dy'd :
Whilst her two servants, led with small affaires,
Unto a fair at Abingdon did ride,
This dismall hap did to my wife betide.
Whether you call it chance or destiny,
Too true it is she did untimely dye.

O had I now a showre of teares to shed,
Lockt in the empty circles of my eyes,
All could I shed in mourning for the dead,
That lost a spouse so young, so faire, so wise,
So faire a corps so foule a coarse now lies.
My hope t'have married with a famous Queene
Drave pitty back and kept my teares unseene.

What man so fond that would not lose a pearle
To find a diamond, leave brasse for gold ?
Or who would not forsake a gallant girle
To win a Queene, great men in awe to hold,
To rule the state, and of none to be control'd ?
O, but the steps that lead unto a throne
Are dangerous for men to tread upon !

In the Yorkshire Tragedy, a popular drama of Shakspeare's time, and which was once printed (1603) with Shakspeare's name, a prodigal, having determined to destroy all his family, throws his wife down stairs, with this evident allusion to the supposed murder of Leicester's lady,—

The only way to chain a woman's tongue
Is, break her neck,—a politician did it.

The tradition (repeated and perpetuated, as before mentioned, by the local historians, Aubrey and Ashmole,) lingered about the old hall of Cumnor, where, as is usual in like cases, the particular localities of the story, "the Lady Dudley's chamber," &c. were (and are still) pointed out to the visitor.

The poet Mickle, inspired by this tragic theme, was tempted to make it the subject of a ballad, and from that ballad originated the plot of Sir Walter Scott's romance of Kenilworth. Scott read the ballad in Evans's Collection, and says he "was particularly pleased with it," and he has reprinted it in the historical introduction to the annotated edition of his romance. It was also inserted in Newbury's "Beauties of Antient (!) Poetry," and again in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1821, where some one attempted to disguise it in a fictitious garb of old orthography.

Yielding, as it were, to the oft-re-

peated echo of the Cumnor tragedy, some modern writers have deemed it impossible to deny the imputed guilt of the Earl of Leicester. Mr. Lodge, in his *Illustrious Portraits*, says,

"It is scarcely to be doubted that he caused this lady to be assassinated; and the circumstances of the time, as well as of the case itself, tend to press on his memory this dreadful charge, perhaps more heavily than any other of the same character. Her death occurred on the 8th of September, 1560, at the very period when the lofty hope of obtaining the hand of his Sovereign may be clearly presumed to have reigned with the strongest sway in his overheated mind."

The reader has now seen placed before him all the evidence that is known to be in existence upon this subject. It has been shown that the worst rumours were current long before the publication of the book entitled "Leicester's Commonwealth." Still, it must be recollected how difficult, if not impossible, it is to suppress such rumours where malicious enemies are interested in their propagation; and the circumstance of the Lady Amye's death being occasioned by a sudden "mis-chance," however accidental, would alone form a sufficient foundation from which they could raise the worst phantasmas of suspicion. It is scarcely probable that posterity will ever be able to pronounce a unanimous verdict on this question.

J. G. N.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Puritan Discipline Tracts.—1. *An Epistle to the terrible Priests of the Convocation House.* By Martin Marprelate, Gent.; 2. *An Epitome of the First Book of Dr. John Bridges's Defence of the Government of the Church of England in Ecclesiastical Matters.* By Martin Marprelate, Gent.; 3. *Pap with a Hatchet; being a Reply to Martin Marprelate;* 4. *Hay any Worke for Cooper; being a Reply to the Admonition to the People of England.*

THESE volumes form part of a series of very singular books—books which exercised a considerable influence over the minds of the English people when they were first published, and which even now deservedly interest all writers and readers of English history. Martin Marprelate was the Great Unknown of his time; a Puritan will o' th' whisp; a meteor which shot madly across the ecclesiastical hemisphere, and for some years frightened bishops and archbishops from their propriety, and excited and astonished our sober forefathers. Mr. Petheram proposes to republish these literary curiosities, not, as he assures us, with “any personal or politico-religious feelings,” but simply, we suppose, as a trade speculation. At one time we entertained a little doubt upon this subject, and abstained from noticing these publications in consequence, feeling that we could not approve of an endeavour to give new life, or increased circulation, to the opinions of any party by the republication of a collection of scurrilous libels. We now find that the antidote as well as the bane is to be given in Mr. Petheram's series. “Pap with a Hatchet” has preceded “Hay any Worke for Cooper,” which it ought to have followed, and we are told that Bishop Cooper's “Admonition to the People of England,” to which “Hay any Worke” was an answer, is to be the next work published. It is better late than never. If that work had been published in its proper place, as the third book in the series, many

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doubts and misgivings would have been avoided.

Laying aside, then, all notion that these books are published with any party view, and presuming that the whole controversy is to be presented to us fairly, we regard these little volumes as curious additions to the stock of reprints with which in these days our library-shelves are being filled. We term them curious, not only on account of the scarcity of the originals, but principally by reason of their connection with our ecclesiastical history and as exhibitions of our popular language. Their scarcity has compelled many authors to treat of them second-hand, and has thus misled them into strange mistakes. Even writers who ought to have known better, or ought to have made it their business to know better—writers of considerable name and standing—have erred grievously respecting them, and have gone on copying and enlarging one another's blunders, until it is quite impossible to deduce anything like a definite or consistent account of Martin Marprelate from Strype, Collier, Soames, Neal, D'Israeli, or any body else. Mr. Petheram's reprints will soon cure this state of things; indeed, we hear that a volume is in preparation which will satisfactorily unearth the impudent authors of these singular publications, and, in the expectation of a more advantageous opportunity for noticing the historical portion of the subject after that volume shall have appeared, we shall abstain at present from all allusion to it.

One reason for the wide currency of these libels is to be found in their singular adaptation to the state of mind of the lower classes of the people. They speak plain, bold, vigorous English, and abound in terse proverbial expressions, which, in appeals to the people, are sure to tell. Their humour, also, is that coarse broad farce which was admired in the old Vice of the moral play, and in his successor the clown of the Elizabethan comedy. Open them wherever we will and we

seem at once transported back to the time of Jack Puddings and Merry Andrews; Kempe and Tarleton rise before us, and jests and drolleries, Malapropisms, and mincing affected misspellings and mispronunciations, which on the platform or on the stage would have drawn forth many a peal of rude but honest laughter, meet us at every turn.

The immediate occasion of these strange books was a publication by Dr. Bridges, dean of Sarum, and afterwards Bishop of Oxford, in favour of the government of the established church; an immense volume of one thousand four hundred and one good quarto pages, with a prefixed titlepage containing just two hundred words. Dr. Bridges's exhibition of superfluous learning, drawn out into many long-winded sentences, tickled the fancy of these witty writers, and called forth an overpowering display of their vindictiveness. They tell "brother Bridges" that men will give no money for his book "unless it be to stop mustard-pots;" that his writings "seem to proceed from the brains of a woodcock;" "that a man might almost run himself out of breath before he could come to a full point in many places of his book;" that when he was at Cambridge he was "a very patch and a duns," and that at the present time he was one "that favoureth bishops, a non-resident, one that will not stick to play a game at cards and swear 'by his troth;'" they question whether "he was not hatched in a goose-nest;" and assert that his book was not his own, but a medley of many men's writing, in which "every man wrote his own mind and masse doctor joyned the whole together;" "but what would not a dean do to get a bishoprick?" His book is described as "very briefly comprehended in a hundred three score and twelve sheets of good demy paper," a proof "when men have a gift in writing how easy it is for them to daub paper"—"a horse may carry it if he be not too weak." His style is said to be "as smooth as a crabtree cudgel;" "the reader cannot choose but have as great delight therein as a jack-an-apes hath in a whip." His eloquence is declared to be surpassing, "he speaketh every thing so fitly to the purpose that he never toucheth the matter in question;

a rare gift in a learned writer." His cause and his defence are upon a par, "'Like lips like lettuce,' as it is in the proverb."

Many passages in his book are picked to pieces, and replied to in a scoffing jeering way, expressive of ineffable contempt, both for the dean's intellect and his learning, and "as for thy godliness I might carry it in mine eye and see never a whit the worse." Finally, his preferments are attributed to simony, in the following farewell passage, which is a good specimen of the general style.

"Brother Bridges, a word or two more with you ere we depart. I pray you, where may a man buy such another gelding, and borrow such another hundred pounds as you bestowed upon your good patron, Sir Edward Horsey, for his good word in helping you to your deanery? Go to, go to, I perceive you will prove a goose. Deal closelier, for shame, the next time. Must I needs come to the knowledge of these things? What if I should report abroad that clergymen come unto their promotions by simony? Have you not given me just cause? I think simony be the bishop's lacky. Tarleton took him not long since in Don John of London's cellar."

But Dr. Bridges was not perhaps the best abused of Martin's adversaries. The whole hierarchy, and especially Archbishop Whitgift, and Aylmer Bishop of London, (dumb John of London, as he is termed,) are rated most soundly. Anecdotes of their harshness towards Puritans, and of their pride, their injustice and overbearing dealing towards other men, are detailed one after another in a way which certainly must have seemed marvellous enough in those days, and which would be thought excessively impertinent and scurrilous even in ours.

The result of Martin's first publication, "The Epistle," was a diligent "posting over city and country for poor Martin." He evaded pursuit, and sent forth a second book, "The Epitome," which was even worse than the first. "Every man talked," and no doubt laughed at these wonderful and mysterious volumes, and they were even considered of sufficient importance to require an answer. Dr. Bridges had written and suffered enough, and another champion was

therefore induced to enter the lists—Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, the compiler of the Dictionary. His reply is "The Admonition to the people of England," which we have before alluded to; a grave, sensible performance, in which Martin's facts are pulled to pieces, and his style very strongly reprehended. This book Mr. Petheram has not yet published, but is about to do so.

The undaunted Martin, gratified at the importance given to his labours, instantly replied to his right reverend admonisher, in a third publication, in which he wittily adopted for a title the London cry of "Hay any worke for Cooper?" The Admonition had not been avowed as Bishop Cooper's work, but came forth under his initials, T. C. Martin at once pounced upon the real author, and announced the fact in his very titlepage. "Hay any Worke" goes perhaps a little beyond its predecessors in downright vulgar abuse, but there is a great deal of rough fun in it, and some of its illustrations of Bishop Cooper's arguments are certainly very amusing. One instance will suffice by way of example. Bishop Cooper had contended that bishops and preachers were the spiritual fathers of the people, and that "a naturall childe, though he suffer grieffe and iniuries at his father's hande, will not be in a rage against him, but will take the hurts patiently and mildely." (Admonition, p. 16.) The argument was an unfortunate one, and Martin comments upon it thus,—

"Parson Grauat, parson of sir John Pulchres in London will be drunk but once a week. But what then? Good children should take links in a cold morning and light them at his nose, to see if by that means some part of the fire that hath so flashed his sweet face might be taken away. This was their duty, saith T. C. and not to cry, 'Red nose! Red nose!'"

In other passages he adopts a more serious strain; as, for instance, in the following account of his design:—

"There be many that greatly dislike of my doings. I may have my wants, I know, for I am a man; but my course I know to be ordinary and lawful. I saw the cause of Christ's government, and of the Bishops' antichristian dealing, to be hidden. The most part of men could not

be gotten to read anything in the defence of the one against the other. I bethought me, therefore, of a way whereby men might be drawn to do both. Perceiving the humours of men in these times (especially of those that are in any place) to be given to mirth, I took that course. I might lawfully do it. Aye, for jesting is lawful by circumstances, even in the greatest matters. The circumstances of time, place, and person, urged me thereunto."

The twelve months following the publication of "Hay any Worke for Cooper" was the period of Martin's greatest popularity. His works were in everybody's hands, and his visionary existence was personified and made a show of at two theatres in London. At one of them he is said to have been represented with a cock's comb, an ape's face, a wolf's belly, and cat's claws. In that shape he was confronted with Divinity, who was figured as some ancient dame "with a scratcht face, holding her hart, as if she were sicke, because Martin would have forced her, but, myssing of his purpose, he left the print of his nayles upon her cheekes, and poysoned her with a vomit, which he ministred unto her to make her cast uppe her dignities and promotions." These unseemly exhibitions were very properly "misliked" by my Lord Treasurer Burghley, and, upon his interference, Martin Marprelate made his *exit* from the stage, and became the occasion of the introduction of a dramatic licenser.

Whilst Martin was taking advantage of the season of his popularity, and busily printing "More Work for Cooper," and other tracts of a similar kind, the pursuivants and messengers, who had long been in pursuit of him, got information as to his whereabouts. His printing-press was discovered, and the sheets of his forthcoming works, together with his types and paraphernalia, were condemned at one fell swoop to swift and sudden destruction. This delayed but did not stop him. His next works have not been republished by Mr. Petheram, and we have not access to any copies of them. Probably they were "The Dialogue" and "*Theses Martinianæ*," the latter being attributed to Martin Junior, "a pretty stripling" of the "reverend Martin Marprelate the Great." These were followed by "The Protestatyon of

Martin Marprelate," in which he announced his determination still to hold on his course, notwithstanding the surprisal of his press.

Not having seen "The Dialogue," we are not quite certain whether or not that book ought to be included in the actual Marprelate series. At any event, after it and the "Theses" had been published, another attempt was made to stop the great libeller or to counteract the effects of his publications. Sober confutation had been tried without effect; now it was determined to meet him on his own ground, to out-rail, out-abuse, out-wrangle him. With this view forth came the last but one of Mr. Petheram's reprints "Pappe with an Hatchet," the authorship of which is attributed by some persons to Nash, by others to Lyly.

It is a clever imitation of Martin, and contains some things of great weight against him and his cause. For instance, it would be difficult to find the chief objection to the Puritan "platform" of government compressed into a smaller compass than it is in the following brief sentence:—"They study to pull down Bishops and set up superintendents, which is nothing else but to raze out good Greek and interline bad Latin." But the jokes and anecdotes want that which was the chief attraction in Martin Marprelate—their personality. Tales about the philosopher who came to a Duke in Italy, and the libeller who was also a conjurer, and the man that had a goose who laid a golden egg, were not likely to be so popular as rival anecdotes in which the persons mentioned were living men, high church dignitaries, at that time not over popular, and in which the witnesses were quoted and appealed to with all the appearance of truth. The author of "Pappe with an Hatchet" seems to have felt this difficulty, and in a postscript, written after the appearance of the Protestation, warns Master Martin that if his mode of publication were continued, his answerer would retort not merely his scurrility, but also his personal attacks, so that "if naming be the advantage, and ripping up of lives to make sport, have with thee knuckle deep." Apart from this consideration, which principally affected the con-

temporaries of this memorable controversy, "Pappe with an Hatchet" contains as curious specimens of real vulgar abusive English as can be desired.

Here Mr. Petheram's reprints conclude at present. As far as we have had an opportunity of comparing them with the originals, they are accurately printed, and there are a few useful notes, but Mr. Petheram should be careful what he adds to the text within brackets. In "Hay any Worke" he has in several places inserted, in that way, letters which it is very clear were not undesignedly omitted, and the addition of which has the effect of disfiguring the page and modernising the language; for instance, *of* and *on* are converted into *of*[*f*] and *on*[*e*], which is certainly not necessary unless it be desired to modernise the orthography, which Mr. Petheram does not intend to do.

Trelawny of Trelawne; or, the Prophecy: a Legend of Cornwall. By Mrs. Bray. Being volume 7th of the new illustrated Edition of her *Novels in Series*.

ON the first appearance of *Trelawny* the verisimilitude of the fiction was so perfect that it was by many mistaken for sober truth, and was very generally considered as a collection of family papers of singular domestic interest. Certainly no higher compliment could be paid to any novel. The simplicity with which the story was constructed, its unaffected style, its minute details incidentally recorded in letters, all helped to render the deception complete, if that could be termed deception which was published under the title of a romance. The error spread, and Mrs. Bray felt herself called upon to set at rest all doubt on the subject by giving in her General Preface, prefixed to the first volume of the present series, the few and striking facts, still the theme of tradition, on which she raised this fabric of her imagination. The account, too long for extract in this place, shows from how slight a thread genius can weave a variegated tissue of characters and events.

The claims of *Trelawny* are various, and are calculated to please all classes of readers. Such as delight in the

antiquities, the natural curiosities, the local scenes, or the manners, customs, and superstitions of Cornwall, will find a fund of information in its pages. The lovers of an interesting tale and a well-developed plot will be gratified, whilst the serious and the thoughtful will find in it abundant reflections of a moral and religious nature, that teach without lecturing and convince without effort. The loves of Harry and Letitia Trelawny charm by their unaffected tenderness, delicacy, and feeling. Bishop Trelawny (one of the seven bishops consigned to the Tower under the arbitrary rule of the second King James), and the animated scene of his committal, will gratify the admirers of historic lore; and all will take a lively interest, not unmixed with awe, in the ghost story, which, founded on a tradition of Cornwall, our authoress has, with great skill, introduced in this work. It appears that one Doctor Ruddell, who, in 1665, was the clergyman of Launceston, drew up an account of a poor boy, who, in his way to school, was haunted by the spectre of a woman named Dorothea Dingley, in a place called the Higher Broom Field. Dr. Ruddell was requested, as a divine, to endeavour to lay this "perturbed spirit" to rest, and solemnly declares that he encountered it, in the very field where it had so tormented the boy! The Rev. Mr. Arundell (the well-known author of a "Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia") some years ago found among some old papers in Cornwall Dr. Ruddell's *own manuscript account* of this most extraordinary transaction; and, by a comparison with other documents, authenticated it as his handwriting. This curious statement afforded Mrs. Bray the hint for her story of the ghost she has raised in *Trelawny*; she has treated the subject with no ordinary pencilling, and placed before us an image of wondrous power and effect. The scene where the boy describes to Dr. Ruddell his feelings on his rencounter with the spirit, and that where the two old women relate the particulars of the death of the guilty and mysterious woman who afterwards haunted the lad, are replete with those touches which give rise to a train of the most fearful emotions—thoughts which our

great poet well defines as "beyond the reaches of our souls."

Among the characters in this tale we would especially note those of the Bishop and his daughters, Letitia and the lively Rebecca Trelawny (whose sketches of high life in London in the time of James II. are very amusing). Dr. Ruddell, the poor boy, and the Cornish personages of humble life, are likewise ably drawn; but to enter into their respective claims with critical justice cannot be attempted in so brief a notice. It may here be remarked that few novelists have attempted, and still fewer have succeeded in writing a novel in letters. Even Richardson becomes tedious by the length and repetition of the details contained in his epistles. The affectation and unsound principles of Rousseau have deservedly consigned that devotee of the goddess of reason to oblivion. Smollett's Humphry Clinker, for simplicity and nature in epistolary narration, will be found to be constructed on similar principles with the novel before us. We except of course in the parallel the broad humour and coarseness which sometimes have a place in Smollett's feigned correspondence of the Bramble family.

The merit of Mrs. Bray's *Trelawny* is, that the letters, which are the medium of narrating a tale the interest of which never for a moment flags, are complete impersonations, so to speak, of their supposed writers, so that, were the signatures of the greater part wanting, it would be easy for any ordinary reader to appropriate each letter by its style and train of thinking to its writer, exclusive of the incidents which might aid such appropriation.

In short, in Mrs. Bray's *Trelawny* the Horatian maxim has been well exemplified:—

"Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et
annis."

"The manners must your strictest care engage,
The levities of youth and strength and age."
Hor. Ars Poet.

We have the pleasure to add to this notice that we have just received a vignette portrait of Mrs. Bray, published by Colnaghi, executed by Lewis in his well-known delicate crayon style,

after a painting by the late Mr. Patten. Such memorials for writers who have acquired for themselves permanent laurels in the field of literature are illustrations of their works highly acceptable for present and future generations. Two or three lines in facsimile of Mrs. Bray's usual hand-writing and signature, for which there would be ample space in the margin of the print, would render it still more valuable to collectors. A portrait and an autograph are the nearest possible approach to a personal introduction to an author.

Archæologia; or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXXI. Part I. 4to.

(Continued from p. 386.)

3. *Notes upon a Preceptory of the Templars at Garway, in the County of Hereford, with Plans, Copies of Inscriptions, and Illustrations of a Building of the Hospitallers at that place. By the Rev. J. Webb, F.S.A. Rector of Tretire, in Herefordshire.*

The delinquency of the monks militant, for such they were, of the Holy Temple, which was the plea for their suppression with much cruelty in the early part of the 14th century, after they had existed for two hundred years, is among those historic doubts which have never been satisfactorily cleared up.

Enriched by vast possessions which a superstitious devotion had from time to time conferred on their order, they excited at once the jealousy and cupidity of the state. The crimes with which the Templars are charged are of so horrible and absurd a nature that their very enormity throws a doubt on their perpetration. One of their principal real offences in Europe was, perhaps, their possession of nine thousand manors;* it may, however, at the same time be admitted that the luxurious tendency of immense riches, the idle habits which are often prevalent where daily labour is commuted for certain mere ceremonial duties or the forms of military parade, might corrupt the Templars, and that, instead of a community of humble Christian

soldiers, the guardians of the pilgrims to the sepulchre of our Lord, they became a proud, licentious, and debauched society, injurious to the common weal, and as such deservedly were suppressed. It has been the fashion to deplore the annihilation of monasteries in England in the 16th century as an act of flagrant spoliation and injustice. Certainly the property thus seized ought not to have been devoted to secular purposes; but that the monastic orders by their gross frauds, superstitions, and, in many cases, scandalous lives, drew on themselves this visitation, does not admit of a doubt.† So it was with the Templars; and we have said thus much in reference to the extinction of their order, because we can allow that the charges brought against them were grossly exaggerated, but that they were altogether unfounded is in our opinion highly improbable. They have been distinctly charged with want of faith to the Christian cause, holding treacherous communication with the Infidels when bribed for that service. About the year 1320 the author thinks that the surrender of the possessions of the Templars to the Hospitallers had fully taken effect. The latter either rebuilt or repaired the columbarium or dove-cote extant at Garway, as may be gathered from this inscription still remaining on its walls: "Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo sexto factum fuit istud columbare per fratrem Ricardum." There is accommodation in this edifice for six hundred families of pigeons. The following indications of the change of proprietors the building had undergone is very remarkable. On the wall of the interior is the word "Gilbertus," the name perhaps of a mason employed. Near it is a stone carved with a cross patée lying *overturned* in a horizontal position, indicating the fall of the Templars, and, a little more distant, another bearing the cross crozier of the Hospitallers placed *upright*. Certain figures, rudely representing crescents, accompany the last-mentioned emblem.

Every tangible vestige of the order

† See Letters on the Suppression of Monasteries, published by the Camden Society, *passim*.

* Matt. Paris, edit. Wats, p. 615.

of the Templars and Hospitallers possesses the highest interest. Consecrated champions of a visionary and ideal religious system, they are indeed eminent personages in the romance of history. No one can view these stern and mailed knights as they repose in martial panoply in the round portion of the Temple Church, without catching something of the chivalrous feeling of the age in which they fought for the sepulchre of Christ.

The next article is—

4. *On the Municipal Archives of the City of Canterbury.* By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c.

This essay was the result of a search made into the records of the corporation of Canterbury when that city was visited last year by the Archæological Association. The value of these papers is chiefly statistical. "The chamberlain's accounts of Canterbury shew us, by the price of the necessary articles of consumption in comparison with that of labour, the degree of social comfort attainable by the people at large at different dates." In 1480 the wages of a tiler were 4*d.* per diem, in 1520 5*d.*; in 1546 they had risen to 8*d.* It might be wished that some of the contemporary prices of food had been here distinctly placed over against those for labour.

In 1520 we find the following charges for entertaining the ambassadors sent by the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII. in the city of Canterbury:—

"Item, xth day of September, paid for a turbot 11*d.* and a trout 2*s.* given to the Emperour's ambassadours at the Rede Lyon, summa 2*s.* 11*d.* Item for perys (pears) 4*d.* Item for grapys 2*d.* Item for 2*lb.* of sucket 20*d.*; for one pound of comfitts bought at Master Rutlondes 16*d.*

5. *Letter of Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford, Notts, to Lord Burghley, respecting the Funeral of his Mother, Lady Anne Stanhope.* Communicated by Richard Almack, Esq.

Illustrates the obsequies of a lady whose husband, Sir Michael Stanhope, was beheaded in 1551, on a charge of conspiring with the Protector Somerset, who had married his half-sister, to assassinate the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess of Northampton, and the Earl of Pembroke, at a banquet at the Lord Paget's.

6. *Observations on the succession to the Barony of William of Arques, in the county of Kent, between the period of the Conquest, and the reign of King John.* By Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A.

This is another communication which had been made to the Archæological Association, and which found its way by a friendly spirit to the chartered society at Somerset Place; indeed it is not difficult to perceive that without the ascendancy of such a feeling a vast deal of matter will be diverted into newly formed channels which would otherwise have been recorded in the proceedings of the veteran associates, who, for nearly a century, under the patronage of the Crown, have nourished the flame of the antiquarian lamp.

Domesday book records the manors held by William de Arcis in Kent and Suffolk. He was a Norman baron from Arques, in the Pays de Caux. The strong fortress of Arques will be well remembered by all who are versed in the history of Normandy. His daughter Emma, widow of Nigel de Monville, was united in second marriage to Manasses Comte of Ghisnes. A daughter Rosa, otherwise Sybilla, was the issue of this union. She married Henry Castellan of Bourbourg. They had a daughter Beatrice, who became presumptive heiress of the Count of Ghisnes, and was united to Alberic (Aubrey) de Ver, son of Alberic de Ver, the King's chamberlain, whose name was Latinised, for its similarity to *verres*, a synonym of *aper*, a boar, Albericus Aper; a remarkable instance of the taste of the age for a pun, however farfetched. Beatrice was divorced from Alberic, and married to Baldwin Lord of Ardres. Arnold, his brother, subsequently entitled himself Comte de Ghisnes, and actually laid claim to the manor of Newington, near Sittingbourne in Kent, in opposition to Aubrey de Vere, Comte de Ghisnes and first Earl of Oxford, who deceased A.D. 1194, and whose sou-briquet *Grim Aubrey*, Mr. Stapleton acutely remarks, is but a re-translation of Albericus Aper, expressive of the fierceness of that animal. Mr. Stapleton's paper is replete with research, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the house of De Vere and the topography of Kent.

7. *Observations on the Monumental Effigy of De Mauley, formerly in York Minster.* By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H. &c. &c.

The remains of this curious effigy have been rescued from utter destruction by the zeal of the writer; the figure had been fractured by the falling timbers when the minster was fired by the fanatic Martin in 1829, and the fragments had been removed to the garden of a gentleman at York. It had represented in all probability Sir Robert de Mauley, who signalised himself in the wars of Edward I. and died in the reign of Edward II. Sir Samuel Meyrick has recovered about half the original figure, and has deposited it in the chapel at Goodrich Court.

The valuable point in the details of the chain-mail armour in which this effigy is attired, is that the portions of the armour which would not be covered when the helmet was put on are represented to be of double mailles or rings interlinked, and this is a variation so distinctly marked that it can be no other than an actual representation of the chain-mail armour, as it was worn by the knight in whose memory the sculpture was executed.

The double links would give the coat of mail great additional strength. One example of double-link mail is to be found in Stothard's beautifully accurate Etchings of Monumental Effigies in an effigy at Rampton, in Cambridgeshire; but the peculiarity is limited to a single row of links, the reason for which is not very evident. Sir Samuel Meyrick has placed the specimen given by Stothard in juxtaposition with the single and double mailles on the figure of De Mauley, and from such clear and satisfactory particulars the student in ancient armour may draw his own inferences. On all monumental effigies and brasses in similar costume it is of much importance that the marking of the mailles should be observed with precision.

8. *Account of the Discovery of the Episcopal Rings of John Stanbery and Richard Mayo, Bishops of Hereford, during the progress of recent works of restoration at Hereford Cathedral.* By the Very Rev. J. Merewether, D.D. F.S.A. F.R.S. Dean of Hereford.

It will be well remembered that the

ring was an important emblem in the investiture of a Bishop in the Romish Church,* denoting the mystical union between the pastor and his fold, similar to that of Christ as the Bridegroom with his Church. Rings are therefore commonly found deposited in the tombs of prelates of the earlier ages. Stanbery died in 1474, Mayo in 1516.

Some repairs in Hereford Cathedral were the occasion of the discovery of these relics. On the right hand of the remains of Bishop Mayo, which were uncovered during these operations, appeared a gold ring, engraved on the inside with the words "Ave Maria." On each side of a rough ruby set in the ring was engraved a tau cross, and below it a small bell. On the right side of the grave was a slender hazel wand, the rind remaining in several places; and near it had been placed a mussel-shell and two oyster-shells, tokens of pilgrimage. Mr. Albert Way, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, makes the following observation in connexion with this singular discovery in a letter to Dr. Merewether:

"The hazel wand is the thin staff which is not unfrequently seen in representations of pilgrims in the fifteenth century, tied up with the bourdon, or pilgrim's staff, properly so called . . . [See the cut.] It seems not unlikely that as the pilgrim picked up a few shells on the shore of Galicia, as found by you in the grave, so the usage obtained that he should cut a stick as he went along, and bring it away with him as a token, tied up with his bourdon,† and that, with the shells, this wand was preserved to be finally placed in his grave."

* "Accipe annulum fidei scilicet signaculum quatenus sponsam Dei," &c. See Description by Mr. Kempe of the Effigy of John de Sheppy, Bishop of Rochester, *Archæologia*, vol. xxv.

† *Burdones* in the Low Latin was an



The wand which was thus cut and carried by pilgrims was no doubt in commemoration of the entry into Jerusalem of our Saviour, when a great multitude preceded him, and spread their garments, and strewed branches in his way.* Hence, obviously, is the appellation *Palmer* as applied to a pilgrim.

9. *Observations on a Vase found at Sandy, Beds.* By Samuel Birch, Esq.

This specimen of the ware commonly known as Samian is of a form of which we have seen several specimens,—the sides perpendicular, the circumference spherical. Dr. Fabroni, an Italian antiquary, considers the fine red vessels of this description to have been made at Aretium, in Italy, the modern Arezzo, whence they have been called Aretine vases. From the fifth century to the eighteenth incidental notices of this kind of pottery occur in various writers.

In 1782 Francesco Rossi undertook to form a museum of this ware, and for that purpose explored the vicinity of the ancient town of Aretium, and found numerous vestiges of the potters' furnaces, implements, &c. The excavations afforded 74 potters' names; but there appears to be some difference in the style of the stamps and the relieved ornaments from that of vessels found in Britain. Nothing conclusive can, however, be inferred from this, for the ware from Arezzo may be of earlier date than that imported to our island.

10. *Observations on the figures of Anacreon and his Dog, on some Greek Fictile Vases; and, 11. on a Vase with Pelops Plexippus: both in the British Museum.* By Samuel Birch, Esq.

As a dog is the well-known companion of the great lyric poet, there is much probability that both are represented by the figures on this vase. Is the youth bearing the amphora his favourite Bathyllus?

“Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teium.”†

epithet given to beasts of burthen, asses or mules. By a metaphorical allusion, the staff which supported the pilgrim on his way acquired the name.

* Matt. xxi.

† Horace, Ode 14, Epodon Liber.

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Another vase from the Prince of Canino's collection has the representation of a naked youth leading a horse by the bridle. The word ΠΛΕΚΣΙΠΠΟΣ is inscribed over his head, an epithet applied by Homer to Pelops.

12. *Observations on Incised Sepulchral Slabs, with descriptions of two remarkable examples representing Knights in the cross-legged attitude, which exist at Avenbury, in Herefordshire, and Bitton, Gloucestershire.* By Albert Way, Esq. D.S.A.

The notice of incised slabs of stone as sepulchral memorials, executed in the same way as those commonly called brasses, has hitherto been almost wholly neglected by antiquaries. Their rarity is perhaps the reason for this omission. Yet there is reason to suppose that they were very commonly adopted in the thirteenth century, to which period the figure at Avenbury must be referred, and they continued in use as late as the time of Edward VI. They were cut probably by the engravers of sepulchral brasses. The effigy from Bitton is partly incised, and partly in very low relief. Both the effigies are cross-legged, an attitude said to be peculiar to figures of knights in England.* We cannot hastily reject the popular notion that such sculptures represented Crusaders; the crossed hands or legs have reference, probably, to a vow undertaken or performed; but there is much uncertainty, we admit, upon the subject. The figures on the pilgrims' stones in Llanfihangel Aber Cowin church, described in our vol. for 1837, part ii. p. 375, have their arms crossed. That these are really representations of pilgrims is not to be doubted. One of them has a palmer's wand in the hand, which we have just seen was a token of pilgrimage performed. On opening their graves a few years since marine shells were found deposited.

The peculiarity of the cross-legged attitude to English effigies shows that we had sculptors in this country at an early period by no means contemptible

* It is asserted that no cross-legged effigies occur on the continent. Two only have been noticed in Ireland, none in Scotland.

as artists. In proof of this assertion we will simply refer to the figure of a knight in the Temple church, London, having crossed hands and legs, copied by Stothard in his *Monumental Effigies*, pl. 4; and of that in the same work, attributed by the author of the letter-press to Richard Wellesburne de Montfort, than which a more noble representation of a warrior of the thirteenth century is scarcely, we think, anywhere to be found.

We close our notices of this part of *Archæologia* by expressing the earnest hope that this record of the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries will continue to be the depository for archaeological subjects of the most important and interesting character. A spirit of research and conservation for the monuments of past ages is now extensively awakened. Witness the recent meetings at Canterbury and Winchester. It will remain for the Society of Antiquaries to give every reasonable encouragement in their power to this movement, and for the explorators to regard the parent society as a point of concentration to which all their efforts should be directed. Doubtless great practical results will be obtained by a system of friendly co-operation.

Self-instruction for young Gardeners, &c. By the late J. C. Loudon, with a Memoir of the Author.

THIS work, which was suggested to Mr. Loudon by Mr. Osborn of the Fulham Nursery, will be very useful to that class of persons of whom young gardeners are composed, who have not in general received a regular education, but who possessing much activity of mind, and energy in the pursuit of their profession, are anxious to possess such a knowledge of the various sciences connected with it, as to enable them to meet the wishes and execute the designs of their employers with credit and ability. If Mr. Loudon's life had been prolonged, it would have been more complete; but, as it is, it comprehends almost every thing on the subject that may be considered necessary. Mr. Loudon was much assisted, in those parts that were not in his circle of knowledge, by Dr. Jamieson and other friends. The portion of the

book, however, which has most fixed our attention is the memoir of the author, written by his widow; it is the only account of Mr. Loudon which has yet appeared worthy of attention, and it is composed at once with the feeling of an affectionate wife, and the good taste of an intelligent and accomplished writer. The extreme activity of Mr. Loudon's mind, and his unwearied industry, are shown in the strongest colours throughout. Mrs. Loudon says, "Mr. Loudon was not a man of many words, and he was never fond of showing the knowledge he possessed; but it was astonishing how much he did know on every subject to which he had turned his attention." As we cannot follow the biographer through the annals of Mr. Loudon's useful and honourable life, we must be content to make one or two scattered extracts; and the very first will show that we are indebted to his suggestions for "a great improvement in the plants of our squares, and other open spots in London."

"When Mr. Loudon first arrived in London he was very much struck with the gloomy appearance of the garden in the centre of the public squares, which were then planted almost entirely with evergreens, particularly with Scotch pines, yews, and firs; and before the close of 1803 he published an article in a work called the *Literary Journal*, which he entitled, 'Observations on laying out the public Squares in London.' In this article he blamed freely the taste which then prevailed, and suggested the great improvement which would result from banishing the yews and firs, which always looked gloomy, from the effect of the smoke on their leaves, and mingling deciduous trees with the other evergreens. He particularly named the oriental and occidental plane trees, the sycamore and the almond, as ornamental trees that would bear the smoke of the city; and it is curious to observe how exactly his suggestions have been adopted, as these trees [*Quære oriental planes?*] are now to be found in almost every square in London."

In 1805 we are told Mr. Loudon resumed his labours as a landscape gardener, and his journal is filled with the observations he made, and the ideas that suggested themselves of improvements on all he saw. Among other things, he made some observations on the best mode of *harmonising colours* in flower-gardens, which accord

in a very striking manner with the principles afterwards laid down by M. Chevreul, in his celebrated work entitled, "*De la loi du Contraste simultanée des Couleurs*," 1839. Mr. Loudon states, that he had observed that flower-gardens looked best when the flowers were so arranged as to have a *compound* colour next the *simple* one which was *not* contained in it. Thus, as there are only three simple colours, red, blue, and yellow, he advises that *purple* flowers, which are composed of blue and red, should have yellow next them; that *orange* flowers, which are composed of red and yellow, should be contrasted with blue; and that *green* flowers, which are composed of blue and yellow, should be relieved by red. He accounts for this, on the principle that three parts are required to make a perfect whole, and he compares the union of the three primitive colours formed in this manner with the common chord in music, an idea which has since been worked out by several able writers.

In 1808 Mr. Loudon took a farm, called Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, from General Stratton, containing upwards of 1,500 acres: before 1812 he had cleared 15,000*l.* by his labours, and he then left it. In 1813 he took an extensive tour on the continent, and one not unattended with difficulties and dangers. Between Petersburg and Moscow,

"The horses being unable to drag his carriage through a snow drift, the postillions very coolly unharnessed them and trotted off, telling him that they would bring fresh horses in the morning, and that he would be in no danger from the wolves if he would keep the windows of his carriage close, and the leather curtains down. There was no remedy but to submit, and few men were better fitted by nature for bearing the horrors of such a night than Mr. Loudon, from his natural calmness and patient endurance of difficulties. He often, however, spoke of the situation he was in, particularly when he heard the howling of the wolves, and once when a herd of them rushed across the road close to his carriage. He had also some doubts whether the postillions could recollect where they had left the carriage, as the wind had been very high during the night, and had blown the snow through the crevices in the curtains. The morning, how-

ever, brought the postillions with fresh horses, and the remainder of the journey was passed without difficulty."

In a second tour which Mr. Loudon took on the continent in 1819, we are told,

"He saw for the first time a specimen of the trick often practised by the Italian gardeners, which is called by the French *graffe des charlatans*. This consists in taking out the pith of the trunk and branches of an orange tree, and dexterously introducing through these a rose tree or any other plant which it is wished shall appear to have been grafted on the orange. Care is taken not to injure the roots of either; and if put cautiously into the ground both will produce leaves and flowers."

Another suggestion was first made by Mr. Loudon in the *Gardener's Magazine*, which has been judiciously followed by the government.

"He gave a plan for the improvement of Kensington Gardens, and suggested the erection of small stone lodges with fire-places at the principal garden gates, for the comfort of the door-keepers in winter, as, before that time, the door-keepers had no shelter but the alcoves, and he proposed that once a week at least a band should play in the gardens, and that the public should be able to obtain the convenience of seats as in the public gardens on the continent."

In 1827 he suggested the idea of planting some public walk according to the *natural system*, and rearing the trees according to the way that has been done in Kensington Gardens. But we must break off from a subject on which every personal feeling would lead us to dwell with mingled pleasure and regret; and we can only add, that, while this interesting memoir will be most advantageous for all to read and possess who are engaged in the same profession as Mr. Loudon, it will be far from useless to others, however different their occupations, for it will show to them what impediments may be overcome, and what success acquired, by abilities judiciously devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and by that unconquerable industry that looks on what it possesses only as a means of future and greater acquisitions. Hail! and farewell!

B—ll.

J. M.

Hebrew Dramas. By William Tennant.

OF the three dramas founded on Scriptural history in this volume, we prefer the first, *Jephtha's Daughter*. On the second, *Esther*, or the Fall of Haman, the author has scarcely exercised the full talent which he seems to possess; and the third, *The Destruction of Sodom*, seems, from various causes, and from the difficulty of embellishing it with the contrast of pleasing images, to be one not easily susceptible of dramatic interest. In none of them are we to expect to receive the effect of powerful and agitating emotions; in the first place, as we are familiar with the catastrophes described; secondly, as on such subjects it is not in the power of the poet, and, if in his power, it would not be advisable, to deviate from the line of historic truth, in order to add additional circumstances of distress, and increase the pathos of his tale. Mr. Tennant, however, has adorned his subjects with much beauty of poetic illustration. His style reminds us, in its richness of language and copiousness of imagery, more nearly of that of Mr. Milman than of any other of our poets, while a similarity of subject has perhaps drawn the similitude more closely. Some of the lyrical poems, or choruses, are written with feeling and simplicity, as the last in *Jephtha's Daughter*.

I.

My sister went,—I, too, would fain
Have gone in her funeral train.
She bade me stay behind; I stay'd,
To tend her mother, as she bade.
I heard not her last breathed sigh,
I saw her not as she did die.

II.

Sweet sister! thou art pass'd to God;
His palace now is thine abode;
Whilst we, thy life's companions dear,
Are left to weep and linger here.
Thy place is empty; how may we
Henceforth be joyous, rest of thee?

III.

How shall we now the song advance?
How weave the many-mazed dance?
With whom walk now beside the rills,
Or wander high among the hills?
She, she is gone, that with her grace
And goodness beautified each place.

IV.

O, sooner shall the Jordan's wave
Stream backward to his fountain cave!

Sooner the heavens shall eastward roll
The stars, and reel unfix'd the pole!
Than from my mournful soul shall fade
The fame of Mizpah's minstrel maid.

V.

Hills of Manasseh, shout her name!
Valleys of Gad, repeat the same!
On Jordan's either palm-clad strand,
In Judah's and in Ephraim's land,
Let Israel's gratitude proclaim
The glory of our sister's fame.

We must give a short specimen of the blank verse in the dialogue, which is generally harmonious and musical. The following is rather accidentally chosen, but it will suffice to show the style of the author.

ESTHER.— No marvel
The sun that rules the day so gloriously,
Scatt'ring his light over a thousand lands,
Should, by admiring men, be deified.
Look at his golden coronet of rays,
As up he springs above yon eastern hill,
Filling with light the distant vales, that seem
To clap their hands with joy at his return.
Look at his nearer flood of radiance,
Flung o'er fair Shusban's roofs and pinnacles.
Behold the tree-tops of our palace-garden
Bespangled with the morning's dewy tears;
Lo! how the citron, palm, and pomegranate,
And rose-bush,—where our sweet Memnonian
bird,
The bulbul, sits a-singing to his rose,—
Enkindle up their beauties to the morn,
And, with a whiter and more fragrant bloom,
Embower in our palace in their branching
arms. [all!
Look at these beauties and these splendours
Look at the sun—the marvellous instrument!
The glorious work! and praise thou Him that
made it.
Choltah! I do not worship God's bright sun,
Yet, in this glorious dawn and day of joy,
I joy me too, as one that worships him, &c.

Though we have generally to be satisfied with the good taste of the author of these poems, as well as pleased with his fancy and invention, there are some few expressions scattered through his volume that we cannot let pass without censure, and we must add surprise, how they ever were admitted by him, or indeed how he ever came to use them,—so strange and *un-English* do they sound to our ears.

P. 7.— The city gate
At this star-lighted hour doth hesitate
To troul upon his hinges.

This is quite a new use of the word to us, nor will the history of our language, we think, offer another specimen of "hinges trouling."

P. 88.— The wayfaring men,
Familiar to the desert, that all day
Have jaded out their journey to the sun.

"To jade out a journey to the sun" is a phrase quite unintelligible to us.

P. 132.— When the soul
Of Xerxes' son veers like the summer winds
Around the sky's whole compass, this *breed-bate*
Takes vantage of the wine-flush, &c.

"Breed-bate" is a word quite unknown to us, nor do we understand its meaning.

P. 140.— Mantling in the *pate*
Of royalty, I hope 't will generate
No good from Jewry.

"Pate" we suppose is here used in sarcasm and ridicule by Haman, and, as the author has used it a second and third time, we presume he considers it as applicable to the subject. To us it is very offensive, though certainly authorized by the translators of the Bible. It is used at p. 226 *seriously*,

Such a recoil of mischief murderous
On the remorseless *pate* of the misdoer!!

P. 202.— O, my Lord,
Ambition has its little stumbling-blocks,—
Snags of obstruction.

This technical word "*snags*" is wretchedly misapplied in this place. It is so unusual, except in the mouths of woodmen and carpenters, that half the readers will not understand it.

P. 228.—The hidden spirit of their harmony
Comes *twangling* forth as from a merry-make.

We think this word "*twangle*" might be changed with advantage.

P. 240.—To enclasp the sun, her *jolly groom*,
that comes
Far of his chamber prancing.

Though "*groom*" was used sometimes by the old poets for bridegroom, it is so obsolete in this sense as not to be revived with propriety. Surely it would be better

T'enclasp the sun, her bridegroom—he who comes.

P. 244.—Go not, my *dame*! 'Tis but a vanity
To be despised, not followed.

The use of the word "*dame*" (like that of "*pate*") in serious poetry, and as a title of respect, is not idiomatical or correct. Originally it was "*domina*," the mistress; but now it is altogether confined to usages of familiarity.

P. 254.—Consulter of Asheerah! saw how
looks
The goddess? *Theartly* or auspiciously.

This expression is not of English usage.

P. 282.— Their eyes
In darkness rolled about; up to the sky
Their *stounded* heads they raised.

What does *stounded* mean? *astonish'd*?

These are by no means all the objectionable expressions which the author would do well to correct in another edition. How an Englishman, or a native of our country, should ever have used many of them, we cannot imagine. They are just the mistakes that a foreigner who had learned the language from books would be likely to make, but such as a man brought up in good society, and in the polished circles of civilised life, we should have thought, could never have fallen into.

Sonnets composed on various Subjects.

By Francis Skurray.

THESE poems, three hundred and fifty in number, have no more right to the title of *sonnets* than they have to that of short epics, or anything else the author pleases to call them; but "*quocunque nomine gaudent*" they are very pleasing little sketches of passing thoughts and objects, harmonious records of mental impressions, verbal pictures of local scenery clad in appropriate colours, and adorned with poetic hues, and separated by the imagination from mere description of natural objects. The author evidently looks on nature with a poet's eye, and he can describe her varied features with a poet's pen. There is a simplicity in the language, and a lightness in the touches, which cannot fail to please. The author is intent on impressing his subject upon us, not amusing us with decorated images or artificial pomp of words. We look on these little poems, in fact, as we do on the pencil and pen sketches of the old writers, which so delight by the apparent ease with which they are done, and the happy effect of a few master-strokes of the pencil. But what are we to do with as many sonnets as there are days in the year? and how are we to weigh their respective excellence? The reader must trust to us, that, in our very small selection, we have made one that does not inadequately represent the prevailing character of the whole.

SONNET LV.

Gigantic trees stand single in a glade,
 And yield a cool and solitary shade;
 Wild flowers of varied hues bestrew the plain,
 And the fields wave with every kind of grain.
 The birds that soar in air or perch on trees
 Attune the breezes with their melodies.
 The shepherd and his dog conduct his flock
 Through the high trackway guarded by a rock,
 Within whose base a grotto may be found
 Where a nymph dwells who mimics every
 sound;
 When no noise stirs the air her breath is mute,
 For then the damsel lays aside her lute;
 But at a shout of joy or shriek of pain
 She wakes, and plays the mocking-bird again.

SONNET CLXXI.

Upon a verdant and extensive plain,
 Bordered by rocks and open to the main,
 An old and castellated mansion stood,
 Fenced by a moat and girded by a wood.
 The heavens, adorned with all the orbs of light,
 Were clear as day and silent as the night.
 The tranquil hour no signs of motion gave
 But when the moonbeam quivered in the wave.
 A herd of wild deer wandered from the brake
 To cull fresh pasture and their thirst to slake.
 The mountain shepherd, as he watched his
 flock,
 Play'd on his reed beneath a hollow rock,
 And sent sweet music from the height above,
 Like angels on their embassies of love.

SONNET CCVII.

The orb of day has nearly run his race,
 And eve and night move on with gradual pace;
 Silence prevails, save when the aspen spray
 Mutters its dirge to the departing day.
 Now twilight phantoms recommence their
 dance,
 The vapours gather and the shades advance,
 And, settling on the mountain's breast, they
 throw
 A dusky girdle round its vest of snow.
 Feelings of death crept o'er our frames; but
 soon,
 To quicken sensibility, the moon
 Broke on our view with her replenished horn,
 Yielding a faint similitude of morn;
 Springing from darkness, soon did she bestow
 Her form and radiance on the lake below.

SONNET CCXXVII.

From highest altitudes the men survey
 The varied prospects of their downward way,
 When a rich valley opens to their view,
 Which their hearts long for and their eyes
 pursue.
 Courting the sun, and shelter'd from the gale,
 It seem'd a vision of a fairy tale.
 No sounds were heard in the sequester'd nook
 But the fresh joyance of the bubbling brook,
 Or the soft whisp'ring of primeval trees,
 Fann'd by the morning and the evening breeze,
 Or children's laughter where the cottage stood
 Fenc'd by the rock and water'd by the flood.
 If peace and virtue fly the haunts of men,
 They find a refuge in the mountain glen.

SONNET CCLVII.

How sweet the sound when evening breezes
 play
 Their farewell requiems to departing day,
 Which, like the music of angelic host,
 Is slightly heard and gradually lost.
 To guide her mate the glowworm lights her
 lamp,
 In thickest dell the bandit horde encamp.
 Around the towering cliff which holds her nest
 The eagle hovers, and there hopes to rest.
 The scatter'd flocks stalk bleating through
 the vale, [ger's tale.
 Whilst lingering shepherds catch the stran-
 The nightingale prolongs his note of love,
 As other melodies forsake the grove.
 These scenes and sounds mixed sentiments
 impart,
 And awe the mind and interest the heart.

SONNET CCCIII.

I crossed the bridge that from the city leads,
 And left the smoke to roam about the meads.
 As I descended to the rural glen
 I lost the tumult and the haunts of men.
 I saw the leaves and tendrils of the vine
 Adorn the elm and round its branches twine.
 I reached the glade, where lads and lasses met
 To sing and dance to pipe and flageolet;
 The female voices and the minstrel boy,
 As I pass on, the distant scene recall,
 And yield, though sounds indicative of joy,
 A touch of sadness in their rise and fall.
 So Echo's tones exhilarate the mind,
 And leave a pensive vacancy behind.

SONNET CCCVI.

As evening shades advanced our vessel wore,
 And we cast anchor on Palermo's shore.
 When standing on the deck, the inland breeze
 Wafted rich odours from the citron-trees.
 Innumerable vessels seemed to fly
 Over the waters to the verge of sky;
 Their milk-white sails, which caught the solar
 ray,
 Resembled swans that fluttered in the bay.
 And now the mountains' altitude begun
 To redden with the radiance of the sun.
 When evening shadows vanished into night,
 Each fisher's prow seemed in a blaze of light,
 Which boasts the art to lure the finny tribes
 To certain capture from the vessels' sides.

Poems. By Allan Park Paton.

THERE are two things which we
 presume every poet is ambitious of
 attaining. One is to please the public,
 the second to please himself. We do
 not say that Mr. Paton has not placed
 a foot on each peak of this double Par-
 nassus, for we are not the public, but
 anomalous kinds of beings placed
 somewhere between the public and the
 poet, and designed for the good of
 both. Certain we are, however, that
 in this case the poet has pleased him-

self, and a kind of self-satisfaction gives animation and vivacity to his poetry. He is somewhat original, especially in his metre and language, versatile in his subject, and bold enough to break a lance with Mr. Frere in Whistlecraft. We give a few stanzas as a specimen of his poetical vein.

A BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

Upon my word, it's quite absurd,
I always thought him sensible,
The last of all to do a thing
So very reprehensible.
A jovial fellow, too, he was,
As ever mix'd a tumbler, Sir,
Such awful ends among our friends,
Should really make us humbler, Sir.
Fill a bumper to the Queen,
Poor thing! she's past recovering,
Sir,
She wo'nt let me forget her sex,
Altho' I try—"The Sovereign, Sir."

For years a score, ay many more,
That fool has been my model, Sir,
He has received my best esteem
Since ever I could toddle, Sir;
Since when a youth he quizz'd my pumps,
Until we *mir'd* together, Sir.
(Don't let the decanters sleep,
Come, don't shew such shyness, Sir,
That scoundrel has disturb'd the port,
We'll drink his Royal Highness,
Sir.)

And when in dozens, women cousins
Ridiculed my system, Sir,
And I was mad enough to think
'Well, I must give in this time, Sir;'
These sluts, you know, they chatter so,
They're perfectly uproarious, Sir,
Why *he* has come into my thoughts,
And I have stood victorious, Sir.
(I think you'll find the sherry good,
Charge and fill another, Sir,
We'll drink the royal youngsters, and
May they be like their mother, Sir.)

Such a house, too, as was his,
A gem of single keeping, Sir,
The changes that will now be there,
I'm almost at the weeping, Sir.
I never, never, can forget
How much I did revere it, Sir,
I copied everything I could,
But never could come near it, Sir.
(Another glass! Queen Adelaide,
The kind and open-hearted, Sir,
We ne'er had one who to the poor
So free with money parted, Sir.)

The front steps of his flat we knew,
The bell so bright and sunny, Sir,
That you could see your features in't,
Altho' they *did* look funny, Sir;

And then the fine old housekeeper,
Her bunch of keys depending, Sir,
Who dropp'd a dozen courtesies
The time you were ascending, Sir.
(You have not touch'd your glass of
wine,
You really do alarm me, Sir,
I hope you find the sherry good;
We'll drink the Duke and Army,
Sir), &c.

In another style is

HELIGOLAND.

Thou crumbling rock, oft have I thought of
thee,
And in my fancy seen thee wrapt in storm;
There thou art now, and the reality
But fills my image that my dream did form;
It seems as I before thy crags had scann'd
Heligoland.

The sea-birds wheel about thee, and their cries
Sound like lamentings o'er thy sure decay;
How often do they from thy cliffs arise,
When to the silent depths they sink away,
Worn by the angry waters into sand,
Heligoland.

The day comes when no place will be to thee
Amongst the places of the earth, and when
One like myself, struck with thy destiny,
May, pointing here, exclaim to other men,—
There once the victim of the waves did stand,
Heligoland.

Where now thy purple cliffs, of which we read?
Where now thy dwellings, each so dear a
home? [need,
Where now thy light, that served in sailors'
Thy bounding boats rejoicing in the foam?
Where now thy fearless, tempest-loving band,
Heligoland?

Emblem of Time! the rock which seems so
strong
Upon the ocean of Eternity,
Whose waters soon shall o'er it flow along,
As these in coming years shall roll o'er thee.
With nought to stay them but Divine com-
mand,
Heligoland.

*The Death of Basseville: a Poem, in
terza rima. By V. Monti. Trans-
lated in the same verse.*

N. BASSEVILLE was born in 1755, the son of a dyer at Abbeville. He distinguished himself by his talents and by different publications. At the Revolution he adopted the cause of royalty, and published a newspaper, with the motto, "*Il faut un Roi aux Français.*" The same opinions were also mentioned in a history of the Revolution, dedicated to the Marquess de la Fayette. But he soon abandoned himself to the excesses of democratic fanaticism, and Gen. Dumourier pro-

cured his nomination as Secretary to the Legation at the court of Naples. His death soon after took place under the following circumstances, on the 14th January, 1793.

"With a view of obtaining a demonstration of public feeling at Rome, Basseville appeared in the streets, wearing the badge of revolutionary principles—the *tricoloured cockade*. This step excited the populace to phrensy, and, after having taken refuge in the house of a banker, the envoy was dragged from his place of concealment and stabbed in the stomach by a person in the lowest class. How bitterly he repented his folly may be inferred from the words that escaped his lips almost with his dying breath—'*Je meurs la victime d'un fou.*'"

It is said by the translator, that the fame of *Monti* chiefly rests in his own country on this poem, where it is familiarly called the *Bassevilliad*. Forsyth says in his *Italy*, "This death of Basseville made him a public man,—this poem, and others in the *terza rima*, obtained for the poet the name of "*Il Dante raffinato*;" and, as regards the idiomatic purity of the Italian style, the Death of Basseville is ranked by competent judges among the most perfect specimens of that rich and expressive language." The translator says, "Of triple rhyme (*terza rima*) our literature affords but few examples. The Prophecy of Danté by Byron, it is believed, is the only original one;" but, to confess the truth, we think it is not well suited to our language, and that Mr. Cary judged discreetly in translating his author into our blank verse. The present translator has, however, performed his difficult self-imposed task with skill and success. A short example will suffice.

— Now Night his mantle threw
O'er the dim world, and swift the ethereal pair
Passed the Cæsarean walls and onward flew,
Where Peter's holy fane sublime in air
Rears the tall dome; and flaming o'er the pile
A cherub stood, with fierce and threatening glare;
One of the seven that rang'd in silvery file
Mid the seven flaming candlesticks survey'd
The rapt evangelist on Patmos' isle.
Like wheels of fire his glowing orbs were made,
And, like the comet's death-inspiring train,
Loose on the breeze of night his tresses stray'd.

Of lurid crimson blade, he shook amain
A sword, whose lustre on the night afar
New horror shed, and hideous broke its reign.

The shield of mighty round, that, pois'd in air,
O'er shadowing guarded all the imperial dome.
One arm upborne—as with maternal care,
The eagle 'neath her wings, unskill'd to roam,
Enfolds her tender brood that sleeping lie,
While every warbler in his leafy home
Cowers from the roaring blast that hurries by
To the seraphic chief due homage pay
The spirits twain, and swift as thought they fly
Where the vex'd ocean with hoarse moaning spray

Beats the Sardinian rocks; and, dimly shown
By the pale moon's half clouded fitful ray,
In one wide universal ruin strown,
Far scatter'd rocks the tempest's wrath deplore.
Mid floating standards many a corpse was thrown

On the remorseless darting waves, whose roar
Tumultuous drown'd the piercing seaman's cry.

Sate, dire spectatress, on the wintry shore
The insatiate fiend of France, fell Liberty!
And with anguished heart the treacherous main.

Now lashed her rage, impatient to defy [train
The foe that sweeps with vengeance in his
From Britain's isle, and threats her tyrannous
pride, &c.

Review of the Church of Christ. By
C. F. Wingard, D.D. *Archbishop of*
Upsal.

THE present is an interesting work, whether considered as to the venerable prelate from which it proceeds, or as regards the subject of his inquiries. It is not to be considered as a statistical record of the church, nor as a history of it during a certain period; but sets forth some remarkable events of the church, and sketches a few outlines of her image. Of the *Eastern Church* the author has given a statistical account, because of the long period during which she has been stationary. The *Eastern Church* is divided into the respective heads of "Orthodoxy," under which the Greek Church in the Osmanic empire is ranked, and the Greek-Russian Church. The *Heretic churches* are, the Armenian, Gregorian, the Coptic, and the Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church. Then follow the sects, as the Nestorians, Monophysites, Maronites, Jews, Samaritans. The next division includes the Roman Catholic Church, under its various national governments, not only in Europe, but in America, Africa, Australia, &c. The Protestant Church follows, in its various sections; and then a fuller detail is given of the Swedish Church, with a particular ac-

count of the history of *Straussianism* in Sweden; and of the *preaching Epidemic* in the same country, which has taken the name of Epidemic because the preaching is involuntary, as in a state of delirium or mental derangement. The first breaking out, the author says, may have originated in the mind having been moved by spiritual things, but the further spreading of it appears rather to belong to a state of bodily disease.

In the Appendix, p. 275—305, is a very curious and interesting letter from Dr. J. A. Butsh, Bishop of Skara, to the primate of Sweden, on this subject. He mentions that the number of persons within the diocese of Skara alone that have been affected, amounts to between 2,000 and 3,000.

“How far,” says the Bishop, “different individuals, by a free will and faithful endeavour to counteract within themselves their sickly dispositions, might have been able to conquer the evil, I deem it impossible to tell with certainty; nevertheless, I am pretty sure that whereas only a few have been affected with the disease against their own will, and in spite of a real intention of opposing the influence of the contagion, the contrary has been the case with the great majority; who, partly on account of the impression on their minds, which they have received too passively at the sight of the symptom of the disease, have been more or less by their own fault brought to a mental and bodily disposition which has been favourable for the contagion, and who, also, in all probability, after having been taken ill, by superstition or capricious concession have themselves helped to make the evil worse,” &c.

The whole subject is very interesting, as given in considerable and accurate detail, and forms a valuable chapter in the history of *sympathetic disease*, and the contagiousness of morbid feeling, both bodily and mental. Those parts of this valuable little work which relate to Germany and England will be read by us with the most interest; the former on account of the boldness of its speculative opinions, and its wild and fanciful heterodoxies; the latter, as giving us the reflections of foreign and disinterested judgments on our national establishments, and our various conflicting parties.

The writer has of course expressed his sentiments regarding *Puseyism*,
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which he says, “is making great and rapid progress in the British Islands, and in the colonies of N. America.” He says, “this school is *said* to be supported by some of the dignitaries of the church, whereas other prelates have earnestly and powerfully raised their voice against the schism;” he mentions the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, and Exeter, as “concurring in eulogiums on the intentions of Dr. Pusey, and of the favourable impulse to deeper study, to a more serious attention to church discipline, and to a purer life, which has been brought about by this movement; but as blaming also what is exaggerated, or plainly erroneous, in the doctrines and innovations, particularly on the part of the disciples of Dr. Pusey. They warn against Rome, and exhort to hold fast the inheritance of the Reformation.” The author expresses his own opinion, in saying,

“About 100 years ago the proceedings of *Methodism* roused the Anglican Church to a consciousness of her duties. Perhaps the Puseyite movement may also have the same beneficial result. But should the Church give up the Word for *tradition*, and envelope herself in a harder formalism than her present rather inflexible one, she will more and more alienate the Dissenters from her, and prepare the way for her own dissolutions, to the enlargement of Rome.”

Sketches of the Reformation and Elizabethan Age, taken from the Contemporary Pulpit. By the Rev. John Oliver Willyams Haweis, M. A., 12mo.

IT is no slight merit in an historical inquirer to work a new mine of information, and more particularly when that mine is not very productive in proportion to the labour bestowed, and only occasionally rewards his toil with a valuable piece of ore. Such is the merit displayed by Mr. Haweis in the present work, which has been gleaned from the most unfrequented paths of theological literature, and which, in an unpretending form, displays a large amount of research, discrimination, and sound judgment. A pocket volume of “*Sketches of the Reformation*” might be a most ordinary compilation, or rather summary, of foregone works; but a volume of pictures,

for they deserve a better name than "sketches," drawn almost entirely from *original* sources, assumes a very different character. It was only on the shelves of Lambeth, or in other almost unique copies, that the productions of the preachers of the Reformation were, in many cases, to be found; and whatever notice may have been taken by Strype, or other ecclesiastical historians, of those sermons which excited question or sensation in their own day, it remained for Mr. Haweis to peruse the long-neglected mass, and to cull those passages which, though little remarkable at the time, afford the faithful reflection of its temper and its history, and form a record of the national morals and manners, as well as of the vicissitudes of the Church.

After an introductory chapter, Mr. Haweis has grouped his pictures in fourteen principal subjects, namely,—the Preaching at Paul's Cross; the Education and Preferments of the Parochial Clergy; their Social Position; the Itinerant Preachers; the Church and the Congregation; the State of Public Morals under Edward VI.; the like under Elizabeth; the Preachers and the Papists; the English Schisms; Superstitions of the Reformation; Usury; Fasting; State of the Poor; and Funeral Sermons. Under each of these heads the information is most curious, whilst it has the advantage of being authentic as derived from contemporary testimony, and the author's remarks throughout are sober, dispassionate, and impartial.

We append the following extract as an example of the author's style and general spirit:

"While Henry reigned, learning did not generally go unrewarded. A fair scholar himself, he encouraged scholars, such at least as kept pace with his own theological opinions; and the preferments of the country were fully adequate, up to the time of his demise, to reward all the talent of the Universities. Still, many of those best qualified to judge saw a shadow advancing which they resolved should not fall upon their children. After the accession of Edward fewer youths were brought up to the church, and they came not from the nobility and gentry as before. No royal wards were sent to either university. A gentleman would as soon think of educating his son for the church, as a rich dissenter of the present day making his a

dissenting preacher. The cause and effect of this change was a severance of interests between the patrons of livings and their incumbents, which made itself felt in the succeeding reign. Formerly their sons and nephews had officiated at their altars, and been provided for by presentations, which they now bestowed upon their dependants, their stewards, grooms, and huntsmen. The hawk was mewed on the rood skreen, and the income divided with various inequality between the giver and receiver. The consequence was that, while the Church had enough to give, her ministers were miserably provided for, or left quite destitute. Some hedge priest read the service, if it was read at all, and itinerant preachers, sent by the bishops or the government, posted on horseback from village to village, and too often forgot the sacred themes of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, to execute the more immediate purpose of their end, declaim against popery, and instil the principle of passive obedience.

"It was well for the Church that all this personal suffering was felt, and this spiritual destitution witnessed, by men who had power and opportunity to complain of them; for *what the press is in our days, the pulpit was in theirs.*"

With this remark, which the author incidentally makes in the course of his argument, we will close our quotation; judging that it will leave that impression upon the mind of the reader which is due to the importance, as well as the originality, of the author's researches.

The Coming of the Mammoth, and other Poems. By Henry R. Herst.

OUR objection to the leading poem is not so much in the execution as in the subject, which is one in which little interest can be excited by any artifice of invention or power of description. In the author's other and smaller poems there is pleasing imagery, and that poetical fancy that can embellish the common events and add a charm to the ordinary actions of life, and even heighten, by proper selection, the beauty of natural objects. Take for example—

TO A RUINED FOUNTAIN.

In a green Arcadian valley,

Grey with lichen overgrown,
Where the blandest breezes dally,
Chanting ever musically

Roundelays with silvery tone,
Stands a mossy fountain broken,
Of the ancient day a token.

On the basin-sides are graven
 Forms of chiefs and maidens bright,
 Whom the never-dying raven
 Hath forgotten—nameless even
 In the poet's lay of might,—
 With Bacchantic figures glowing
 Through the crystal waters flowing.
 On the ground beneath it sleeping
 Lies some quaintly-sculptured God,
 O'er the scene no vigil keeping ;
 While the willow on it weeping
 Trails its leaves along the sod,
 And the ivy climbs beside it,
 Seeking from the sight to hide it.
 Fountain ! old and grey and hoary,
 Like an aged man you sit
 In that home of song and story
 Where the relics of old glory
 (Dreamy visions) hallow it,
 With your sweetly mournful singing
 Back its faded memories bringing.
 We add, in another manner,—
 MUTIUS SÆVOLA.
 Three thousand cycles gone ! and yet
 A halo circles him, whose name
 Rang through the storied streets of Rome,
 The loudest on the lip of fame.
 And still his memory stirs the soul,
 As proudly o'er the historic page,
 Gathering new glory as it goes,
 His spirit stalks through every age.
 And dreamers o'er old tablets rise
 With heaving hearts and eyebrows bent,
 When reading of the Roman youth
 Who sought the Etrurian tyrant's tent.

They view him lift his gleaming blade
 And strike the seeming monarch down,
 Turning to meet his certain fate
 With all a Roman freeman's frown.
 Or, standing at the altar's side,
 Thrusting the hand which failed the
 aim,—
 Stern Freedom taught his soaring soul,—
 Unquiv'ring in the scorching flame ;
 And when that hand was all consumed,
 Dashing the shrivelled limb away,
 Smiling, with lip and eye of scorn,
 Upon the tyrant King's dismay.
 And hear him, still defying, tell
 Porsenna, trembling on his throne,
 Old Rome had yet three hundred sons
 Sworn to the deed he should have done—
 To do ; but not to fail, like him,
 For which—his only fault—he sought
 Forgiveness of the Gods, but not
 To flee the death his deed had brought.
 They see Porsenna clasp the maimed
 But God-like Roman to his heart,
 Bidding the single-handed take
 His country's safety and depart ;
 And joy, with throbbing breasts, to find
 That there were those in Pagan days
 To do the deeds which Christian men,
 Porsenna-like, can proudly praise ;
 And, feeling this, will pray that when
 Their country needs she may command
 As bold and brave a Roman heart
 As Mutius of the single hand.

Benevolence in Punishment, or Transportation made Reformatory. 12mo. pp. x. 175.—Those who have read the two volumes entitled the *Perils of the Nation*, and *Remedies for the Perils*, will be interested in this. The object is to shew that our present penal system (as it respects transportation) has failed completely, and must continue to do so. The author argues that there is an extreme rigour manifested toward crimes against property ; that the system of convict management is replete with evils ; but that criminals are accessible to moral suasion, which has been sadly neglected. Some extracts are added, in the shape of an appendix, from an unpublished pamphlet "On the Management of Transported Criminals," by Captain Maconochie, R.N. late superintendent at Norfolk Island. There is something appalling in the fact detailed at 45, of a transported criminal, who had been sentenced to death for a crime, receiving his reprieve *with anguish*, on account of the condition in which it replaced him. It is strikingly argued (p.

52,) that as persuasion does more than coercion in the case of maniacs, so it may also in that of convicts. Captain Maconochie remarks, (p. 149,) in words which embrace the entire subject, that "the belief that moral virtue can be taught by prolonged physical disability," is "a mistake which has caused wide mischief in penal legislation." When he proposes that married women convicted of felonies should not be transported at all, he reasons justly, on the ground that "women in a penal settlement, fettered with distant ties, are in a position in which vice is inevitable, and nothing can justify deliberately placing them in it." (p. 160.) But when he says that if transported "they should be divorced," he launches on a sea of argument where tossing is more likely to occur than landing, because he forsakes the smoother waters of Divine regulation. We cannot now pursue the subject historically, but we will mention that at the council of Verberie, in France, held by Pepin in 753, it was decided, that married slaves, if se,

parated by sale, should be exhorted to remain in their present condition, without forming new connections. At p. 12, the author interprets the words "*Neither do I condemn thee—i. e. to judicial vengeance,*" a correct explanation, for the text conveys the language of reprieve and not of acquittal.

Signs of the Times in the East, a Warning to the West. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. fcp. 8vo. pp. xxv. 434.—The basis of this volume is the sixth trumpet in the Apocalypse, which the author informs us is interpreted, by no less than a hundred authorities of various denominations, to refer more or less directly to the Turks. Several of these testimonies are given, beginning with Joachim, Abbot of Flora, in the twelfth century, and ending with Mr. Gauntlett, whose Commentary on the Apocalypse was published in 1821. The list, including citations, is curious and informing, and may serve to redeem the study of prophecy from the mistrust with which many regard it. Having thus opened the subject by shewing that great events may be expected, and that a suitable preparation is needful, the author considers at length the special dangers and corresponding duties in these days, whether national, ecclesiastical, or general. There is undoubtedly much in this volume to make the reader feel anxious, perhaps depressed, but much also to encourage him in the proper employment of those feelings. Indeed, we should call it in the main an *inciting* book, for it leaves a sense of responsibility on the reader's mind, whatever his sphere may be.

We do not quite admire the style or tone of *The Book of One Syllable*. Whilst the words are confined to that limit, the expressions and the train of thought are frequently far beyond the capacity of the juvenile minds for which they are intended. Such conventional and ungrammatical phrases as "the pond scene," (the fewer "scenes" exhibited to children off the stage, the better,) and "the cause of that why," should be avoided in books for education; nor need the course of tactics, recommended to governors and governesses, be placed before the governed, who cannot clearly appreciate them even when in one syllable (as at p. 175). The writer has also strained after incidents of too tragic and harrowing a complexion. We think more simple fare is better suited to ordinary minds during those tender and susceptible years, though their composition may require still greater condescension, and afford still less opportunity for displaying the talent of the author.

Stories of the Primitive and Early Church. By Sophia Woodrooffe, 16mo. pp. xxxvii. 207.—This little volume is edited, with a preface, by the Rev. G. S. Faber, whose account of the author is really affecting. "My lamented niece, Miss Woodrooffe, left behind her seven *Stories of the Primitive and Early Church*. Her fine taste for poetry, and her general love of the *belles lettres*, did not so far occupy her as to produce a forgetfulness or a neglect of Christian duties. The instinct of talent impelled her to cultivate the former, but sound religious principle would not suffer her to pretermit the latter. For the better training of the elder children in her father's Sunday-school, she took up the idea of writing stories, which, by proposing the worthies of the Church as examples, might influence the minds and engage the attention of her young catechumens more forcibly than the dryness of didactic precept. Until her death I was ignorant that she had written anything of the kind, and, had she lived, they would most probably have never travelled beyond the limits of her father's parish. I consider them as models of composition in their own peculiar species, though, from the purity and elevation of the style, I do not feel quite certain whether they would not be *rather* above the comprehension of village children, unless the recitation to a class were frequently interrupted by oral or rather interlocutory parentheses. This fault, however, if fault it be, obviously makes them the more suited for publication, and, in fact, they are so beautifully and classically written, that, if I may speak of them as a critic, they are fit to meet even the most fastidious eye." p. xxiv. To such an opinion we can add nothing, nor will we act so unkindly to the feelings of relationship as to search whether anything can be taken from it. We will, therefore, only specify the subjects, which are, 1, The two Triumphs, founded on the story of Ignatius; 2, The Wanderer on the Sea-shore (Justin Martyr); 3, The Vision of the Cross (Constantine's); 4, The Friends, viz. Basil and Gregory of Nazianzen; 5, The Penance,—of the Emperor Theodosius; 6, The Token, from the history of Edwin, King of Northumberland; 7, The Monk of Jarrow,—Bede; 8, The Martyr of Smyrna,—Polycarp; 9, The prevailing Force of a Mother's Prayer, in the case of Augustine; 10, The two Culdee Missionaries.

Passages from the Life of a Daughter at Home. fcp. 8vo. pp. xxiv. 157.—Written to shew the evils that beset the period of life when education ends, of

which there are few families without some experience. There is an important practical lesson to be drawn from these pages, viz. that before the governess leaves the house, it is most desirable that habits should be implanted as well as lessons inculcated. We quote one passage, from p. 129, descriptive of an improvement which takes place in a character hitherto defective. "Anna's toilette, though still very simple, was more elaborate than in former days. Her dress now gave decided indications of taste and care, and her appearance was altogether more pleasing. A subdued and peaceful expression sat upon her countenance, and there was more sweetness, if less vivacity, in her eye. Her voice, too, was changed: she still retained the same clear, rapid, articulation which had always indicated the strength and decision of her character; but there was nothing now to remind of a certain harshness of tone which, when she was speaking eagerly, had sometimes pained the ear. The manner which in earlier years had distinguished her gentlest and happiest moods was now habitual to her." Perhaps this passage may afford some useful hints; to say more would almost look as if we meant to be personal, which we are quite unconscious of.

Distinction. A Tale. By the Author of The Baroness. 2 vols. royal 12mo.—The eulogies with which the author's former production has been received are well known, and they are the more important as, while the object was to produce a religious impression, the execution was praised by critics of various kinds. Much of the present work relates to matrimony, and the trials which a governess encounters who acts under a high sense of duty. We could almost fancy that we had lived in some of the scenes, or met at least with some of the personages, nor could we say more to shew how graphic these volumes are. We commend this short sentence to the attention of every young man of fortune—"I dread to be married for what I *have* rather than for what I am." (vol. ii. p. 133.) It is a matrimonial aphorism.

Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell. Contemplations by Jeremy Taylor, D.D. 16mo. pp. 134.—It is surely sufficient to announce a work of Jeremy Taylor's; to praise it would be superfluous, and to censure it would be like one of the suitors trying the bow of Ulysses. We need only say that in so convenient a form it is suited to take on a journey, or to lie on a table ready to read a portion of in leisure half-hours.

The Principles of the Book of Common Prayer, considered in a series of Lecture Sermons. By the Rev. Wm. J. E. Bennett, M.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. 8vo.—We strongly recommend the preface of this work to the serious attention of both the clergy and the laity of our Church. We are quite sure, if the sensible and judicious advice which it contains is considered and studied by them, that we shall witness very few more of those deplorable and most unseemly contests about the mode of conducting the services of the Church, which have inflicted such disgrace upon our countrymen of late. But, in recommending the preface, let us not be thought to pass over the work to which it is prefixed. This will be found equally interesting and valuable, and to possess the same good sense, admirable principle, clearness of style and forcible expression, which distinguish all the other writings of the same author.

The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of North Wales. By Louisa Stuart Costello. With Illustrations by T. and E. Giles, from Drawings by D. H. M'Newan. Square 12mo.—Few countries perhaps possess more natural beauties than North Wales, and we are therefore very glad to see full justice rendered to its merit in the event before us. Miss Costello has presented her readers with a very delightful volume, whether we regard the lively and interesting descriptions of the various natural objects and relics of antiquity which are under her notice, or the very pleasing and well-executed illustrations which embellish the book, some of which possess much of picturesque effect. We hope the authoress will not rest contented with what she has already performed, but will indulge us with a similar volume on the scenery and antiquities of South Wales, equally interesting in its details and illustrations.

Diary in France, mainly on topics concerning Education and the Church. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster. 8vo.—This work possesses a peculiar value, inasmuch as it was submitted for correction in its manuscript form to several eminent individuals in the country to which it relates, many of whose conversations with the author are given in its pages; and it is also enriched with notes by a French literary friend of the author. The volume abounds with interesting information respecting the state of literature and education in France, and many of the facts mentioned by Dr. Wordsworth we are

inclined to think are presented for the first time to the English reader in the work now before us. We recommend some of the would-be legislators and statesmen of the day, who are so zealous in advocating a utilitarian system of education in this country, to study the workings of a similar system in another land as developed by Dr. Wordsworth, and to view the fearful picture which he has drawn of the consequences resulting from it. There are many other portions also of this work which are particularly worthy of attention, especially those parts which treat of the state of the Roman Catholic church in France, and of the condition of religion in general in that country.

Some Account of the Restoration of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Somerset. Printed in aid of the fund for the restoration of the Church. Small folio, pp. 128.—The restoration of this venerable structure has been undertaken on the amplest scale by the vicar, Dr. James Cottle, and the present publication is projected in aid of it. A circular paper is distributed with the copies, which will give the reader some information on the subject. "While it is gratifying to be able to state the satisfaction so generally expressed at the manner in which this restoration has been effected, it is painful to add, that there is still a large deficiency to be provided, in consequence of the expenditure having nearly doubled the first estimate." And of the book itself the reverend editor says, "There are 1500 copies printed, nearly 1200 of which are subscribed for; the sale of the additional volumes would considerably assist in relieving him from his present heavy responsibilities." The work consists of Historical Notices by George Cave; Lists of the Archdeacons of Taunton, and of the Vicars from 1558, when the register commences; the Monuments, &c.; Remarks on the Gothic Towers of Somersetshire, by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, architect; On the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, by T. P. Porch, esq.; and on the Furniture and Ornaments of Churches, by the Rev. H. Christmas. An account of the restoration is prefixed, containing some curious local particulars, which exhibit the difficulty of obtaining a parochial rate *in part of the object*, though it is but fair to the townsmen to add that it was granted. The illustrations are nine in number, and consist of views of the church from various aspects, and different parts of it, together with a ground plan. It is decorated throughout, and bordered with red embellishments. Altogether it makes a handsome volume, interesting to the an-

tiquary, valuable to the professed architect, and calculated, we trust, to serve the purpose for which it was intended.

The Life and Services of General Lord Harris, G.C.B. during his Campaigns in America, the West Indies, and India. By the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Private Secretary to Lord Harris, and late Governor of Madras. Second edition, revised, 12mo.—This historical biography, first published in 1840, was originally suggested to its author, the private secretary and son-in-law of Lord Harris, by the unjust aspersions that had been cast upon the memory of the conqueror of Mysore in Mr. Theodore Hook's *Life of Sir David Baird*. Its republication appears to be provoked in a great measure by the like errors which still remain uncorrected in the last edition of Mr. Alison's *History*. The author publishes, in confirmation of the truth and justice of his views, the testimonies which he received from the late Marquess Wellesley, Lord Cowley, and Lord Maryborough, on his former publication. The Marquess, in a postscript, repeated his warm approbation in the following terms: "Feb. 15, 1840. I am glad to add that your work is not merely universally approved, but admired as the best account of that glorious event, the Conquest of Mysore, and, what you will highly estimate, it is considered by the best judges, and by myself, to be the brightest and most pure honour I have ever received." Such testimony is sufficient to place this biography among the best esteemed volumes of the history of India.

Oriental Sermons. By the Rev. E. B. Nicholls, M.A.—These discourses were preached at Walthamstow, and printed by desire of the congregation of St. John's church. They are written with earnestness, with affection, and with great attention to scriptural authority. We beg to refer to the Repenting Sinner (S. IX.), and Divine Truth (S. XIV.), as among those that particularly pleased us, by the very impressive manner in which some of the leading doctrines of religion are practically exposed, and brought home to the hearts and consciences of the hearers. In these, and such discourses as these, we think the great purpose of preaching is fulfilled, as far as it rests in the preacher himself; and the committing sermons to the press, after they had performed their purpose in the pulpit, tends materially to add to their value. A sermon that is worth hearing once is worth reading afterwards.

Perilous Times, or the Aggressions of

Antichristian Error. By George Smith.

—This is one of those works in which we find equally much to differ from the author and much to agree with. We differ essentially in his views of Church authority, but we also consider many of his remarks on the attempted introduction of Roman Catholic dogmas and usages into the simplicity of Protestant worship as well worthy of the deepest attention, though we partake little of his fear concerning their ultimate effects. Errors may awaken caution, may demand vigilance, may call forth refutation; but it is not at all necessary that they should excite alarm and fear. There is nothing in the genius or feeling of the present age akin to superstition, but, on the other hand, a freedom of opi-

nion much opposed to it; while there is very little disposition to yield submission to the authority of the Church. We must also recollect that at the time the Oxford doctrines first appeared there was a great tendency to latitudinarianism in the Church and low notions of ecclesiastical authority, accompanied with particular opinions relating to the sacraments. Will it not be in this, as in other similar cases, that, while what is extreme and erroneous will gradually subside and pass away, a residuum of good will remain? As for the subject of the Maynooth grant, we think it so far involved in the larger question of the whole Catholic Church, and its future demands and claims, as not here to require separate discussion.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

In the year 1717 a society was established under the title of The Mathematical Society, in Crispin-street, Spitalfields, for mutual instruction, lectures, and so on. The fundamental principle of connection between its members was stated in this rule, "By the constitution of this Society it is the duty of every member, if he be asked any mathematical or philosophical question by another member, to instruct him in the plainest and easiest manner he is able." The original number of members was sixty-four, a square number, which was afterwards increased to eighty-one, another square number. The members were very often men in humble station, but the Society continued to exist, and could boast some mathematicians and other scientific inquirers of eminence, among whom Dollond and Thomas Simpson are conspicuous. The latter was taken from his loom in Spitalfields, and from the Society, to teach in the Woolwich Academy. The manners of the Society long continued to be what the nineteenth century calls vulgar; knowledge and refinement did not go together. At the evening meeting each member had his pipe, his pot, his slate, and his slate-pencil, and many a knotty question was discussed: *ex fumo dare lucem* was the aim of every man, nor would it be out of place to go on and say *ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat*. Those who know the old titles of algebra will see the propriety of the continuation. When the intrinsic character of the Society began to attract members from more western regions, there were some who had souls above pewter, and glass was the cry of those to

whom nothing is sacred. A compromise was effected; non-conformity received toleration; the old metal-pot was seen to be an article of discipline, not of faith, and orthodoxy received its death-blow from neologism. From this cause, perhaps, the original character of the members was changed, and the number dwindled to nineteen, not hard-headed weavers, like Thomas Simpson, but Fellows of the Royal, Astronomical, Antiquarian, &c. Societies, lawyers, merchants, surgeons, &c. &c. In this state of things, as it appeared impossible to continue a separate existence, the members proposed to the Astronomical Society to transfer to the latter body their library, memorials, and records, on condition of being admitted as Fellows. The proposal was accepted at a general meeting held on the 13th of June, in a manner which showed that the old Society was held in high honour among the moderns. The Mathematical Society accordingly loses its separate existence; but any one who shall write the history of English science must not neglect to treat of the knowledge of the mathematical sciences which in former times was distributed among the working classes, and of which this Society was a consequence.—*Athenæum*.

The excellent library of the late Dr. Herschel, consisting of upwards of 4,000 Hebrew volumes, among which are many rare and valuable books and manuscripts, collected by the late Chief Rabbi, his father, and grandfather, has been bought by the committee of the Hebrew College for the sum of 300/.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 4. This being the first meeting of the session, the chairman, William Tite, esq. V.P. addressed the members on the prospects of the Institute. He referred with satisfaction to the increasing numbers of the association and the state of the finances, and lamented the loss the Institute and the profession had sustained in Mr. G. Basevi. Mr. Tite then adverted incidentally, with reference to the foreign and corresponding members, to the numerous public and private works lately completed at Paris, and concluded by calling on the members for their co-operation in providing subjects of interest to occupy the ordinary evening meetings.

A paper was read by Mr. E. Trotman "On the Economical Application of Pointed Architecture to Domestic Purposes." Mr. Trotman observed, that, in the present taste for applying the architecture of the Middle Ages, we had little information before us in any published works devoted to the subject, except in ecclesiastical architecture, and absolutely nothing on the common and practical modes of design and construction which are the best adapted for every-day use. Hence there has been a tendency to an infusion of the ecclesiastical style into our domestic architecture, or an endeavour on the most common occasions to imitate those modes of composition and decoration which were applied by the mediæval architects to buildings of a superior class only. In the Middle Ages the most humble structures of every-day life were consistent in all respects with their purpose, but not on that account less characteristic in their style than buildings of the highest pretension. It is a matter not of theory but of evidence, that Gothic architecture is susceptible of the most economical application, and that one style in all its completeness characterises every building of the Middle Ages, from the palaces of the Tudors to the hut of the humblest artisan—the one was as true to the national style as the other, although not exhibiting a single decorative feature. By a closer examination of a class of buildings hitherto neglected, we may learn to apply the principles and precedents of mediæval architecture at no greater expense than is ordinarily bestowed on the abode of the tradesman or the cottager. The principal obstacles which have stood in the way of the successful application of ancient modes has been the tendency to exhibit ornament at the expense of outline; not meaning by outline the studied complication of the

parts of a composition for the sake of making it busy and picturesque, but those simple and well-contrasted forms arising from perfect harmony with the construction which characterise the ordinary English dwelling as late as the reign of Charles the Second. In illustration of these remarks, Mr. Trotman adverted to the variety in the pitch of roofs, and consequently of gables, according to the nature of the covering; and of the construction of timber and plaster houses with oversailing stories for the purpose of protecting the material itself from the weather. Mr. Trotman then exhibited and commented upon a series of drawings, in which examples of the various features of domestic architecture, doors, windows, ceilings, chimneys, copings, &c., were displayed *seriatim*, proving satisfactorily that the simplest, and even the rudest, and consequently the most economical forms, might be made perfect in character and style if treated in the right spirit.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 29. A Report of the Committee invited the contribution of drawings and other materials for the forthcoming part of the Guide, and detailed the arrangements for the restoration of Dorchester Church. Though the funds raised at present justified the Society in commencing only a small part of the building, that portion would now be immediately commenced.

The subscriptions received, amount to 373*l.*, of which 39*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* has been raised at the monthly offertory during the last four months.

A paper was read by W. Basil Jones, esq. B.A. Secretary, on certain Ecclesiastical Remains in Cardiganshire, which he introduced with the following remarks: "The principality of Wales possesses very few interesting specimens of Ecclesiastical Architecture: the parish Churches are, with a few remarkable exceptions, rude and humble, and even the Cathedral and conventual buildings will not bear a comparison with those of the more favoured portions of our island. But however poor in art, it is rich in association: the memories of the early heralds of the Faith, the precursors of Augustine and Paulinus, which in this country are either altogether lost, or obscured by the more vivid recollections of later historical events, are there still fresh and green: and the existence of an independent British Church, which has here been so long lost sight of, as to have been made the subject of controversy, is

attested by the numerous memorials of local Saints, prior to or coeval with the Gregorian mission. Each humble country Church bears the name of some primitive teacher of Christianity, who, far from the tumults and temptations of the world, in the deep recesses of the mountains, or on the solitary shore, there dedicated his life to the service of the Church. Their names survive in the poetical traditions of the period, closely linked with those of the celebrated heroes of the romantic age, Arthur and his stalwart brethren in arms; the mighty wizard Merddin; Taliesin, Aneurin, Llywarch the Aged, and the whole quire of bards who have consigned their exploits to the memory of posterity."

The three Churches which Mr. Jones introduced to the notice of the Society, are remarkable instances of this general statement. They are the only Ecclesiastical remains of any importance in the county of Cardigan.

The Church of Llanbadarn-fawr (i. e. Great St. Padarn's) is situated about a mile to the east of Aberystwyth, in the valley of the Rheidol. It is sheltered from the north by a steep hill, rising immediately at the back of the churchyard; and a narrow winding glen running up into the hill bears the name of the patron Saint of the place. The Church consists of a nave, chancel, and transepts, without aisles; and has a central tower, south porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. They are, with the exception of a few later insertions, wholly in the Early-English style, and from the obtuseness of the arches appear to have been built at a very early period after the adoption of the pointed arch. The building is of grey rubble stone, the arches and jambs of the doors and windows being of freestone. The roof, which is of a rather low pitch, is slated, and the gables have high parapets. The tower is low and massive, and is crowned with a crenellated parapet with machicolations, and surmounted by a low octagonal spire of timber covered with slates.

There is a considerable ascent in the floor of the nave, although the Church stands upon perfectly level ground. In like manner, in the nave of St. David's Cathedral there is a most perceptible ascent. In the churchyard, among several fine trees, is a yew tree of great size; and near the west gate are two Crosses: one is about seven feet in height, and is richly carved; the other is low and plain, but has three small holes in it: there is no inscription on either of them. The Church derives its name from its founder Padarn, or Paternus, a native of Armorica, who erected a bishopric here

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in the sixth century, of which he was himself the first prelate.

The Abbey Church of St. Mary of Strata Florida, or Ystradflûr, stood on the banks of the river Teifi, at the foot of a hill which divides two narrow valleys. Of this magnificent fabric the only remains at present are a portion of the west front, containing a singular and beautiful Romanesque doorway, with a very early pointed window to the south of it, and a mere fragment of the north transept. The marks of the foundation still bear witness to the magnitude of the building; it was evidently cruciform, as stated by Leland, and had the short choir peculiar to Churches of the period, apparently with an apsidal termination,

Of the "thirty-nine great yew trees" which Leland mentions, there is but one left, and a flat stone, having a richly foliated cross incised upon it, is the sole relic of the ancient sepulchral monuments. These must have been very numerous, for this was the resting place of the Princes of South Wales. Here also their genealogies were recorded, and the annals of the principality were kept.

About nine miles from Strata Florida to the south-west is the Church of Llanddewi Brefi. It stands on a rising knoll, in the middle of a narrow dell, opening on the west into the fertile valley of the Teifi, but closed in on the other sides by steep and rocky mountains, the lower parts of which are clothed with wood. The Church was formerly cruciform, and of considerable size; the nave had one if not two aisles. But the aisles and transepts have been pulled down, and the nave has been rebuilt without any pretension to architectural character, nor can the chancel in its present state be referred to any style. The tower, which is part of the ancient edifice, is large and lofty. Near the west door of the Church is a rude stone pillar, about six feet in height, called St. David's staff, on which he is said to have leaned when he preached to the multitude. It bears a cross, and an inscription in ancient characters, of which a facsimile is given in Camden's *Britannia*. The chief interest attached to the place arises from its being the spot where Saint David confuted the Pelagian heresy in a Synod held in the year 519, or, according to Usher, as early as 475.

NEW HALL AT LINCOLN'S INN.

The new building erected in the garden of Lincoln's Inn, for the purposes of a Dining Hall and Library, were opened with a grand entertainment, at which Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present, on the 30th of October. This is unquestionably one of the most successful struc-

tures of our day, whether regarded as a whole, for the general arrangement and grouping of the masses, or in detail, for elegance of parts, variety, and completeness, and will hand down with honour to distant times the name of its architect,—Mr. Philip Hardwick. In the present wavering state of public opinion as to what style should be adopted in buildings not ecclesiastical, this successful adaptation of late Tudor architecture (the style of the period which immediately preceded the decline of pointed architecture, when the arch was flattened, and the horizontal line was acquiring precedence over the perpendicular,) will doubtless tend to increase the use of it.

The first stone of the structure was laid in April, 1843 (as described in our Vol. XIX. p. 317.) It consists of a Hall, arranged north and south, and a Library, arranged east and west; the two buildings being connected by a vestibule of a lower elevation. Erected in the gardens of the Inn, and open to view from Lincoln's Inn Fields, it has, perhaps, greater advantages of site than any other building in the metropolis. Externally, the edifice is in two stories, the principal rooms being raised considerably above the ground level, and reached by long flights of steps from the exterior. The materials employed are red bricks, intersected with black brick in patterns, and stone dressings. The south end, towards New-square, exhibits a lofty gable flanked on each side by a square tower. They have small square-headed windows, three, one above another, and are surmounted by battlements. Between the two towers is the great window of the Hall. This is of seven lights, transomed; the head, which has a four-centered arch, being filled with very beautiful tracery. The design appears to be original; and the small quatrefoils which are introduced, add much to the effect of the whole, which is a little heightened by the red curtain that hangs on the inside. Beneath this window are three small openings, to light the basement.

On the apex of the gable is a canopied pinnacle, containing a statue of the Queen. This pinnacle has some very beautiful parts, yet from its peculiar plan, which appears to be triangular, and from the projection of its gurgoyles, in some points of view, seems to be broken and out of the perpendicular. There is a small window, above the large one, in the gable. In this elevation, the two stacks of chimneys, which rise in the angle formed by the towers and flanks of the building, have a very beautiful effect. The whole of the chimneys are of red brick, moulded into a great variety of patterns, and in general design resemble

those at Eton College and Hampton Court Palace. The whole base of the building is of stone, of which material are the walls of the esplanade on the east side, as well as the walls of the steps of ascent. At the sides, the hall consists of seven divisions or bays in length. Taking the side next the Inn, the first division is occupied by the square tower, which, except in the lower stage, is the same as in front. At this point in the tower, is an entrance to the building. It is reached by granite steps from the esplanade, and from New Square, the ascent being well planned for effect. The door has a four-centered arch, with square label head, the spandrels being filled with quatrefoil tracery. In the jambs are small shafts. Immediately above the door, in a square panel, is a shield bearing the arms of the Inn, and above that the clock. This is one of the most beautiful objects in the building, and is perfectly novel in design. It is surmounted by a pedimental projecting canopy, in metal-work crocketed, and containing tracery executed with great delicacy, and having the true metallic character. Indeed, throughout the building, the metal work must be considered a great step in advance in the treatment of the material. The fingers and figures of the clock, without being less easy to read, are also converted into beautiful objects. The remaining six bays are occupied by the windows of the hall and offices in the basement, the last bay, on each side, projecting as an oriel. The lower range of windows are of two lights, and square-headed; the upper base moulding going round them as a label.

At a considerable height above are the windows of the hall; the bays being divided from each other by the buttresses, which project in three stages. The hall windows are square-headed of four lights, with each light arched, without cusps, and transomed. The north gable of the building is finished with a large stack of chimneys, which are well grouped, and highly ornamental. In the centre of the roof is an elegant louvre. It is of wood, in three stages, with two heights of small windows, which are square-headed, cusped, mullioned, and transomed, and is surrounded by slender pinnacles, bearing vanes, attached by flying buttresses. The capping is ogee-headed, with crockets and gurgoyles, and is surmounted by an elegant vane, with direction points in gilded metal work; the whole of this part of the design displays great taste.

On the east side, that next the Inn, is the main carriage entrance, which is by a broad drive up to the steps to the esplanade. Thence, the ascent is by another flight of steps to a porch of entrance. It

has a simple four-centered arched door, and a gable, with an animal holding a vane, upon the apex. On this last side, the end of the Library has a very rich and beautiful effect, mainly resulting from the elaborate design of the oriel.

Entering the pile by the central doorway, a vaulted corridor with two short flights of steps leads into the vestibule, a rectangular apartment 56 feet long and 22 feet wide, having at the south end the door into the Hall, at the north the door into the Library, and east and west a door to the council-room and the drawing-room. Nearly in the centre of the vestibule four insulated, clustered columns, with others attached to the side walls, and connected by obtuse pointed arches, form an octagon, and carry an elegant lantern of the same shape, with a window in each of its sides ornamented with painted glass. The ceiling of the lantern is groin-vaulted, and has sculptured bosses at the intersections, which are illuminated and gilt.

Entering the Hall from the vestibule, the visitor finds himself on the raised platform or dais, one step above the general level of the chamber, and, if we mistake not, will say it is one of the noblest apartments he has ever seen. Its length is 120 feet, the width 45 feet, and the height to the apex of the roof 62 feet.* On either side of the dais is an oriel about eighteen feet wide, with a stone seat round it. The windows of both are ornamented with stained glass, chiefly brought from the old hall. Six other large windows on each side, and one at the south end, light the apartment. The upper part of the side window is filled with the arms of the benchers, in stained glass, executed by Mr. Willement, and the lower part with small panes, marked alternately L. and I. to form a diaper. The walls all round are lined with oak panelling, about twelve feet high, terminated with a cornice containing a carved running enrichment. The oak screen and gallery front at the south end are very original in design. The screen consists of a centre doorway, with glazed panels, and two openings of similar form and size on each side, under arched recesses, with oak mullions and tracery also glazed. Projecting buttresses divide them, and are continued up to form pedestals for six figures, over which are carved canopies connected by arches, so as to form five openings in front of the gallery, corresponding with those beneath. The figures are not yet carved, but are now in the hands of Mr. Thomas, the chief carver at the new Houses of Parliament, by whom also the statue of the Queen in the south gable, already mentioned, was executed. There is much decorative carving about the screen, which is well executed. Under

the gallery is the southernmost entrance door, having the clock over it outside. The bolts, hinges, latch, and escutcheon, are admirably designed and executed, and this is the case we may here mention throughout the building. Every lock, every knob is different, and is full of the right feeling. So too with the stone spandrels of the various doorheads, every one is varied, showing there has been no lack of pains to produce a perfect whole. Returning to the Hall,—the roof, a fine piece of construction, is formed wholly of oak, and is divided by trusses into seven compartments. Each truss comprehends one large arch springing from stone corbels attached to the walls, and has two carved pendants (as in Wolsey's Hall, at Hampton Court,) at the terminations of an inner arch that springs from hammer beams projecting from the walls on either side about one-fourth of the whole span. These pendants are illuminated blue, and red, and gilt, and they each carry a chandelier japanned in the same colours. Between the trusses, against the wall all round, is a machicolated cornice with a range of small panels under it, also decorated with colours. The louvre is in the fifth division from the south. Against the wall, over the door, on the dais, is Hogarth's picture, "Paul before Festus," in a new oak frame designed to accord with the hall.

The Library, which is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high, has also an open oak roof: it is in five divisions formed by trusses, with pendants, and a series of arches placed longitudinally on each side, with a corresponding series against the side walls, terminating on stone corbels. The book-cases jut out on each side to form separate apartments for study, and have an iron balcony running round them about midway, and another gallery over them against each wall, the whole length of the room. There are five windows on the north side, and two large oriels of very elegant designs, all ornamented with stained glass and circular embossed panes.† The statue of Lord Erskine, which was in the old Hall, has been placed in the Library.

* The length of the Hall at Christ's Hospital, London, is 187 feet, the width is 51 feet, and height 47 feet.

† The Library contains about 20,000 volumes; amongst them is a volume of Prynne's Records, published in the year of the great fire, and now very scarce, the greater number being then burnt. Mr. Boteler, lately killed on the Leeds railway, was the official Master of the Library, Mr. Spilsbury is the acting Librarian,

The council-room and drawing-room are each 32 feet by 24. The walls are lined with panelling; they are ceiled with deal in panels, stained and varnished, with carved bosses at the intersection of the ribs, and each is lighted by a large window, in six lights and two stories. They have both handsome carved stone chimneypieces: the bell-pulls are also remarkable.

The kitchen, which is beneath the hall, is a lofty vaulted apartment, with a noble fireplace, and all proper appliances.

Messrs. Baker and Son, the builders, have well sustained the high reputation they enjoy. The amount of the contract was 55,000*l.*, but of the total amount spent we are ignorant.

On the opening of the Hall, her Majesty came, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite, in four carriages, and escorted by a troop of the 1st Life Guards. On reaching the grand entrance of the new building, her Majesty was received by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in his Field-Marshal's uniform, and all his decorations of honour; by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Vice-Chancellor, and Benchers in full robes. The battalion of Coldstream Guards presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem. In the Library an address was presented from the Benchers and her Majesty delivered a most gracious reply. A grand entertainment then took place in the Hall, and a little after 3 o'clock her Majesty left, the same ceremony being observed as on her entrance, having bestowed the honour of knighthood on the Treasurer of the Inn, now Sir John Simpkinson.

SOWTON CHURCH, DEVONSHIRE.

On the 19th of Sept. the Bishop of Exeter consecrated the parish church of Sowton, which has been wholly rebuilt by J. Garratt, esq. of Bishop's Court. The church now consists of a nave with a north aisle, having six arches between them, the capitals being carved in angels. and a chancel twenty feet by twelve. It will accommodate 192 persons, and is constructed of Heavitree stone worked to a fair face, with Caen-stone dressings. The roof is covered with slates cut to an ornamental pattern, and of different tints. At the south-west angle of the tower is an octangular turret, which runs no higher than the belfry, in order to preserve the symmetry of the four pinnacles with which the tower is terminated. Mr. Garratt has presented the parish with a peal of eight musical bells. The roof is supported on massive oaken ribs, with carved bosses at the intersections. The roof of the chancel is similar, but made richer by the addition of diagonal ribs.

Among the bosses are to be the arms of the See, of Archdeacon Barnes the rector, and of Mr. Garratt. The sittings consist of open benches of solid oak, the ends being covered with carved tracery work, except the seats of Mr. Garratt, which have carved poppy-heads. The font is the gift of Archdeacon Barnes, and is situate against the second pillar from the west of the aisle. The organ is to be placed on the floor in the tower. The pulpit is carved in Caen-stone, and is intended to receive figures by Mr. Thomas, who will also execute a figure of St. Michael, the patron saint of the church, to be placed in a niche in the tower. The nave and aisle are lighted with stained glass windows. At the east end of the aisle is a memorial window to the late Mrs. Garratt; it contains the figures of our Saviour, St. John, and St. Peter, under rich canopies. The two side windows adjoining this are memorial windows to two of Mr. Garratt's children. The remainder of the side windows consist of quarries with bands containing the Apostles' Creed. The west window in the tower contains the figures of the archangels St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and St. Raphael, with an extract from the Collect for St. Michael's day, and a Glory beautifully managed in the tracery. The chancel east window is filled with glass of the richest description, representing the Crucifixion and the three Marys. The side windows of the chancel display the figures of Moses and Aaron in stained glass. All the windows, with the exception of the aisle west window, which is old, have been executed by Williment. The approach to the chancel is formed by two steps, and the floor of this portion of the building is wholly laid with encaustic tiles, those within the communion rails being richer than those without. On the south side of the chancel within the rails are two sedilia on steps. The railing is constructed partly of iron bronzed, and partly of brass. Under the east window a string-course is carried supporting two carved panels with the Commandments painted on porcelain. Below the string-course the wall is covered with porcelain tiles of a very rich and beautiful pattern. The Lord's table is elaborately carved in oak, with panels painted a rich ultramarine colour, a sacred emblem being upon each panel. All the grave-stones in the old church have been relaid; and a new plan of heating has been adopted, consisting of a trough covered with a floor of ornamental iron work, laid in the middle of the passage. The architecture is of the perpendicular English style, and the design and details of the building reflect great credit on Mr. Hayward, of Exeter, the architect.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The religious question is still agitated in Germany. The German Catholics of Pforzheim (kingdom of Wurtemberg.) have published the following declaration:—
“We cast from us the chains of Rome; we desire that the German priests should recover the right which every man possesses to choose a wife for himself. We demand that auricular confession should no longer be abused, that prayers may be said in our mother language, and that the priests should no longer anathematise the Christian Protestants, which but tends to destroy concord and peace in families and in the communes, and excites in the breasts of the people hatred one against the other.”

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

On the 1st of January, 1846, the Custom-house boundary between Russia and Poland will cease to exist, so that Polish produce may enter Russia duty-free, and Russian goods may in like manner pass into Poland. The traffic of both countries will thereby be mutually benefited. The Poles especially, whose manufacturing industry was sorely crippled by the revolution of 1830, may view this new attack on their independence, as settled at the Vienna Congress, rather as a blessing than a misfortune. It is said to be the emperor's intention to connect the great railway now in progress between St. Petersburg and Moscow by a branch with Warsaw, and also to continue it to Odessa.

INDIA.

The Governor-general left Calcutta on the 22nd of September for the upper provinces, with an army of 32,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 140 guns. The condition of the Punjab is deplorable. Prince Peshora Sing still upholds the standard of revolt. Thousands have joined his cause, and he has recently obtained an able ally in Sirdar Tej Singh, the recalled Governor of Lahore.

Lieut. Waghorn has succeeded in bringing the above accounts from Bombay and Calcutta to England within a month, *via* the Adriatic, Trieste, and Germany, to Ostend.

CHINA.

It is proposed that the unhealthy island of Hong Kong should be given up, and Chusan retained, which is very salubrious. The French are endeavouring to procure the latter place. A treaty of commerce between France and China was signed on Aug. 25 at Taipauhui, near the Bogue. On Sunday, May 25, a fire broke out in the theatre at Canton, by which 1257 persons, including 52 actors, lost their lives, being burned to death or killed by the falling building and materials, and 2100 persons were wounded. On the day following the fire 30 persons more were killed by the fall of a ruined wall. A similar accident happened at the same theatre about thirty years ago.

A great earthquake at Honan, has demolished about ten thousand houses, and killed upwards of four thousand of the inhabitants. Honan is situated about the centre of China.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In consequence of Rosas, President of the Argentine or Oriental Republic, having declined to accede to the terms of the British and French envoys, the latter demanded their passports. The English and French combined squadron seized the ships-of-war belonging to the republic, and landed their crews. The port of Colonia surrendered on the 31st of September, after a few shots, and was then occupied by the allies. The remaining ports of the republic—Buceo, Moldonado, &c.—in possession of the besieging forces under Oribe, were placed under a vigorous blockade.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the 1st July Colonel Despard, commanding her Majesty's troops before Heki's Pah, made an attempt to carry that fortress, unfortunately without success, being repulsed from an inner stockade. Lieut. Phillpotts of H.M. ship Hazard was killed, with a seaman and a marine; Capt. Grant of the 58th regt. 3 sergeants, and 13 privates; three privates of the 96th; a sergeant and 14 privates of the 99th; were also killed. Among the wounded of the latter regiment was Lieut. Beatty, who died ten days after.

THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

An expedition fitted out at the Cape and sent southward, under the command of Lieut. Moore, of the Royal Navy, has succeeded in penetrating further towards the Pole than any other vessel ever attained before, and completed the whole series of magnetic observations left unfinished by H.M. ships *Terror* and *Erebus*. The *Pagoda* was at times surrounded by ice-bergs considerably higher than the mast heads; notwithstanding which, the existence of the Antarctic con-

continent, viz. Victoria Land, has been confirmed beyond a doubt. The stores of natural history have been much enriched by collections of birds and fishes previously unknown. On her homeward track the *Pagoda* touched at King George's Sound, and everything was going on well at that settlement. She next made the Mauritius, and returned to Simon's Bay after a circuit of nearly 14,000 miles in 140 days, having in that period fully accomplished the intended objects, without a single casualty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes.—Baths and washhouses for the labouring classes in the parish of St. Pancras are in course of erection around the base of the extensive reservoir belonging to the New River Company, in the Hampstead-road. The site, occupying about 7,000 square feet, has been presented by the New River Company at the nominal rent of five shillings per year, and the sum raised by voluntary contributions for the purpose of the erection amounts to about 600*l*. The building extends around the east, south, and northern sides of the reservoir, and will provide thirty single baths, twenty for men and ten for women, five vapour baths, and two large plunging baths. The washing department is divided into 64 places, having steam-pipes and all other necessities for boiling and cold water. The plunging baths are very capacious, the larger being sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, and the smaller forty feet by twenty. To a poor man or woman the charge for a separate cold bath, containing sixty gallons of water, will be one penny, and a warm bath twopence, fresh water and clean towels being provided for each bather. There are a few higher priced baths, differing only from the others in having more expensive fittings. The charge for the use of a double washing-tub, with an ample supply of hot and cold water, of the coppers, drying-room, and ironing apparatus, will be at the rate of one penny for three hours.

The *Holborn Estate Charity*, which has been for so many years in abeyance, has been at length brought into operation by the managers appointed by the Master in Chancery. They have ordered two schools to be erected for the education of the children of the poor, and have nominated a day for the election of eight women and twenty men, to be inmates of the asylum

about being erected out of the funds of the estate. The husbands or parents of the women must have been rate-payers in St. Clement Danes parish for five years, and the men must have been residents in the parish and rate-payers for five years. They must be also 60 years old; and their wives, if living, must be 50 years of age.

Sept. 22. The new parish-church of Allhallows-on-the-Walls, in *Exeter*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop. It is situate upon a commanding site in St. Bartholomew's yard, an old burial-ground within the city walls, immediately above the new cemetery, in which there is no chapel. The old church was destroyed nearly a century ago, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, in consequence of its being in a ruinous condition, and it was proposed that the Improvement Commissioners, instead of paying 200*l*. for building a chapel in the cemetery, should subscribe that sum to the proposed new church, to be used as a chapel to that place in return. When, however, application was made for the payment of the subscription, the Commissioners found themselves in embarrassed financial circumstances; and then advantage was taken of an alleged variation of a few feet in the site chosen from that originally proposed, as well as of some popular scruples, and the money was refused. The church consists of a nave 70 feet by 21, with a chancel 20 feet by 17, and a western tower (unfinished). The nave is lighted by nine 3-light windows, and the chancel by a four-light east window filled with stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle, and by a 2-light window on the South side. The east window is particularly rich, the principal figures representing the four Evangelists. There are three entrances;—one from the South, with a porch which is not yet finished; a Western

doorway in the tower, and a priest's door in the chancel. The roof is open, and is supported by circular oak ribs. The seats are of deal, stained in imitation of oak, and are all open. There is a gallery within the tower arch for 98 school children, and the ground-floor seats will accommodate 247 persons; the church therefore affords accommodation for 345 persons. The font is placed near the porch doorway; it is of Caen stone, octangular in form, and exceedingly well executed by Mr. Rowe, of St. Sidwell. The pulpit and desk are on each side by the chancel arch. The Lord's table and the rails of the communion place are of oak. The plate for the communion was presented by J. B. Cresswell, esq. of Newcourt; the table by the Rev. Canon Rogers; the books, &c. by other benefactors. The font is the joint gift of the Rev. T. H. Knight (the Rector), and one of his private friends. The internal effect is exceedingly good, and the architect has so designed the church, that it may receive embellishment to any extent. It has been built from the designs of Mr. Hayward.

The ancient priory church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*, has received some alterations and improvements of a substantial character. The heavy square piers between the nave and aisles have been removed, and columns placed in their stead; the pews have been lowered with the addition of modern capping; the font and lid removed to the west end of the nave, with a water-drain complete; and painted and stained glass, illuminated with the ancient priorial arms, has been added to the altar-window. The alterations and repairs have been gratuitously directed by Mr. W. P. Griffith, Architect, F. S. A.

Southwark-Bridge has been sold to the North Kent Railway Company (Vignoles' line), subject to their obtaining a Bill, and the consent of the proprietors. The terms are 300,000*l.*, or a rental of 12,000*l.* per annum. The present net proceeds of the bridge, all expenses deducted, amount only to 2000*l.* per annum, and the market value of a 100*l.* share, until lately, was 3*l.*

Oct. 9.—A new set of bells has been constructed by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, for the Royal Exchange. They are 15 in number, the weight of the whole set being 257 cwt. The entire weight of those removed was about 131 cwt. The key of the largest note is C natural. This, which weighs 54 cwt., will be the hour bell.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the 1st. Oct. the first stone of the enlargement of St. Peter's Church, *Bedford*, was laid. Coins of the past and present reigns were deposited in the stone, and in the plinth above it a piece of lead, having an engraved inscription. The wall on the north side has been removed; it was thick, but of the worst style of building, being composed chiefly of rubble and bad mortar, containing but very little lime. The presumption is, that this wall was not of very ancient date, as in the buttresses and other parts there were a great quantity of Norman stone-coffins broken up to form slopes to the buttresses, and add strength to the rubbishing wall. Some of the portions of coffin lids display crosses and scrolls in bold relief; and amongst the larger pieces there are ends of coffins cut across, which have been used where square stones were required; and the sides, bottoms, and lids have been used where slabs were wanted. This demolition was perpetrated in a neighbourhood where stone was by no means scarce. For many centuries pits have been open within two miles of the spot, and it is not unlikely that at the period in question a pit was open at the town's end.

CHESHIRE.

The following description of the new city now rising at *Birkenhead*, opposite Liverpool, is said to be from the pen of a noble diplomatist:—"I have made a very agreeable trip to Birkenhead, which is a place rising, as if by enchantment, out of the desert, and bidding fair to rival, if not eclipse, the glories of Liverpool. Seven years ago there were not three houses on that side of the Mersey,—there are now about 20,000 inhabitants; and on the spot where within that time Sir W. Stanley's hounds killed a fox in the open field, now stands a square larger than Belgrave-square, every house of which is occupied. At Liverpool there are now ten acres of docks, the charges for which are enormous; at Birkenhead there will be forty-seven acres, with rates two-thirds lower, which will gradually diminish until (supposing trade to continue prosperous) they will almost disappear, and the docks become the property of the public at the end of thirty years. It would have been worth the trouble of the journey to make acquaintance with the projector and soul of this gigantic enterprise, a certain Mr. Jackson. With his desire to create a great commercial emporium proceeds, *pari passu*, that of improving and elevating the condition of the labouring classes there, and before his docks are even excavated he is building houses for 300 families of work-

people, each of which is to have three rooms and necessary conveniences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully supplied with water and gas for 2s. 6d. a-week for each family. These houses adjoin the warehouses and docks, where the people are to be employed, and thence is to run a railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny. There are to be wash-houses, where a woman will be able to wash the linen of her family for two pence; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park, which Paxton has laid out, and nothing at Chatsworth can be more beautiful. At least 20,000 people were congregated there last Sunday, all decently dressed, orderly, and enjoying themselves. Chapels and churches and schools for every sect and denomination abound. Jackson says he is sure he shall create as vigorous a public opinion against the public-house as is to be found in the highest classes. There are now 3,000 workmen on the docks and buildings, and he is about to take on 2,000 more. Turn which way you will, you see only the most judicious application of capital, skill, and experience,—everything good adopted, everything bad eschewed, from all other places, and as there is no other country in the world, I am sure, that could exhibit such a sight as this nascent establishment, where the best interests of commerce and philanthropy are so felicitously interwoven, I really felt an additional pride at being an Englishman."

DEVONSHIRE.

Fifty houses have been consumed by an accidental fire at *Morton Hampstead*, and a vast amount of property destroyed.

The fortifications at *Plymouth* are proceeding steadily. The new half-moon battery on *Staddon Heights*, in connection with which an extensive barrack is to be erected, will protect the eastern passage into the Sound effectually, while another work, to be formed on that part of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's park which approaches near to the Breakwater, will quite command the western entrance. This latter will be joined to the fortified barracks and batteries (already built, but in course of repair and enlargement,) by a tram-road, for the conveyance of ammunition for the service of guns, and other requisites. Re-possession has been taken by the government of the Long-room premises at *Stonehouse*, including the adjoining heights, on which a redoubt will be built and heavy guns placed to sweep the important channel between that point and *Drake's Island*, where again considerable works are being carried on. The whole of the small cannon which since the

last war have remained on the batteries at the Citadel, Mount Wise, and elsewhere, are to be taken away as inapplicable to the present system of warfare, and other guns of an increased calibre substituted. Moorings are likewise to be laid down off the Breakwater for (it is said) three large block ships, which will prove a very powerful auxiliary protection to the harbour and arsenal in case of need. These several alterations will, when completed, place this seaport in a most efficient state of defence, which the formation of a steam dock now in progress, together with the enlargement of the original dock-yard by the addition of *Mutton Cove* and its neighbourhood, will have increased very considerably in importance.

DORSET.

Oct. 2. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the church at *Tarrant Gunville*, which had been rebuilt. It is a beautiful building, in the Gothic style, the windows of the chancel being of stained glass.

ESSEX.

Oct. 23. The church of Saint James the Apostle, at *Greensted Green, Halsted*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It has been built at the sole expense of Mrs. Gee, of *Colne House*. The site is taken from the estate of *Joseph Nunn Brewster, esq.*, of *Halsted Lodge*, and given by that gentleman. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffat, who had previously built another church, that of the Holy Trinity, in the same parish. The design is early-English. It consists of a nave with two rows of open benches, beautifully carved, terminating in the west by a recess, formed by the tower. The chancel is ornamented with two stained glass windows on one side, one on the other, and a magnificent one in the east end. This window forms the most striking object to the eye on entering the church; in the centre is the Redeemer upon the cross, and the remainder is taken up with beautiful scrolls, containing biblical inscriptions. There are also like inscriptions in ornamental scrolls upon the walls of the church, in various parts. The roof is highly ornamented; the pulpit and font are of stone, elaborately carved. The pavement is tessellated. The communion service and rails are unique. The tower forms a conspicuous object for miles around, and has six bells, cast by Messrs. Mears, of *Whitechapel*. Schools and a parsonage-house are approaching completion; all which, together with the endowment, are bestowed from the same liberal hand, and will amount to nearly 8,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 24. William Winniett, esq. Commander R.N. to be Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Henry Duncan Dodgin, esq. to be Inspector-General of Police for Barbados.—Brevet, Capt. T. Cradock, of the 73d Foot, to be Major in the army.

Oct. 27. Elizabeth Lucy Countess of Desart, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Countess of Dunmore, resigned.

Oct. 30. Knighted, John Augustus Francis Simpkinson, esq. Q.C. Treasurer of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

Nov. 4. John Longlands Cowell, esq. Belgian Consul at Gibraltar, to accept the insignia of a Knight of the Civil Class of the Order of Leopold, conferred in approbation of the services rendered by him to the Belgian Government in the discharge of his Consular duties.

Nov. 5. Edw. Turner Boyd Twistleton, esq. to be the fourth Poor Law Commissioner (to act in Ireland.)

Nov. 11. Ensign E. O'Callaghan, from the 35th Foot, to be Ensign, *vice* Luard, appointed to the 3d Foot.—55th Foot, Brevet Major A. O'Leary to be Major.—76th Foot, Capt. R. Gardiner to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. G. M'Gregor, of the Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

Nov. 12. Lord Farnham elected a Knight of St. Patrick.

Nov. 13. George Grenville Wandisfort Pigott, of Doddershall, co. Buckingham, esq. to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Nov. 20. Viscount Hill to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Salop.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Captains.—C. H. M. Buckle, John Russell (b)

To be Commanders.—Langton Browell, R. S. Hewlett, C. H. Heddoes, J. S. Ellman.

To be retired Captain (on list of 1840.)—John Banks.

To be retired Commanders (on list of 1830.)—R. H. Rubidge, Richard Thorold, Whitwell Butler, Charles Tulloh, Henry Harris.

Appointments.—Commodore F. Moresby, C.B. *pro tem.* to command the experimental squadron of two-deckers. — Captains, S. Lushington to the Retribution; Sir R. Grant (1828) to the St. Vincent; J. N. Nott (1824) to the Trafalgar; T. Henderson (1840), *pro tem.* to the Endymion.—Captain H. T. Austin, additional to the William and Mary yacht.—Commander Francis W. Austen to the Alecto steam sloop at Woolwich; Henry Bagot to the Excellent, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth; George Broun to St. Vincent; John Fulford (1840) to the President (50) at Portsmouth, flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Dacres; T. Hope (1841) to the Bittern; C. K. Wilson to the Pilot; J. M. Mottley, of the President, to be Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Hastings.—Flag Lieutenant Henry Gage Morris (nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, one of the Lords of the Admiralty), from Juno to St. Vincent, as Flag Lieutenant to Adm. Sir C. Ogle, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXIV.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Warwickshire (South).—Lord Brooke.

Windsor.—Geo. Alex. Reid, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Wilberforce (Dean of Westminster), to be Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. Dr. Buckland, to be Dean of Westminster.

Rev. Archdeacon Clarke, to be Canon of Christ Church.

Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, to be an Hon. Canon of York.

Rev. R. Grant, to be an Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. the Lord Viscount Hereford, to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. C. R. Alford, Christ Church P. C. Doncaster.

Rev. J. Armstrong, Tidenham V. Gloucestersh.

Rev. J. Barclay, Runcorn V. Cheshire.

Rev. J. Betton, St. Michael's, Stamford, R. Lincolnsh.

Rev. R. Bird, Lanteglos and Advent R. Cornwall.

Rev. F. S. Bradshaw, St. Andrew Netherton P. C. Worces.

Rev. S. W. Bull, Stoke Ash R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Caddell, Wayford R. Somerset.

Rev. N. Cole, South Brent V. Devon.

Rev. J. Deck, St. Stephen's P. C. Hull.

Rev. R. N. Featherston, Maryport P. C. Cumberland.

Rev. G. Fielding, North Ockendon R. Essex.

Rev. W. L. Fowke, Eaton V. Leicestershire.

Rev. E. Fursdon, Dawlish V. Devon.

Rev. C. F. Godmond, East Malling V. Kent.

Rev. W. Harness, Pilton R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. J. Haviland, Pampisford V. Cambridge-shire.

Rev. W. H. Hill, Ironbridge cum Coalbrookdale P. C. Salop.

Rev. A. M. Hopper, Starston R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Houlditch, Ashley R. Wilts.

Rev. A. A. Hunt, District of St. John, Tipton; P. C. Devon.

Rev. J. E. Jackson, Leigh Delamere R. Wilts.

Rev. R. Killick, Stratton V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. King, Farnham P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. H. R. Lloyd, South Benfleet V. Essex.

Rev. J. Longhurst, Dunton Bassett V. Leicestershire.

Rev. S. C. Malan, Broadwindsor V. Dorset.

Rev. C. H. Maturin, Ringwood V. Hants.

Rev. H. Mitchell, Bosham V. Sussex.

Rev. A. Murray, North Waltham R. Hants.

Rev. A. Peat, All Saints, Lambeth P. C. Surrey.

Rev. B. Pidock, St. Luke's, Leek, P. C. Staffordshire.

Rev. E. M. Pridmore, Marazion P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Tagg, St. John's, Bethnal-green P. C. London.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. T. O. Fry, to the Earl of Castle Stuart.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Alderman John Johnson to be Lord Mayor of London.

William James Chaplin, esq. and John Laurie, esq. to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Robert Hall, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Recorder of Doncaster.
 T. Thornton, esq. to be Receiver-general of Excise.
 C. D. Bedford, esq. to be Auditor of the Prerogative Office.
 Rev. Henry Phillpott, B.D. to be Master of Catharine hall, Cambridge.
 The Rev. Osborne Reynolds (late Principal of Belfast Collegiate School) to be Head Master of Dedham Grammar School, Essex.
 Joseph Peniston, esq. B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge (Master in the High School of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution) to be Head Master of Guisborough Grammar School, Yorkshire.
 T. Lockyer Williams, esq. B.A. scholar of Trinity college, Camb. to be Assistant Professor of Greek in the university of Aberdeen.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. At 2, Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Lady Brooke, a son.
Oct. 17. At Dennill Hill, near Chepstow, the residence of her father Rear-Admiral Gordon, C.B. the wife of the Rev. J. H. Scudamore Burr, a son.—20. In Saville-row, the wife of Charles Gardiner Guthrie, esq. a son.—22. At the Parsonage, Duntshourne Rous, near Cirencester, the wife of Andrew Graham Dignum, esq. of Spanish-town, Jamaica, a dau.—23. At Westover, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of the Hon. William a'Court Holmes, M.P. a son.—24. In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a dau.—At Burraston rectory, near Tenbury, Worcestersh. the Hon. Mrs. M'Laughlin, a dau.—27. At Torrington-sq. London, the wife of R. B. Gratham, esq. of twins.—In Clarges-street, the Lady Augustus Fitz-Clarence, a dau.—The Duchess d'Aumale, a prince.—28. At No. 1, Devonshire-terrace, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.—At Hagley Park, Worc. Lady Lyttelton, a son.—29. At Florence, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a dau.—In Connaught-terrace, Mrs. G. De Bosco Attwood, a dau.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Mrs. Airy, a son.—30. In Lowndes-st. Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie, a son.—At Venbridge, Cheriton Bishop, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, a dau.
Lately. In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.
Nov. 4. At Standon, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Salt, a dau.—At the house of her father, Sir Robt. Graham, Bart. the wife of Major J. H. Simmonds, Bengal Invalids, a son.—The Princess de Joinville, a prince.—6. At Florence, the lady of Le Comte Theobald de Parcién, a dau.—At Eaton-square, London, the wife of Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart. of Arlington Court, a dau.—At Cadogan-place, Mrs. Charles Morgan, a son.—At Cavendish-sq. the wife of E. Majoribanks, a dau.—8. In Hamilton-pl. the Countess of Eldon, a son.—9. At Hither-green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.—The wife of John Charles Parrott, esq. Clapham-common, a dau.—10. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of T. M. Weguelin, esq. a dau.—At Torr House, Devon, the wife of J. Holbeston, esq. a dau.—At Purbrooke, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Napier, a son.—12. At Norton, I.W. the wife of Capt. Goldie, R.N. a son.—13. At Alscot Park, Warwickshire, the wife of James Roberts West, esq. High Sheriff, a son and heir.—14. At Woodleys, Stillorgan, Dublin, the wife of Henry Sugden, esq. a dau.—At Summerhill, Kidderminster,

the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.—18. In Park-st. Westminster, the wife of James St. George Burke, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Adelaide, South Australia, James, second son of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, late of the Royal Eng. to Annie, third dau. of C. B. Newenham, esq. Sheriff of the province of South Australia.

14. At Sydney, New South Wales, Hugh Gordon, esq. son of John Gordon, esq. of Rhynie, Aberdeensh. to Emily-Catharine, second dau. of Capt. Holliworth, R.N.

28. At Hong Kong, the Rev. Elijah Coleman Bridgman, D.D. to Miss Eliza-Jane Gillett.—At Hong Kong, Julius Charles Power, esq. to Margaret-Martha, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bath, H.M. 78th Highland Regt.

July 16. At Burdwan, East Indies, the Rev. Edmund Ashton Dickens, Head Master of the New College at Agra, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. George Edwardes, of Kennington, Surrey.

Aug. 6. At Hong Kong, John Pope, esq. Civil Engin. and Clerk of the Works of that colony, to Clarissa-Rosa, only dau. of Thomas Cobham, esq. of Ware, Hertfordsh.

7. At Bangalore, Madras, Capt. Lachlan Macqueen, 3d Light Cav. Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. ninth son of the late Donald Macqueen, esq. of Corrybrough, Invernessh. to Harriet, dau. of the late John Greig, esq. and niece of Lady Rollo.

Sept. 18. At Gaywood, Norfolk, Edward Brett, esq. of Dersingham, to Anne-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Webber, of Buckland House, Devon.—At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. Henry Fawcett Boys, esq. eldest son of the Rev. R. Boys, Tudely Vicarage, Kent, to Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Douglas, Bengal Serv.—At Dalchully House, Invernessh. Wm. James Snodgrass, esq. only son of the late Major Snodgrass, E. I. Co.'s Serv. to Isabella-Newman, dau. of Henry Bousfield, esq. late Surgeon Bengal Native Infantry.

20. At Bedminster, James Berry Torr, esq. of Westleigh-house, North Devon, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Roberts, esq. Surveyor of Customs.—At Leamington, Capt. Newell, R.N. to Maria-Alston Wilson, niece of Lady Nisbet.

23. The Rev. Somerville Gibney, Minor Canon of Lincoln, only surviving son of the late Sir John Gibney, of Brighton, M.D. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wilkinson Peacock, esq. of Thorpe Tylney, co. Lincoln.—At Llandeavaillogfach, Breconsh. Douglas John Dickinson, esq. 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Catherine-Mary, only child of John Jones, esq. of Glanhonddu, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Breconshire.—At Newnham, Glouc. George Peters, second son of Richard Neave, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Maria, third dau. of Richard Pinder, esq. of Hill House, Newnham.—At Putney, Thomas Jones, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. William Carmalt.—At Kettering, co. Northampton, the Rev. Lewis Maydwell Hogg, M.A. Curate of Smallridge, Dorset, to Ellen-Alicia, eldest dau. of Wm. Roughton, esq. of Kettering.—At Hailton, Sir Frederick H. Hervey Bathurst, of Clarendon Park, Bart. Wilts, to Clara-Emily, youngest dau. of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton-Priory, Cheshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Boyle, youngest son of the Earl of Cork and Ossory, to Eleanor-Vere, youngest dau. of A. Gordon, esq. of Ellon.—At Cranbrook, Jas.

Walker, esq. Mayor of Faversham, to Sarah-Anne, third dau. of John Hague, esq. Coarse-hoarne-house, Cranbrook.

24. At Titchfield, Thomas Belgrave, esq. R.N. to Charlotte, dau. of Rear-Adm. Dacres. —At Bromley, Kent, Jas. Edmondson, esq. of Tetbury, Gloucestersh. to Hannah, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Bowerbank, late Rector of Salmonby, Lincolnsh. —At Guernsey, Gother Frederick Mann, esq. Royal Eng. to Margaret-Macleod, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Baynes, Roy. Art. —At Booterstown, the Rev. Thomas O'Regan, S.T.C.D., Donnington Parsonage, Shifnal, Salop, to Elizabeth, dau. of John Bateman, esq. Oak Park, Kerry. —At Little Portland-st. Chapel, Hamer Stansfield, esq. of Headingley Lodge, near Leeds, to Ellen, dau. of the late Matthew Towgood, esq. of St. Neot's, Hunts.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Robert Cole, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Crookes, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq. —Henry Edwards Browne, esq. to the Hon. Catherine-Georgiana, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Decies. —Frederick Smallpiece, esq. of Northbrook-pl. to Maria, second dau. of Wm. Keen, esq. of Godalming. —At York, Edw. C. Bovill, eldest son of Edward Bovill, esq. of Lymstone, to Penelope-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Thompson, esq. of Bishop's Wearmouth, and grand-dau. of the late Richd. Pemberton, esq. of Barnes, co. Durham. —At Diss, Norfolk, William Harris, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. William Manning, M.A. Rector of Diss. —At Essendon, Herts, Capt. T. M. C. Symonds, R.M. to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Capt. Edmund Heywood, R.N. —At Letchworth, Herts, Capt. Gall, 5th Madras Light Cav., to Georgiana-Arabella-Caldecott James, only dau. of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

27. At Hackney, Richard Haighton, eldest son of Thomas Wilkins, esq. of Ringstead House, Northamptonsh. to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of John George La Serre, esq. of Hackney.

30. At Maddington, Wilts, the Rev. Frederick Bennett, B.A. of Wadham coll. Oxford, to Ellen, third dau. of the late Leonard Maton, esq. of Collingbourn Ducis, Wilts. —At Edgbaston, Warwicksh. Mr. Charles Couchman, of Temple-Balsall, to Annette-Eliza, eldest dau. of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Edgbaston. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Beever, esq. M.D., Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, Edinburgh, to Indiana-Isabel, second dau. of the late Commodore Norton, Brazilian Navy. —At Deptford, John Corsbie, esq. of the Middle Temple, and of Farnham All Saints, Suffolk, to Ann-Hardcastle, eldest dau. of Alexander Haldane, esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Hatcham House, Surrey, barrister-at-law. —At Woodrising, Norfolk, George Alexander, esq. architect, London, to Elizabeth-Maria, only dau. of the late John Raby Hicks, esq. of Caston Hall, Norfolk. —At Brewood, the Rev. G. B. Sandford, M.A. Incumbent of Church Minshull, Cheshire, to Felicia, younger dau. of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D. of Brewood, and of Leamington. —At Brixton, the Rev. Henry Ramus Du Pré, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Du Pré, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnsh. to Annie, youngest dau. of John Cuthbert Joyner, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey. —At Coggeshall, the Rev. John Bramston, Vicar of Witham, to Anna, second dau. of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield Grange, Essex. —At Kensington, Capt. Henry D. Maitland, 72d Bengal Nat. Inf. to Anne, eldest dau. of T. M. Hunter, esq. and granddau. of Saul Solomon, esq. of St. Helena.

—At Thorndon Hall, Essex, the Hon. Charles-Hugh Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford, to the Hon. Agnes Petre, dau. of Lord Petre. —At Southsea, Burton Archer Burton, of the Inner Temple, eldest son of L. Archer Burton, esq. of Woodlands, Emsworth, to Henrietta-Lucetia, fourth dau. of the late Henry Taylor, esq. Madras Civil Serv.

Oct. 1. At Llanfehan-gel-y-Traethau, Richard, only son of the Rev. R. M. Boulton, Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonsh. and Chaplain to Lord Montagu, to Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut. Robert Barker, R.N. of Glynn, co. Merioneth. —At Brighton, George Vaughan Tinling, esq. Capt. Royal Eng. to Eleanor, third dau. of the late Matthew Buckle, esq. of Norton House, near Chichester. —At Maidstone, the Rev. Thomas Ferguson Crecy, B.A. of Newtown Forbes, county of Longford, to Lucy, younger dau. of the late William Scudamore, esq. —At St. Pancras New Church, J. I. Pocock, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, to Isabella-Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. J. R. Hayward, Rector of Harrietsham, Kent. —At Marylebone, John Wilkinson, esq. of Gledhow Mount, near Leeds, to Sophia, dau. of the late Gen. Onslow, of Staughton House, Hunts, and widow of Neville Day, esq. of St. Neot's. —At Woburn, Bucks, Francis Garratt, son of the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D. Vicar of Walthamstow, Essex, to Susannah-Dover, dau. of the late W. R. Davis, esq. of Loudwater, High Wycombe, Bucks. —At Clapham, Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham, to Emilia, dau. of the late John Travers, esq. of Clapham Park.

2. At St. James's, Enfield Highway, John F. Russell, B.C.L. Incumbent of St. James's, to Rosalie, third dau. of Charles Croshaw, esq. of Ponder's End, Enfield. —At Barnack, Northamptonsh. John Henry Webster, esq. M.D. Jesus coll. Cambridge, to Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, of Letcombe Bassett, Berks. —At Oystermouth, near Swansea, the Rev. Charles Macgregor, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, and son of Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart. to Eliza-Catherine, dau. of the late John Jeffreys, esq. of Fynons, near Swansea. —At Edinburgh, James Wright, esq. Secretary of the Royal Bank of Scotland, to Eliza-Lockhart, dau. of the late James Stephens More, esq. —At Southwark, Mr. William Miller, of the Paragon, New Kent-road, to Sophia Saraballa, only surviving child of Mr. William Turner, of Union-road, Clapham-rise, and great niece of the late Richard James, esq. of Ightham Court Lodge, Kent, Col. of the West Kent Militia, and many years one of the Receivers-Gen. of the county. —At Holloway, the Rev. H. T. C. Hine, M.A. of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, and Rector of Quarrington, Lincolnsh. to Mary, dau. of the late John Methley, esq. of Hornsey-lane, Middlesex. —At Shanklin, the Rev. Richard Palairret, Vicar of Norton St. Philip's, Somerset, to Emily, eldest dau. of John Campbell Cameron, esq. of Shanklin. —At Norwich, John Wright, esq. of Kilverstone Hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, relict of Frederic Chapman, esq. of Mavis Enderby, Lincolnsh. —At Stockport, James Wilkinson, esq. Mayor of that borough, to Ann, widow of Thomas Fernley, esq. —At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Charles Hurst, esq. of Midhurst, to Sarah-Mary, eldest dau. of the late B. Rutland, esq. solicitor, of Merton. —At Gosetrey, Cheshire, the Rev. John O. Hopkins, Incumbent of Uffington and Battlesfield, Salop, to Beatrice-Julia, second dau. of Eger-ton Leigh, esq. of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

Oct 19. At Munster, after a long and painful illness, Clement Augustus, Baron Von Drort Vischering, many years Archbishop of Cologne (though deposed from the exercise of that high office by the late King of Prussia). He was born on the 21st Jan. 1773, at the paternal Castle of Vorholm, not far from Munster, of which see he became vicar-general, and afterwards, and indeed until the time of installation as Archbishop of Cologne, he held the office of consecrating bishop in the diocese of Munster from 1826. He received his education in the Munster Academy, under the special direction of his domestic tutor, Dr. Katerkeness, afterwards dean and professor of theology, and was on intimately familiar intercourse with the celebrated Princess Amelia de Gallitzen, and their mutual friends Stollberg, Hemsterhuys, Fürstenberg, and the philosophic Overberg; and while his mind was stored with knowledge, his talents were cultivated and developed. He was a master of languages, both ancient and modern; played on several instruments, and more especially the harp, with uncommon skill. His attainments in painting and poetry were above mediocrity, as several paintings in oil, and a vast store of religious poetry, amply testify. He was strongly inclined to asceticism, and, with much peculiarity of character, was endowed with an indomitable firmness and unbending decision. In externals he was simple and unpretending; wants he had none, and lived in the exercise of a Socratic moderation and an almost hermit seclusion, devoted only to religion and her fairest handmaid, benevolence, with a rare and self-denying zeal. His efforts in the cause of humanity are almost unexampled, and by the foundation in his native city of an hospital of the Sisters of Mercy he has reared a lasting monument of his name. Neither age, sex, nor confession, are inquired into respecting those who seek entrance into this institution; bodily suffering and poverty alone form the pre-requisites to admission, as expressly appointed by Clement Augustus himself. In 1798 he received priest's orders, and shortly after entered with ardent zeal on the duties of a parish priest in Freckenhurst, an establishment in the vicinity of Warendorf. In May, 1836, he was chosen to the high dignity of the Archbishopric of Cologne, and entered upon the archiepiscopal duties with the approving confirmation of his Sovereign. But the

well-known dispute which arose between the Church and State (on account of the so-called mixed marriages) occasioned his removal to Minden one year after his instalment. There four years were passed in quiet performance of the duties of personal religion, and the enjoyment of private friendship, until, in 1841, the Archbishop's health began to give way, and the negotiations for an accommodation of the differences having entirely failed, the Archbishop consented to receive the Bishop von Gerssel, of Spire, as coadjutor; and being thereupon relieved from the obligation to reside at Minden, he first retired to Castle Darfeld, a paternal residence of the Drort Vischering family, and thence returned once more to Munster, and resided till his death in the antique mansion belonging to the former minister and afterward Vicar General Baron von Furstenberg.

The death of three distinguished brothers, including the Archbishop, occurred within the space of six weeks. The first called away was Maximilian Baron von Drort, Royal Prussian Counsellor of the Brelon district; the second, the Imperial Austrian Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal Baron Joseph; and the third, Clement-Augustus, Archbishop of Cologne. By a codicil to his last will, the deceased prelate thus expressed his wishes respecting his funeral:—"I wish to be buried where I die; the bell-tolling and all other burial requisites to be arranged with as little expense as is consistent with propriety, and the usual prayers to be employed. I desire that a simple grave-slab may be placed on my last resting-place, with no other inscription than the following words, in Roman characters — (Translation) 'Here lie the mortal remains of Archbishop Clement-Augustus of Cologne, Legatus Natus of the Holy Roman Chair, and Baron Droslike de Vischering, born the 21st of January, 1773, and died the
Pray for his poor soul!'"

The funeral of the Archbishop took place at Munster, Oct. 23, the corpse being borne by priests to the cathedral. The consecrating Bishop, Claessen (sent from Cologne for the purpose by the present Archbishop), read the mass, and Prebendary Kellerman the funeral oration. After which the coffin was lowered into the vault in front of the high altar. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony.

SENOR FORTIQUE.

Oct. 28. In Wimpole-street, aged 45, Senor Alejo Fortique, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Venezuela to the British Court.

Senor Fortique was eminently endowed, both by education and nature. Bred to the bar, in the university of Caracas, he early distinguished himself by his intellectual attainments, and more especially by his acquirements in Spanish jurisprudence. In 1829, when the Republic of Venezuela dissevered herself from the Colombian Confederation, Senor Fortique stood foremost amongst her reformers, advocating a change in the legislature with fervid eloquence, staking on the issue his personal interests and safety. His patriotic aspiration realized, and his reputation as a public man firmly established in the hearts of his countrymen, Senor Fortique, still young, thirsting for that political knowledge which might benefit his country, came to Europe in 1830. England was the land of his predilection. Thither he hastened, therefore, to study her political system; and, with an aptitude rarely equalled, he acquired, almost intuitively, an intimate knowledge of those laws and institutions which have so frequently perplexed foreigners, and which her own children do not comprehend without labour and effort.

After a residence in Europe of five years, passed almost exclusively in study, Senor Fortique returned to Venezuela with a judgment ripened and a mind replete with knowledge. So persuaded was the Government of this fact, that he was immediately promoted to the bench as Judge of the Superior Court of Justice of the Republic. He continued in this distinguished office till 1839, when the complex and unsatisfactory state of the national credit of Venezuela in this country calling for a negotiator of more than ordinary intelligence, the unprecedented step was taken of withdrawing Senor Fortique from the bench, and nominating him Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James's. How he discharged this office during many years is well known and appreciated both by her Majesty's Government and the British public. Within a few months of his arrival, a debt of millions, which during twenty years had languished unpaid and almost unregarded, was placed on a footing alike satisfactory to creditor and debtor; the national honour of his country was redeemed, and a sense of justice, an integrity and address displayed in the negotiations, which have tended in an extraordinary degree to conciliate the good opinion of this country towards Venezuela and her government.

In all the relations of life the deceased minister was equally exemplary. Of incorruptible integrity, firm of purpose, yet mild and courteous in manner, he was universally respected; whilst those who had known him long and intimately, deplore him as one singularly gifted with the endearing qualities of our nature, and who, whether viewed as a statesman, juriconsult, or citizen, can be ill spared by the country that gave him birth.

His funeral took place on the 5th Nov. and was attended by several members of the *corps diplomatique*, and many personal friends of the deceased. A solemn dirge having been performed in the Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, the procession re-formed, and the remains were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery, Chelsea.

LORD MONTAGU.

Oct. 30. In Hamilton place, Piccadilly, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. Henry James Scott Montagu, second Baron Montagu, of Boughton, co. Northampton (1786); Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire, Ranger of Geddington Chase, D.C.L. &c.

His Lordship was uncle of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. He was born on the 16th Dec. 1776, the second son of Henry third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., by Lady Elizabeth Brudenell, only surviving child of George Duke of Montagu and 4th Earl of Cardigan, K.G. The Earl of Cardigan his grandfather, having married Mary daughter and coheir of John second Duke of Montagu, was elevated to the same title in 1706, his only son and heir apparent having been created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1762; but, the latter dying without issue in 1772, the father was in 1786 created Baron Montagu of Boughton, with remainder (failing his issue male) to his daughter's second son, the nobleman now deceased; who, in pursuance of this patent, succeeded to the peerage on his grandfather's death, May 28, 1790.

Lord Montagu was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1797. He was a Tory in politics. In private life he was greatly esteemed. He was the friend and frequent correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, who always spoke of him in strong terms of respect and affection.

His Lordship married Nov. 22, 1804, the Hon. Jane Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald first Lord Douglas, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Lucy-Elizabeth Countess of Home, married in 1832 to the Earl of Home, and has issue four sons and one daughter;

2. the Hon. Mary-Margaret, married in 1840 to Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Clinton, younger son of General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B. and has issue a son and daughter; 3. the Hon. Jane-Caroline Montagu, unmarried; 4. the Hon. Caroline-Georgiana, married in 1836 to George Wm. Hope, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, and Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

The funeral of Lord Montagu took place on the 7th Nov. at Stoke Church, near Windsor. The funeral procession consisted only of a hearse and three mourning coaches, followed by the private carriage of the Duke of Buccleuch. The Duke of Buccleuch was chief mourner, and the Earl of Home, Lord John Scott, Mr. G. W. Hope, M.P., Colonel Clinton, &c., were among the mourners.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, BART.

Sept. 27. At Walton House, Warwickshire, aged 37, Sir John Mordaunt, the ninth Bart. (1611), and M.P. for the Southern division of that county.

Sir John Mordaunt was the only son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, the eighth Baronet, formerly M.P. for Warwickshire,* by Mary

* The following remarks made to the *Warwick Advertiser* by "a respectable and venerable correspondent," are worthy of preservation: "I have known that family my whole life, and occasionally had intercourse with them on public affairs, as the former four generations, including the deceased, have represented the county. He (the late Sir John) I have never seen since his youth, but *have always heard well of him*. Thus I have lived in the time of five Baronets, descending regularly from father to son. The old Sir Charles, great-great-grandfather of the present, I think was father of the House of Commons early in the reign of George the Third. The present young Baronet, I conclude, is named Charles, as they alternately have been Charles and John for the last century, and all high-church stanch Tories, except the last Sir Charles, who was most talented and liberal, an early friend to Catholic Emancipation, and of religious liberty generally; but old Sir Charles, his grandfather, was a warm opponent of the Walpole Whig administration, and, with his friend Sir Roger Newdegate, M.P. for the university of Oxford, supported the motion for shortening the duration of Parliament, which had been extended from three to seven years, to keep out the Tories. These *I know to be facts*. What a change we now witness!"

Anne, eldest daughter of William Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, co. Warwick. He succeeded his father on the 30th May. 1823, and was returned to Parliament for the Southern Division of Warwickshire at the general election of 1835, without a poll, the Whig interest being then no longer sufficiently strong to retain the two members which it had barely returned on the first passing of the Reform Act.

Sir John Mordaunt's death was the result of a very lamentable accident. He was out shooting with his friend and relative, Mr. Arthur Mills, and had got over a fence. Mr. Mills was proceeding to follow him, and for that purpose was putting his gun upon half-cock, when the hammer slipped from his thumb, and the charge, after striking a rail and glancing from a wall, wounded Sir John in both legs somewhat severely. He went on favourably for some days, when mortification ensued. His sufferings were most distressing for several days and nights previously to his death; but he bore the severe trial with Christian fortitude and exemplary patience; and when, at length, the solemn hour arrived, his wearied spirit calmly departed. The event communicated a general gloom through the neighbourhood, and profound sorrow pervaded the minds of all classes. All who knew him honoured and loved him, for he was the generous friend of all. He was held in the highest estimation by all parties in politics, and stood conspicuous for his unostentatious but extensive charities.

He married, Aug. 7, 1834, Caroline-Sophia, second daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester, and sister to the Marchioness Camden. He has left issue four sons and two daughters, and is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, now nine years of age.

SIR JOHN E. HONYWOOD, BART.

July 17. At his seat, Evington, Kent, in 33rd year, Sir John Edward Honywood, the sixth Baronet of that place (1660.)

He was born March 16, 1812, the eldest son of Sir John Courtenay Honywood, the fifth Baronet, by Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart. and succeeded to the dignity of Baronet on the death of his father, Sept. 12, 1832.

He married, April 17, 1834, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett, of Higham, Kent, and Vicar of Patricksbourne, (by Frances-Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.) and has left a son and heir, born in 1835.

SIR W. W. PEPYS, BART.

Oct. 5. At Tandridge Park, near Godstone, in his 68th year, Sir William Weller Pepys, the second Baronet (1801), elder brother to the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of Worcester.

He was born on the 4th of May 1778, the eldest son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. a Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in June 1825.

Having died unmarried, Sir William has left his title of Baronet to merge in the peerage of his next brother, Lord Cottenham.

GENERAL REBOW.

Oct. 7. At his seat, Wivenhoe Park, Essex, in his 76th year, Francis Slater Rebow, esq. a General in the Army, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Essex.

He was born in 1770, and was son of Richard Slater, esq. the descendant of an old Derbyshire family resident for several generations at Chesterfield, in that county. He assumed the surname of Rebow in addition to his patronymic on his marriage with Mary-Hester, eldest daughter and eventually sole heiress of Isaac Martin Rebow, esq. of Wivenhoe Park, who was many years Colonel of the Essex Militia, and Recorder and M.P. for the borough of Colchester, of which his ancestors had been also the representatives in Parliament for three prior generations.

General Rebow entered the army 14th Nov. 1787, as an Ensign in the 60th Foot, and accompanied that regiment shortly afterwards to the East Indies, where he remained for several years. He was gazetted to a Lieutenantcy in the same regiment in 1790, and to a Captaincy in two years after. He was present at the taking of Martinique, and commanded the Grenadier Company of his regiment on that occasion. He served also at St. Lucie and Guadaloupe, at which latter place he was severely wounded in both thighs. On the 20th Feb. 1796, he succeeded to a Majority in the 60th, but left that corps the year following, having exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards. He was appointed Major and Lieut.-Colonel 25 Sept. 1799, and in 1807 was advanced to the post of Supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Life Guards. He received the rank of Colonel in the Army 25 Oct. 1809, and that of Major-General 1st Jan. 1812. In this latter year he served on the Staff in Spain, and he continued also on active service through the greater part of the Peninsular war. He attained the rank of

a Lieutenant-General 27 May, 1825, and finally that of General 23rd Nov. 1841.

General Rebow married, as already stated, the heiress of the Wivenhoe estate, which lady died 23rd July, 1834, having had issue two daughters, viz. Mary-Emma, who died young in 1804, and Mary-Martin, who also assumed the additional surname of Rebow, and married first in 1824 Sir Thomas Ormsby, Bart., and secondly, in 1835, John Gurdon, esq. second son of Theophilus Thornhaugh Gurdon, esq. of Letton, co. Norfolk, but of neither of these marriages is there surviving issue, and Lady Ormsby Rebow pre-deceased her father 17 Sept. 1842. The family therefore, both in name and blood, has now become extinct.

LIEUT.-GENERAL PARRY.

June 8. At his residence on Woolwich Common, Lieut.-General Spencer Claudius Parry, Colonel-Commandant of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery.

This officer commenced his career as a Cadet in the Military Academy at Woolwich in 1778. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant in Nov. 1780, shortly after his arrival at New York, having volunteered to North America. He served the campaigns in that country, and until the peace in 1783, when he was ordered to England on promotion. After a lapse of a few years, he was ordered out to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there served under the Duke of Kent, until promoted to Second Captain, when he was ordered to New Brunswick, and commanded the troops stationed at St. John's for some time. On further promotion he returned to England. As Field-Officer he commanded the Royal Artillery in North Britain from that period till ordered to Ireland in 1812; after which he was in command in the Bantry Bay district. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel, June 4, 1814; of Regimental Colonel, Dec. 20, 1814; Colonel-Commandant, Jan. 27, 1833; Major-General, July 19, 1821; and Lieut.-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

MAJOR-GENERAL READY.

July 10. At his official residence, Castletown, Isle of Man, John Ready, Esq. a Major-General in the British Army, and Lieutenant-Governor of that Island.

The Military service of this officer commenced in the 14th Foot, of which he was appointed Paymaster Sept. 27, 1798. He succeeded to a Captaincy in the 69th Foot, Aug. 20, 1803, in the 14th on the 26th of the same month, and in the fifth Garrison battalion May 21, 1807. He

was promoted to a majority in the 1st Garrison battalion, Aug. 30, 1810; became Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, June 4, 1813, and in 1st Garrison battalion on the 10th of the same month.

He was Secretary to the late Duke of Richmond when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and afterwards accompanied that nobleman to Canada, on his Grace being appointed Governor-General of North America, in the capacity of an Assistant Adjutant-general, which office he held until the Duke's death in 1819.

The deceased was appointed to the office in which he died in 1833 or 1834, as successor to Colonel Smelt, who had held it for a long series of years. He was advanced to a Colonelcy 22nd July 1830, and attained the rank of Major-General 23rd November 1841. The gallant general married a daughter of Sir John Tobin, Knt. an eminent Liverpool merchant and shipowner, Mayor of that town in 1819-20, by whom he had two or three children.

He had long been troubled with an incurable complaint, and all hope of his recovery was despaired of, when, it is supposed, his dissolution was accelerated by a mistake in the administration of his medicine—one preparation, in a moment of haste, having been given instead of another. A coroner's jury having inquired into the cause of his death, returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstance stated, viz. of Accidental Death. General Ready has been succeeded in the Governorship of the Isle of Man by the Hon. Charles Hope, late M.P. for the county of Linlithgow, third son of the fourth and brother of the fifth and present Earl of Hopetown.

MAJOR-GENERAL BREDIN.

Oct. 29. At Plumstead Common, Major-General Bredin, late of the Royal Artillery.

He entered the service as Lieutenant in the Irish Artillery, on the 9th Sept. 1794, and, at the Union, joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which he served until promoted to Major-General, on the 23rd Nov. 1841. He was present at the capture of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served in the Peninsular war.

His body was buried in Plumstead churchyard on Saturday Nov. 1, with the usual honours of unattached military officers of his rank. A detachment of the Royal Artillery attended at an early hour, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, at the house of the deceased, and at half-past 10 o'clock the procession moved onwards to Plumstead churchyard, the coffin having been placed on a gun-carriage.

On arriving at the lane to the churchyard it was removed from the carriage and conveyed on men's shoulders into the church, Lieut.-Col. Grant, Colonel Dynely, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Russell, Lieut.-Col. Blachly, Lieut.-Col. Rawnsley, and Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, K.H., bearing the pall. The body was followed by the medical officers and the staff of the garrison, amongst whom were Lieut.-Col. Coryton, Colonel Mercer of the Royal Marines, and Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul."

CAPT. ROBERT MAUNSELL, C.B.

Sept. 4. Captain Robert Maunsell, C.B. a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

This officer, a son of the Reverend Archdeacon Maunsell, was born at Limerick, in 1785. He entered the Navy as a midshipman on board the *Mermaid* 32, commanded by his relative, Captain (now Admiral) Robert Dudley Oliver, in 1799; and subsequently served under Captain Richard Hussey Moubay, and the Hon. George Elliot, in the *Maidstone* 32, on the Mediterranean station. On the 11th July, 1804, he received a very severe wound in the hip, while assisting at the destruction of about a dozen French settees, at la Vandour, near Toulon, by the boats of the latter frigate and her consorts, under the orders of Lieutenant John Thompson; and for his gallant conduct on that occasion, he was rewarded with a commission, dated March 7, 1805, the day on which he completed his time. From that period, he served on board the *Princess Royal* 98, in the Channel fleet, till his promotion to the rank of Commander, March 8, 1808.

We next find Captain Maunsell commanding the *Procris* brig, on the East India station, where he destroyed the Dutch Company's vessel *Wagster*, of 8 guns, 4 swivels, and 86 men, about July, 1810. At the commencement of the operations against Java, he performed a very gallant exploit, in the capture of five, and destruction of one, of the enemy's gun-boats, off the mouth of Indramayo river, in the boats of the *Procris*; which was immediately rewarded by his appointment to command the *Illustrious* 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Broughton; and during the subsequent operations against Batavia, &c. he bore a very distinguished part on shore, under the orders of Captain Sayer, particularly at the assault of Meester Cornelius, Aug. 26, 1811. On the 10th of the following month, Commodore Broughton

joined Rear-Admiral Stopford, off Samarang; and in the course of the ensuing night, several of the enemy's gun-vessels, lying in shore, were attacked and destroyed by the boats of the squadron, under the directions of Captain Maunsell; whose post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, Feb. 7, 1812. His next appointment was, Aug. 25, in the same year, to the Chatham 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral M. H. Scott, on the North Sea station; the command of which ship he retained till July, 1814.

In 1831, he commanded the *Alfred*, 50, in the Mediterranean; in 1838, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; in 1840, he commanded the *Rodney*, 92, in the Mediterranean, and in her voyage to the Cape with a regiment of cavalry; and in 1844, he was appointed a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

W. J. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

July. . . In his 72d year, William John Lushington, esq. of Rodmersham Lodge, Kent, one of the Commissioners of Parliamentary Inquiry.

This gentleman was the second son of the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, of Rodmersham, a Prebendary of Carlisle, Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Latton, Essex, and the eldest by his second marriage with Mary, daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Christian, of Docking, Norfolk. His younger brothers are the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. and Charles May Lushington, esq. a Judge at Madras.

He had suffered for more than half a century from the gout, with the utmost fortitude; but, when free from its agonies, his eloquence and many social qualities delighted all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, by whom he will be long remembered, as well for the natural kindness of his heart, as for his intellectual powers, which were of the highest order.

He married Barbara, daughter and co-heir of James Wilson, esq. and has left issue James-Stephen and several other children. His body was buried in the family vault at Rodmersham Church on the 8th of July.

W. F. BOTELER, Esq. Q.C.

Oct. 23. At Leeds, aged 69, William Fuller Boteler, esq. of Brook-street, Eastry, co. Kent, and of Oulton Green, near Leeds, M.A., a Queen's Counsel, Senior Commissioner of the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, Recorder of the city of Canterbury, of the towns and ports of Sandwich, Hythe, and New Romney, and of the borough of Deal,

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High Steward of Fordwich, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

This gentleman was born Jan. 5, 1777, and was the only son of the first marriage* of William Boteler, esq. F.S.A. of Brook-street, with Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Statenborough, Kent. His family were of very ancient standing in the county of Kent, and have been resident at Eastry for at least five generations. He was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman at Cambridge in 1799, when he graduated B.A. as a member of St. John's college; in the same year he was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1802 he proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn Nov. 23, 1804, and promoted to the degree of a King's Counsel in Trinity Term 1831. He devoted himself to the practice of the Equity Bar, and more particularly applied himself to that branch of the law relating to tithes. In all questions of that nature his opinion was held in high repute, and he was, in truth, the leading tithe lawyer of the day.

He was appointed Recorder of Canterbury in 1804; and subsequently to that period received the other recorderships already mentioned. He was appointed to preside as Commissioner in the Leeds District Bankruptcy Court about twelve months ago. He was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn during the year 1843-4.

Mr. Boteler's death was the consequence of injuries sustained by him in a collision which occurred on the Midland Railway on Monday Oct. 20. The collision detached three carriages from the rest of the train, and threw them off the line. The last carriage, which was of the second-class, was forced up in the fore-part, and the buffers were driven into the last compartment of the preceding first-class carriage. In the compartment were Mr. Boteler and several other persons, all of whom, more or less, sustained severe injuries. Both Mr. Boteler's legs were struck by one of the buffers, and broken below the knee. He suffered amputation of one of his legs on the same evening; and at that time, though it would have been necessary subsequently to have amputated

* Mr. Boteler married 2ndly Mary, daughter of Captain Harvey, R.N. by whom he had issue Richard, Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers; Henry, Commander R.N.; John Harvey, Commander R.N.; Thomas, Commander R.N.; Edward, M.A. and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich; and Robert, Captain Royal Engineers; and two married daughters.

the other also, it was determined by the professional men in attendance to wait for a few days to see if he survived so long the consequent exhaustion of the first operation and the very serious injuries he had received. The learned gentleman bore the operation and his sufferings with great fortitude and resignation, but gradually sank until Thursday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was highly respected for his courtesy, kindness of disposition, and Christian benevolence; and, whether as a citizen, or in his capacity as a judicial officer, his conduct had gained for him high and general esteem; and the dreadful circumstances under which his mortal career has been so suddenly brought to a close have excited a corresponding degree of heartfelt sorrow and regret.

Mr. Boteler married, Nov. 29, 1808, Charlotte, daughter of the late James Leigh Joynes, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend; by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters. Of the former the youngest died an infant; the survivors are, William Boteler, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; and Richard, of St. John's college, Cambridge.

PETER GREENALL, Esq. M.P.

Sept. 18. At his residence, St. Helen's, Lancashire, in his 50th year, Peter Greenall, esq. M.P. for Wigan, and a Magistrate for the county Palatine of Lancaster.

He was born in 1796, and was the second son of Edward Greenall, Esq. of Wilderspool near Warrington, who was himself a native of St. Helen's, and carried on an extensive brewery concern at that place, as well as at Wilderspool, and was also a partner in the well-known banking house of Parr and Co. of Warrington.

Mr. Greenall senior died at an advanced age about twelve years back, having, by the means above mentioned, acquired a very large property, and leaving issue, with two daughters, five sons, viz. 1. Thomas, who succeeded his father at Wilderspool, and is now resident there. 2. Peter, the more immediate subject of the present notice. 3. John, of Myddelton Hall near Warrington, a Magistrate for Lancashire, and partner in the firm of Parr and Co. 4. Richard, in Holy Orders, Incumbent of Sretton, co. Chester, and Rural Dean; and 5. Gilbert, of Walton Hall, Cheshire, a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and a partner in the Wilderspool brewery. The deceased gentleman resided chiefly at St. Helen's, having the branch of the brewery concern established there under his immediate management and superintend-

ence. He was also a Director of the Union Plate Glass Company, and of the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway.

He first contested Wigan, on Conservative principles, in 1837, but was unsuccessful on that occasion, the poll terminating as follows:—

Charles Standish, esq. 249
Richard Potter, esq. 245
John Hodson Kearsley, esq. . 229
Peter Greenall, esq. 211

In 1841 he was returned at the head of the poll, after a very close contest, the numbers being, for

Peter Greenall, esq. 273
Thomas Bright Crosse, esq. . 268
Charles Standish, esq. 264
Charles Pascoe Grenfell, esq. 263

Mr. Greenall married in 1821 the daughter of William Pilkington, esq. of St. Helen's, by whom he has left issue two daughters. His loss will be severely felt in St. Helen's and its neighbourhood, where he was much and deservedly esteemed for his liberality and benevolence. He had only within a year or two back erected at his own cost, and endowed, a new church there.

REV. W. S. GODDARD, D.D.

Oct. 10. At Andover, the Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D. a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Salisbury, Rector of Bep-ton, Sussex, and Vicar of Wherwell, in the Isle of Wight, formerly Head Master of Winchester School.

Dr. Goddard was born on the 9th of October 1757, of a respectable family in the county of Middlesex, and was placed on the foundation of Winchester College at the usual age. Being superannuated without succeeding to a Fellowship of New College, he entered at Merton College, Oxford, and graduated there, M.A. 1783, B. and D.D. 1795. His character for ability and scholarship was early established, and, in the year 1784, led to his appointment to the office of Second Master of Winchester College. In this station his indefatigable assiduity in the discharge of his important duties was so conspicuous that, upon the retirement of Dr. Warton in 1793, he was elected to succeed that eminent and accomplished scholar in the Head Mastership, under circumstances that required an extraordinary combination of vigour, firmness, and prudence, to restore the school to the high state of discipline for which it had formerly been celebrated. The choice of the College could not have fallen on a person more admirably qualified for so arduous an undertaking. The sound and accurate scholarship of the new master, his solid sense, correct judgment, and pure taste, inspired his pupils with re-

spect for his teaching ; the example of his unwearied diligence, and unvarying precision in the performance of his duties, encouraged them to attempt the formation of similar habits ; his even temper furnished no excuse for irritation in the minds of youth ; and his impartial justice seldom failed to convince the whole school of the propriety of his decisions. The enforcement of salutary discipline, the repression of false sentiments, and the coercion of evil practices, never languished in his hands. The uniformity of his conduct in all these respects was the result of Christian principles ; it was felt to be so, and honoured accordingly. The success of his labours, under the divine blessing, was complete. He left the school at the end of the year 1809—when he resigned the mastership—overflowing in numbers, high in reputation, and in the best state of internal order and advancement.

During the long period that has elapsed since his resignation, the respect and love of his old pupils, and the veneration of the Wykehamical Society towards their preceptor and friend have gone on increasing ; and this is to be attributed not only to reflection on past merit, but to the observation of the many virtues that have marked the course of his private life. We cannot now dwell on these, but there is one that has shone forth so pre-eminently, that it is impossible to pass it over in silence—his large and unbounded munificence. It is now nearly ten years since Dr. Goddard invested in the hands of trustees a sum of 25,000*l.* three per cent. stock, to provide annual stipends for the Masters of Winchester College, on condition that they should thenceforth cease to receive the gratuities that had been offered from time immemorial by the parents of scholars on the foundation. A noble instance of judicious and well-regulated liberality.

To the town of Andover, where he resided much upon leaving Winchester, and to which he was attached on account of Mrs. Goddard's family connection with the place, he was a benefactor at least of equal extent ; by the purchase of old houses, in order to widen and improve one of the principal streets ; by support and reparation of the National School, which he had been mainly instrumental in first building and establishing ; by largely contributing to the restoration of Foxcote Chapel ; and lastly, by the rebuilding, at his sole cost, of the parish church. His munificence in first devising this Christian work, and his devoted perseverance in it after the disastrous falling in of the new edifice ; the cheerfulness with which he set himself, without hesitation or murmur,

to raise the walls anew, and to finish every part of it in a style worthy of its sacred destination, are truly above all praise, yet there never was a man by whom the praise of men for its own sake was less coveted. He was characterized in a peculiar manner by simplicity and dislike of all ostentation. The praise of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, were ever his prevailing motives. Hence his private charities were on a scale commensurate with his public acts. His purse was always open to relieve the distressed, and to assist the deserving poor.

The estimation in which this good man was universally held, and particularly by the inhabitants of Andover, of all classes and conditions, was strikingly manifested at his funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The shops were wholly or partly closed throughout the whole town. The Wardens of New College and Winchester College, with the Rev. Dr. Hird, and the Rev. Messrs. Dyson, Dodson, Fowle, Green, and Richards, attending as pall bearers ; and, in addition to his sorrowing relatives, a numerous body of friends, including C. Bridger, esq. and — Engleheart, esq. the executors, Colonel Iremonger, Ralph Etwall, esq. M.P. George Henry Ward, esq. Henry Fellowes, esq. G. F. P. Scrivener, esq. Edward W. Blunt, esq. &c. followed his remains to the grave, which had been prepared in an appropriate spot at the foot of the chancel steps, in the church founded by his piety. The demeanour of the large congregation within the church, whilst the service was read, with deep solemnity and feeling, by the Rev. C. H. Bidding, Vicar of Andover, and the decorous behaviour of those assembled without, well befitted the seriousness of the occasion. But further instances of the comprehensive charity of the deceased remain to be recorded. Amongst these we understand will be found the following bequests : 1,000*l.* three per cent. stock in trust for the repairs of Andover Church ; 1,000*l.* ditto, to supply clothing, food, and fuel to the poor, particularly to those who shall be regular in attendance at the service of the church ; 1,000*l.* ditto to Winchester County Hospital ; 500*l.* ditto to Salisbury ; and 500*l.* to Chichester Infirmary.

The ecclesiastical preferments held by Dr. Goddard were rather honorary distinctions than lucrative appointments. He was collated by the late Bishop Burgess to a non-residentiary Canonry of Salisbury, and by the Bishop of London, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who well knew his merits, to a similar stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The same distinguished prelate offered him also the valuable vicarage

of Kensington, which he thought it best to decline. His services to Winchester School and to the community never received any mark of approbation from the Government, but they have long since been fully recognised by public esteem; and we may humbly but confidently hope that his deeds, performed as they were in obedience to the commands of his Saviour, will, through his infinite mercy, receive their eternal reward.

Dr. Goddard has bequeathed by his will 1000*l.* to the churchwardens of Andover, for the repair of their church, and 1000*l.* for the benefit of the poor of that place, to be applied in providing food and clothing for those who have been regular attendants at church; 1000*l.* to the County Hospital, and the like to the infirmaries at Salisbury and Chichester; 100*l.* to the national school at Andover, and 100*l.* to the Dispensary at Sloane-square, Chelsea. A fourth of his funded property he has left to the Rev. T. H. Gale; another portion to Mr. W. M. Bridger and his children; legacies to a numerous circle of friends; and the residue to Mrs. Martha Gale. His personal estate was valued at 60,000*l.*

Mrs. Fry.

Oct. 12. At Ramsgate, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Fry, of Upton, Essex.

This benevolent lady was the daughter of the late John Gurney, esq. of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, and sister to John Joseph Gurney, esq. now of that place, and Lady Buxton, the widow of Sir Fowell Buxton. Thus closely connected with two individuals whose benevolence is honoured wherever human wretchedness is commiserated, her own exertions in the cause of suffering humanity were such as never perhaps were equalled by an individual of her own sex.

When not more than eighteen years of age, she established a school for eighty poor children, in her father's house, and with his entire concurrence; and the useful education of the community to which she belonged rendered her more than commonly competent for the task. In the year 1800, when she had reached the age of twenty, Miss Gurney accepted the hand of Mr. Fry, whose independent fortune and generous mind enabled her to continue those works of charity which had then become almost habitual.

The deplorable condition of females and children confined in the prison of Newgate had, in early life, attracted her attention, and, feeling herself now in a position better suited for the bold undertaking, Mrs. Fry resolved on visiting that scene of misery, and endeavouring to al-

leviate the sorrows of the captives. Fearlessly entering an apartment where one hundred and sixty women and children were congregated and left in the wildest disorder, she obtained almost instant respect, from the nobleness of her appearance, and the pious expression of her countenance. When she spoke to them words of peace, consolation, hope, they listened with astonishment, for they never found such a friend before. "I do not come," said this benevolent lady, "without being commissioned, — this Book (showing them a Bible) has led me to you; I will do for you everything that I can, but you must assist me." Opening the sacred volume, she then read, in a manner the most impressive, the twentieth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which declares suffering to be the portion even of the faithful; and it was afterwards ascertained that many of those unhappy delinquents had then, for the first time, ever heard the word of God. The establishment of a school within the prison walls was the first blessed consequence of her benevolent labours; and the awakening of maternal affection in the breasts of the rudest of her sex, the second.

She was the female Howard of the prisons—with this difference, that whilst the efforts of John Howard were chiefly directed to the amelioration of the physical state of the unhappy subjects of criminal punishment, Mrs. Fry devoted herself to the higher object of their moral and religious improvement. She was the first person who boldly asserted and acted upon the principle that the most degraded characters were not insensible to the influence of an earnest interest in their moral condition, and the results of her labours were an abundant vindication of her theory. In the year 1819 she succeeded in establishing a Ladies' Committee for the reformation of the female prisoners of Newgate, the Sheriffs and Governor of the prison affording their cordial concurrence in the design. In a short time the beneficial effects of her exertions were apparent. Where riot, licentiousness, and filth, had prevailed, order, sobriety, and neatness supplied their place; and the idleness in which the females had previously passed their time was remedied by the establishment of a manufactory and a school. In Feb. 1818, the Grand Jury of London expressed in their report, "the peculiar gratification they experience in observing the important service rendered by Mrs. Fry and other friends, and the habits of religion, order, industry, and cleanliness, which her humane, benevolent, and praiseworthy exertions have introduced among the prisoners; and that if the principles

which govern her regulations were adopted towards the males, as well as the females, it would be the means of converting a prison into a school of reform, and, instead of sending criminals back into the world hardened in vice and depravity, they would be restored to it repentant, and probably become useful members of society."

The following interesting notice of Mrs. Fry's humane exertions appeared some years since in Mrs. Hannah More's "*Moral Sketches*:"—"In alluding to certain recent undertakings, which reflect honour on our country, it would be unjust to omit one which reflects honour on our sex. Justice, as well as gratitude, would be wounded were no tribute to be paid to the most heroic of women. The reader will have anticipated that we allude to the female Howard. Her's is almost (her sex considered) a higher strain of Christian heroism. Unprotected and alone, she dared to venture into scenes that would appal the stoutest heart, and which the single principle alone by which she was actuated could have sustained her's. With true Christian courage she ventured to explore the dreary abodes of calamity and crime, of execration and despair. She took 'the gauge of misery,' not as a matter of curiosity or philosophical speculation, but with the hope of relieving it. The favour of Him who stopped the mouths of the lions in the prophet's den, stopped those of these scarcely less savage beings. Her mild demeanour awed their rebellious spirits into peace. She had long been projecting the means how to assist these most desperate and forlorn of human kind. She had conceived a hope that what was flagitious might not be incorrigible, and adopted a well-digested plan for their religious instruction. But she knew human nature too well not to know that religious instruction would be very inefficacious, without correcting inveterately bad habits. Together with a few pious and able associates of her own sex, she instituted a school of reform and industry, found manual employment for those who had never worked, and Christian instruction for those who had never been taught. The lips that had been seldom opened but to blaspheme their Maker were taught to praise him; the hands hitherto employed in theft were employed in honest labour. Infants, in a doubly-lamented sense born in sin and bred in vice, were snatched from a destruction which had appeared inevitable, and put into a train of improvement. The gloomy mansion which had lately been a scene of horror only to be exceeded by those more dreadful future mansions to which it was conducting them,

changed its face. The loathsome prison, which had witnessed nothing but intoxication and idleness, had heard no sounds but those of reviling and of imprecation, gradually became a scene of comparative decency, sobriety, and order."

Her labours were well known and appreciated throughout the civilized world. Few can forget the occasion on which the King of Prussia knelt with the simple-minded citizen's wife and the criminals of Newgate in prayer to the God of high and low, bond and free, and afterwards conveyed her in his carriage to her own residence.

Her visits of mercy were not confined to the prisons of London, but extended to the most distant parts of the kingdom. By a thoughtfulness peculiarly her own, she was led to reflect upon the destitute position of the guards and their families engaged in the preventive service on our coasts. Their usefulness is acknowledged, their duties onerous, their employments confidential, yet no class of subjects was more completely removed from the benefits of public worship, or of instruction for their children. Since the scenes of their exertions must necessarily continue to be remote and solitary, Mrs. Fry suggested the justice and benevolence of providing occasional visits from chaplains, with regular means of religious instruction for the younger members of each family. Upwards of 20,000 souls are now enjoying the blessings of this labour of love, and every coast-guard station-house, and every revenue-cutter, is furnished with a supply of well-chosen books.

In the neighbourhood of her residence, near Upton, Essex, her ministrations to the souls as well as bodies of the poor around her were unwearied; and her benevolence extended to the whole human race, without distinction of clime or sect. As a preacher amongst the Society of Friends she was held in high estimation, and was often listened to with delight by many who were not members of that denomination. She was distinguished by an address, combining a rare union of dignity and affability, by a countenance beaming with expression, and a voice of unrivalled sweetness and power. Of her it might emphatically be said, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and him that had none to help him."

Her body was interred on Monday, Oct. 18, in the Friends' burying ground at Barking, Essex. It did not arrive at the residence of the deceased at Upton till seven o'clock on that morning. Among the mourners were, in addition to the

sons and daughters of Mrs. Fry, Messrs. Samuel Gurney, sen. and jun., Mr. J. Masterman, M.P., Sir E. Buxton, Sir J. H. Pelly, Mr. John Joseph Gurney, a great number of the members of the Society of Friends, and other persons of distinction. Between fifty and sixty carriages were at Barking, waiting the arrival of the body, which reached there about one o'clock. After the necessary preliminaries had been arranged, the body was removed from the hearse and consigned to its last resting-place, and the death-like silence that prevailed for several minutes was broken by appropriate addresses from two female Friends, and one from Mr. Joseph Gurney. Their delivery occupied more than two hours, and were listened to with intense interest by a vast concourse of persons.

There are several portraits of Mrs. Fry, one by Dighton, whole length, sitting in a prison, a profile by Fry, and others.

DR. MALE.

July 26. At Birmingham, George Edward Male, M.D.

Dr. Male was the eldest son of the late James Male, Esq. of Belle Vue. He received his early education at Eton College, where he made considerable proficiency in classical literature, and was a student in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He also visited the London schools of medicine, and having taken his degree of Doctor, he settled in Birmingham as a physician in 1802, and was almost immediately appointed one of the physicians of the Dispensary, which office he held, with singular credit to himself and benefit to the objects committed to his care, for more than seven years, when the more important office of physician to the General Hospital presented itself to him in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Carmichael. He was elected to that office in June 1805, and retained it for the lengthened period of thirty-six years. For many years Dr. Male has also given his counsel and professional advice in the management of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Besides holding these public appointments, Dr. Male continued for a number of years to give, at his own house, gratuitous advice to the poor of Birmingham.

As a physician, Dr. Male was characterised by the soundness of his judgment, and by steadiness and unvarying perseverance in his practice. To these qualifications he added the greatest kindness and most benevolent attention to his patients; and, but for the imperfect state of his hearing, would have enjoyed a much larger professional practice. His inflexi-

ble integrity, his high and honourable cast of mind and courteous demeanour, caused him to be universally esteemed by his professional brethren, and he was constantly appealed to by them for counsel and advice on all trying occasions.

In early life he was a contributor to the medical periodical works of the day; was the author of "*An Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine for the use of Medical Men, Coroners, and Barristers,*" which passed through two editions (1816 and 1818), and was "the first English original work of any magnitude or value" on this important subject. He was well read in the literature of the day, more particularly in that connected with his own profession, which it was equally his pleasure and his duty to pursue: indeed, it is to this practice that we have to attribute the immediate cause of his premature removal from his earthly labours. He had been reading a work which was circulating through the Medical Book Society, which recommended a new and powerful agent (aconite) for the removal of deep-seated neuralgic pains, the efficacy of which when taken internally has only been partially tested: and having been suffering latterly from an affection of this kind, which had resisted all the ordinary means for its removal, he tried upon his own person this new remedy, and, forgetful of his age, he took it in doses, the accumulation of which produced that depression of the nervous power from which he would most probably have recovered had he been a younger man. He died surrounded by his affectionate and well-ordered family.

SIR JOHN C. MORTLOCK.

Nov. 3. In Dorset-square, in his 68th year, after a lingering illness of many months, Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, Knt. a Commissioner of Excise.

Sir John was the son of the late John Mortlock, esq. an eminent banker at Cambridge, and for many years one of the representatives of that borough in Parliament. He was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1800. Afterwards, he was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Cambridge Volunteers, raised when rumours were rife of a threatened invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte; and in the year 1808, the corps presented him with a silver cup, bearing the following inscription:—"To John Cheetham Mortlock, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry, this cup is presented by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion, as a small but sincere testimony of the high

sense they entertain of his zeal and ability as an officer, his integrity and honour as a man. 1808."

On the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the corporation of Cambridge voted an address to the Prince Regent, which Mr. John Mortlock, then mayor, was deputed to present, when H.R.H. was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, July 5, 1816.

Sir John held the office of Commissioner of Excise for nearly thirty years, and previously that of Auditor of the Excise, and Receiver-General of the Post-office.

As a Commissioner of Excise Sir John was highly respected; and in his executive duties his judgment was marked alike by wisdom, moderation, and justice. In his private character he was kind, generous, and benevolent. The appeals of the poor to him ever found a ready response, and his name will long be held in grateful remembrance.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, the remains of Sir John were deposited in the church of Little Marlow, Bucks, where Lady Mortlock was interred, July, 1833. Sir John has left a family of five daughters, two of whom are married, one to the Rev. Mr. Donaldson, Head Master of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and the other to Dr. Rankin, a physician in the same place.

SIR GREGORY ALLNUT LEWIN.

Oct. 12. At Exeter, aged 51, Sir Gregory Allnut Lewin, Knt. M.A., F.S.A., a Queen's counsel, Recorder of Doncaster, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

He was the second son of the late Richard Lewin, esq. of Eltham, Kent. He served in the Royal Navy from 1808 to 1818, as midshipman and lieutenant; and was knighted by Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being flag-lieutenant to Sir B. Hallowell, during the viceroy's visit to Cork in 1820. Having become a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1821; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, April 26, 1822. He received the appointment of Deputy Commissary of the University of Cambridge; and having, as a member of the Northern bar attained considerable degree of eminence in his profession, was appointed Recorder of the Borough of Doncaster in 1842, on the demise of Francis Maude, esq. He presided at the Sessions with firmness and dignity, and his judicial knowledge is considered to have greatly improved the practice of the Court.

Sir Gregory Lewin married in 1824, Caroline, eldest daughter of William Buller, esq. of Wardwell hall, Northamp-

tonshire, and Aylesbeare, Devonshire, niece to Lieut.-Gen. Buller, and great-niece to the late Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter, by whom he has had issue two sons and three daughters.

Sir Gregory Lewin was the author of several able works upon the Poor Laws and their administration, amongst which we may mention first "A Summary of the Law of Settlement," published in 1827, and in the following year a volume comprising "The Laws relating to the Government and Maintenance of the Poor." He also published more recently "Reports of Cases determined on the Crown side of the Northern Circuit, commencing with the Summer circuit 1822, and ending with the Summer circuit 1838." His practice on the circuit was chiefly in the criminal courts, where he was very successful, more particularly in the defence of prisoners, in which he displayed great skill, combined with a sound judgment and discretion.

JOHN RAMSBOTTOM, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 8. In the Albany, John Ramsbottom, esq. M.P. for Windsor, Deputy Chairman of the Hope Life Insurance Company, and Provincial Grand Master of the St. George's Lodge of Freemasons.

He was formerly an officer in the sixteenth Dragoons; and subsequently a banker and brewer at Windsor, in partnership with Mr. Legh of that town. He transferred his brewery to Mr. Neville Reid about seven years ago.

He was first elected to Parliament for Windsor in March, 1810, on a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his uncle Richard Ramsbottom, esq. and had ever since retained his seat, notwithstanding the frequent contests for the representation of the borough, at which he was always returned at the head of the poll. He had in all represented the town for thirty-five years, and in eleven Parliaments; and was a steady supporter of Whig principles. Mr. Ramsbottom married Miss Prior, a friend and companion of the late Mrs. Harcourt, of St. Leonard's, near Windsor. By that lady he had issue two sons and two daughters: viz. John Ramsbottom, esq. who married Miss Brenchley, daughter of a brewer at Maidstone, and Capt. Somerville Ramsbottom. The elder daughter was married to Mr. W. F. Riley of Forest hill, Clewer. The younger daughter was brought up by, and always lived with, Mrs. Gwynne, the widow of General Gwynne, whose name she took. She married a gentleman of the name of Thompson, who has also taken the name of Gwynne.

Mr. Ramsbottom's popularity at Windsor

was always very great, and notwithstanding his reverse of fortune. his friends were firmly attached to him as long as he lived. This reverse was occasioned by his difficulties, brought on by the improvident loans made by the London banking house of Ramsbottom and Newman to serve country banks. The latter gentleman was the father of the celebrated Mr. Newman, of Oxford notoriety.

The funeral of Mr. Ramsbottom took place on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Old Windsor. The hearse was followed by two mourning coaches, and the carriages of the late Mr. Ramsbottom and Mr. W. F. Riley. Several of the personal friends of the deceased, as well as a great number of the electors of Windsor, were assembled in the churchyard.

MR. W. J. MULLER.

Sept. 8. At Bristol, Mr. William J. Müller. He was born at that city in 1812, and at a very early age gave indication for a strong passion for art. There are still in existence drawings executed by him at the age of four years. His father, who was curator of the Bristol Museum, was a native of Germany, and published some scientific works. In his excellent school William Müller was an apt pupil, and acquired a taste for pursuits in science, especially botany and natural history, which was with him during his whole career, and enriched his "sketch-books" beyond those of any of his contemporaries.

His primary instructions in art were received from his accomplished fellow-townsmen, Mr. J. B. Pyne; but he soon quitted a master for that great guide—Nature; and, in the years 1833 and 1834, made the tour of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy—returning to Bristol, and pursuing his profession (but with very partial success) in that city—a city which is reproached as having produced many great men, but sustained none. In 1838 he visited Greece and Egypt, and enriched his portfolio with a large number of sketches of the most interesting objects there to be found. About the end of 1839 he settled in London, at 22, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, where he rapidly felt the value of his early labours. His pictures were purchased with avidity: his great rapidity of execution enabled him to produce many; and no man's life ever seemed more promising of prosperity. In 1841 he published his beautiful work, "*Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I.*," which at once extended his fame beyond his own country. His longing for distinction was, however, by no means satisfied; as soon as he heard of the Government

expedition to Lycia, he desired to accompany it; but, in order that his course might be uncontrolled, he resolved to join it at his own expense; and the voyage was made entirely upon his own resources; the money saved out of previous labours was thus *greatly* expended. The sacrifices he made to accomplish this high purpose were immense; and it is to be feared that the toils he underwent tended to abridge his days. His patience and perseverance were crowned with success; those who have seen his sketches brought thence, have seen things they never can forget. Out of these valuable gatherings he was producing his fine pictures which have honoured the Royal Academy and the British Institution during the last three years, though at both places they—either from caprice or ignorance—were so placed, as to disappoint his expectations and greatly sadden his mind. In a letter to a friend he thus spoke on the subject.—"A man honourably leaves his country, he risks other and distant climates, spends large sums of money, and, after labour and fatigue, he returns to his home, produces pictures acknowledged to be superior to his former works. His ambition leads him not to expect too high a reward—only places where his pictures may be seen. Such had been my hope; and I find my '*Turkish Burial Ground*' and '*Xanthian Tent Scene*' on the very top (at least the first named) of the large room, conspicuously obscure. My large picture is not so badly hung (six feet or more above the ground), but in such a place that one may expect but little from it." His merits, however, were not unperceived. More than one of our principal collectors gave him commissions, and among them that discerning and generous friend of British art, Mr. Vernon.

Towards the end of May he left London for his native air, to spend a few weeks in the quiet home of an affectionate brother. It was soon ascertained that his heart was diseased; on the first of July he had a severe hemorrhage from the nose, which continued at intervals for several days; this reduced him so much that his strength gradually sunk; but, although so weak as to be unable to cross a room without support, his love of his profession was so ardent that he would occasionally paint for three or four hours a day; at other times amusing himself with "pen and ink scraps;" this he continued to do to the last, until on Monday, the 8th of September, his sufferings (which had been very great all through his illness), terminated.—*Abridged from the Art Union.*

MR. JACKSON, THE PUGILIST.

Oct. 7. At his residence, No. 4, Lower Grosvenor Street West, of paralysis, in his 77th year, Mr. John Jackson, the celebrated pugilist.

Mr. Jackson was born in London, and was the son of an eminent builder, by whom the arch was thrown over the old Fleet ditch. The symmetry and muscular development of Mr. Jackson were perfect. His height was 5 ft. 11 inches, and his weight 14 stone. At the age of 19 he became a frequenter of the sparring schools. On the 9th of June, 1798, he fought his first public battle with Fustent, a Birmingham hero, and gallantly defeated him in the presence of George IV. then Prince of Wales, who ever after was Jackson's patron. Mr. Jackson's third and last battle was with the redoubtable Mendoza, whom he beat in 10½ minutes, in the presence of the Duke of Hamilton and a vast number of noblemen and gentlemen. Independent of his pugilistic superiority, Mr. Jackson was distinguished for his extraordinary powers as a runner for a short distance; and, as a leaper, no man of his day was equal to him at a standing jump. His muscular strength was equal to his bodily activity, and in the presence of Mr. Harvey Combe, a never-shrinking advocate of the national sports of his countrymen, he lifted ten hundred weight and a quarter, and with 84 lb. weight on his little finger, wrote his own name!

Mr. Jackson, soon after defeating Mendoza, established a school at No. 13, Broad-street, not only for giving lessons to his numerous pupils, but for the introduction of such men as had either distinguished themselves in combat, or were desirous of seeking fame in the pugilistic arena. He received the encouragement of the Dukes of York and Clarence (William IV.) the Duke of Queensberry, Earls of Albemarle and Sefton, Marquess of Worcester (present Duke of Beaufort), Marquess of Tweeddale, Lords Byron, Craven, Somerville, Barrymore, Fife, Sir W. W. Wynn, Colonel Berkeley (now Earl Fitzhardinge), Mr. Harvey Combe, &c. At the coronation of George IV. Mr. Jackson and seventeen of the most distinguished prize-fighters of the day were employed, dressed as pages, to guard the entrance of Westminster-hall and Abbey, which they did most effectually. He soon after retired from public life, remaining still, however, the frequent companion of noblemen and gentlemen who felt desirous of maintaining the old national sport of boxing, and who, through him, distributed those rewards which the con-

duct of the exhibitants deserved. As a private associate and "boon companion," his company was courted. He was a man of great benevolence, in manner unassuming, and in language and demeanour well-behaved. He lived and died in easy circumstances, and his property will be inherited by his niece, his constant and affectionate attendant.

CHARLES FREEMAN.

Oct. 18. At the County Hospital, Winchester, aged 28, Charles Freeman, "the American giant."

He had been in this country about six years, exhibiting his feats of Herculean strength in the metropolis and in the provinces. These extraordinary and repeated efforts of strength, and the habits of life so common with men of his stature and pursuits, brought on a disease of the lungs, of which he died. It is deserving of remark that, in February last, he was baptized by the incumbent of St. Thomas's church, Stepney; and this event is recorded in a prayer book, given to him on the occasion by the above reverend gentleman. Freeman's behaviour while in the hospital was most exemplary, and he repeatedly expressed his gratitude for the means used for the alleviation of his disease. The Rev. the Warden, in the absence of the Chaplain, was unremitting in his pious endeavours to prepare him for the solemn event that awaited him; and to his relations in America it must be consolatory to know that, in the judgment of his spiritual adviser, and of others who were much with him, he gave strong testimony of the sincerity of his repentance towards God, and of his faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. It may be truly said of him, "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it." The deceased, who was a native of the United States, accompanied Caunt (the celebrated pugilist) on his return from Canada rather more than five years since. Previous to his late illness, about eighteen months since, his stature was 6 ft. 10 in. and his weight 21 stone; but a short time before his death he had become almost a skeleton, his weight being reduced to 10 stone 1 lb. and his height to 6 ft. 7½ in. He was a remarkably well proportioned man, and is understood to have lifted, in the zenith of his strength, 20 cwt. in the course of exhibiting at London and Brighton. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Winchester on the 23d, followed by Caunt, as chief mourner, and several other of his friends. Caunt behaved in a most kind manner towards the deceased, and defrayed the funeral expenses.

MARRIAGES.

(Continued from p. 635.)

Aug. 7. At Bangalore, Madras, Captain Lachlan Macqueen, 3d Light Cav. Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., ninth son of the late Donald Macqueen, esq. of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire, to Harriet, dau. of the late John Greig, esq. and niece of Lady Rollo.

12. At Matella, W. C. Vanderspar, esq. Ceylon Rifles, to Henrietta-Anne, third dau. of E. S. Waring, esq. Ceylon Civil Service.—Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. Capt. in the 9th Queen's Roy. Lanc., to Jane-Emily, youngest dau. of Col. Campbell, C.B. and K.H., commanding the Queen's Royal Lancers.

18. At Darjeeling, William St. Quintin, esq. B.C.S. second son of Thomas St. Quintin, esq. of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire, to Annabella-Mary-Cassan, second dau. of Major-Gen. E. H. Simpson, commanding the Dinapore division of the Bengal Army.

21. At Delhi, Charles Burslem Saunders, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Major G. F. Harriot, and step-dau. of Major-Gen. J. A. Hodgson, of the Hon. Company's Service, commanding at Delhi.

22. At Stafford, Marmaduke Salvin, esq. of Burroughall, Durham, to Caroline, dau. of Sir C. Wolseley, Bart.

Oct. 2. At St. Mary's, St. Marylebone, Robert Darley Oxley, esq. to Harriet, dau. of Slingsby Duncombe, esq.—At Chester, Joseph Barningham Miller, esq. son of the late Major James Miller, of Lanarksh. and late of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Catherine, only dau. of the late William Harwood Polliott, esq. of Chester.—At Chepstow, J. B. Snead, esq. banker, to Emma, second dau. of Oliver Chapman, esq. merchant.

4. At Harefield, Capt. Edw. Græme Showers, Madras Art. son of Major-Gen. E. M. G. Showers, of Harefield Park, to Sophia, dau. of Stephen Morgan, esq. of the Grove, Harefield.—Henry Wilkin, esq. of Walton, Suffolk, to Catharine, second dau. of the late Charles Collett, esq. of the same place.

7. At Clifton, Melcher Gamer Todd, esq. of the Island of St. Lucia, to Marianne-Emilia-Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry Pryce, R.N. K.T. and S.—At Albrighton, the Ven. Archdeacon Vickers, of Chelton Rectory, Shropsh. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late James Parry, esq. of Albrighton Hall.—At Eccleshall, Edmund Beckett Denison, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, eldest son of Edmund Denison, esq. M.P. to Fanny-Catharine, second dau. of the Bishop of Lichfield.—At Clifton, William Baynton, esq. of Bristol, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Guillebaud, of Clifton.—At Eling, Hants, Capt. John Ross Ward, R.N. to Anna-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Selleck, esq. of Millbrook, co. Southampton.

8. At Maidstone, the Rev. J. B. Marriott, Curate of Iken, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, only child of T. W. Allen, esq. of Maidstone.—At Wakefield, Morrison Levett, esq. of North Ferriby, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Hey Dikes, esq. of Wakefield.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Walter, M.A. Vicar of Bonby, Linc. to Susan-Coutts, second dau. of the late Capt. James Hall, 83d regt. of Foot.—At Dedham, Joseph Fairman, esq. jun. of Bishop Stortford, to Anne Alicia Rivers.

9. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Sir Robt. Monsey Rolfe, Knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to Laura, youngest dau. of the late Thomas William Carr, esq.—At Powton, Wigtonsh., the Rev. James Lawson,

Vicar of Buckminster, Leic. to Jane, youngest dau. of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart.—At Binsted, near Alton, Hants, Henry Cremer, esq. of Barnes, Surrey, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Major J. E. Gabriel, of the E. I. Co.'s Service.—At Livery Dole, the Rev. Ebenezer Collins, formerly Rector of Dunkeswell Abbey, near Wellington, now appointed Government Chaplain of Geelong, Port Phillip, Australia, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. James Pearse, of Exeter.

11. At Marylebone Church, George Streater Kempson, esq. of Abingdon-st. Westminster, and of the Cedars, Mortlake, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Isaac Railton, esq. of Hertford-st. Mayfair.

12. At Cornwall, Canada, Philip, second surviving son of Francis Coleman Harris, esq. of the Admiralty, and Addington-sq. Camberwell, to Philippina, eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. Philip Van Koughnet.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Tudor Castle, esq. of Stapleton-grove, Glouc. to Anne, third dau. of the late George Cunningham, esq. of Greenside and Maxwell Estates, Trelawney, Jamaica.—At Shenfield, Essex, John Spicer, esq. late Capt. of the 9th Lancers, to Juliana, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Probyn, of the Longhope, Gloucestersh.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Thomas Prothero, esq. of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Andrew Gibbs, esq. of Maida-hill.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George, son of George Lyall, esq. M. P. to Eleanor-Harriet, only child of the Rev. John Manley, Rector of Merstham, Surrey.—At Dumfries, Charles-Francis, son of the late Col. Cameron, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Buckley, esq.—At Derby, the Rev. Robert Fitzner Taylor, Incumbent of White-chapel, Cleckheaton, near Leeds, to Elizabeth-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Benjamin Williamson, of Cleckheaton.—At Barrielfield, near Kingston, Canada West, Capt. Sanson Freeth, Royal Eng. eldest son of Col. J. Freeth, to Harriet-Jane, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Plomer Young, K.H.

15. At Wavertree, near Liverpool, Henry-James, son of the late Bulkeley Price, esq. of Withington, near Manchester, to Mary-Thompson, second dau. of the late John Collinson, esq. of Hull.

16. At Lincoln, Robert Bunyan, esq. to Miss Brocklesby, dau. of the late Capt. Brocklesby.—At Edinburgh, Edwin Wodehouse, esq. R.A. eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, to Catharine, only dau. of the late Capt. John St. Royal Art.—At Locknaw Castle, the Rev. T. B. Bell, of the Free Church, Leswalt, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Sir A. Agnew, Bart. of Locknaw.—At Bath, Maj. William Stirling, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, to Susanna, youngest dau. of Trenham Old, esq. late of Balham Hill, Surrey.

18. At Erith, James Bramwell, esq. of Whitehall-pl. son of the late John Bramwell, of Selside, Kendal, and nephew of Alderman Thompson, M.P. for Westmoreland, to Sybil-Selby, dau. of James Renshaw, of West Heath House, Erith, Kent.

21. At Tywardreath, the Rev. Charles Harward, second son of the late Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, Cornwall, to Jane, youngest dau. of William Rashleigh, of Menavilly, in the same county.—At Christchurch, Hants, the Rev. Helier Touzel, eldest son of Major-

Gen. Touzel, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William J. Mansel, eldest son of the late Sir William Mansel, Bt. of Iscoed, Carmarthensh. —At Naples, H. Charles Hawley, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. of Leybourne Grange, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Michael Cusack Smith, Bart. of King's Co. Ireland, and niece of the Attorney Gen. for Ireland. —At Rippingale, the Rev. William Theed, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Sophia, dau. of the Rev. W. Waters, Rector of Rippingale and Dunsby, Lincolnshire. —At St. James's, Hyde Park, Linton Hughes, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir David Charles Roose.

22. At Clitheroe, the Rev. S. B. Arnott, to Elizabeth Walshman, dau. of John Aspinall, esq. of Standen-hall, Lancashire. —At Dublin, Charles Palmer Archer, jun. esq. Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Charles Palmer, Archer, esq. of Ballybrack, Killiney, co. Dublin, to Anna, dau. of the late F. Mills, esq. of Mountjoy-sq. Dublin. —At Ashprington, the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D. Student of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Jacob Ley, Rector of Ashprington. —At Buckland Pilleigh, William Isaac, esq. of Gorvett House, Black Torrington, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Spear, esq. of Warden. —At Christ Ch., Marylebone, Stewart Douglas, esq. third son of the late Stewart Douglas, esq. of Govan House, near Glasgow, to Catharine, second dau. of Robert Wright Wood, esq. Lodge-pl. Regent's-park. —At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Henry Charles Edwards, esq. of Berners-st. to Francis-Elkins, youngest dau. of the late Albert Jones, esq. of Champion Hill, Surrey. —At St. Werburgh's, John Cannon, esq. of Penrith, to Frances-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Mrs. Pattenson, of Clifton, and of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland.

23. At St. Luke's, Charles, son of Charles Earith, esq. of Myddleton-sq. Pentonville, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Whitehead, esq. Dublin. —At Camberwell, Charles Decimus Crosley, of the Stock Exchange, London, and Friern-pl., Peckham Rye, Surrey, son of Henry Crosley, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, to Mary, second dau. of John Ford, esq. of the Retreat, South Lambeth, and late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. —At Kintbury, Berks, John Lidderdale, esq. of that place, eldest son of Capt. Lidderdale, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Fulwar Craven Fowle, Vicar of Kintbury, and Rector of Elkstone, Gloucestershire. —At Lambeth, James Holt, esq. of Sydney, New South Wales, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Cooper, esq. co. Argyle, New South Wales, and niece of Daniel Cooper, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey. —At Edgbaston, John Scholefield, esq. of the Grove, near Birmingham, son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq. M.P. to Caroline-Sophia, eldest dau. of James Shaw, esq. Park-grove, Edgbaston. —At Darlington, John Murray, esq. of Sunderland, to Caroline-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Allan, esq. of Newbottle, Durham, and widow of Capt. Burne, of the Durham Militia. —At Lincoln, the Rev. Fred. Septimus Emly, Rector of Kirkby Underwood, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Burstall, esq. of Hull. —At Alwington, Thos. Goldie Harding, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Limebear Harding, of Monkleigh, Devon, to Mary-Anne-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Wollocombe, of Stowford. —At Ashcott, Lieut.-Col. Gervas Powell Turbervill, of Llanblethian, Glamorganshire, to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of the late George Warry, esq. of Shapwick, co. Somerset.

25. At Paddington, W. E. Burnaby, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Burnaby, R.N. and grandson of the late Adm. Sir William Burnaby, Bart. of Broughton Hall, Oxon, to Caroline, third dau. of the late William Reece, esq. of the Lower Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire. —At Christ Church, Marylebone, H. H. Cort, esq. to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Hollingbery, 34th Regt. —At Taney, near Dublin, Thomas Rice Henn, esq. Barrister-at-law, second son of W. Henn, esq. Master in Chancery, to Jane-Isabella, second dau. of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Master of the Rolls for Ireland.

28. At Wellingale, Essex, Henry Talbot Moore, esq. youngest son of the Rev. George Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Deedes, Rector of Wellingale. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Maxwell Wilde, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Northwich, to Maria-Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, David Burton, jun. esq. of the Inner Temple, eldest son of David Burton, esq. of Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, to Mary, second dau. of Frederick Cowper, esq. of Russell-sq. —At Colgrove, Capt. Edward Holland, R.N. to Mary-Pierrepont, dau. of Robert Warren, esq. late Capt. of the 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

29. At Norington, the Rev. John Charles Ryle, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, to Matilda-Charlotte-Louisa, youngest dau. of John P. Plumptre, esq. M.P. of Fredville, Kent. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Francis Stokes, esq. of the Middle Temple, fourth son of the late Henry Stokes, esq. of Gibraltar, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Richard Grape, esq. of Lake End, Bucks, and of the Homage of Wokingham.

30. At Bromsgrove, the Rev. Alfred Thomas Wilmshurst, M.A. Curate of Wordsley, co. Stafford, to Catharine-Anne, eldest dau. of William Downes, esq. of Hereford. —At Lincoln, the Rev. Frederick S. Emly, rector of Kirby Underwood, in that county, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Burstall, esq. —At Ashcott, Somerset, John A. Martin, esq. Sidbrook-house, to Mary, third dau. of the late Franklin Sealy Bridge, esq. of Wellington, and grand-dau. of Wm. Bridge, barrister-at-law, formerly of Cossington-house, Som. —At Clifton, Henry Nichols Thomas, esq. R.N. to Maria, only dau. of the late Mr. James Yeo, of Northwood, near Chudleigh, Devon. —At Deptford, R. Henry Poland, esq. of Blackheath, eldest son of Sir William Henry Poland, to Harriet, eldest dau. of John Allan, esq. of Loampit Hill, Deptford. —At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. George Augustus Henry, R.N. fourth son of Mr. and Lady Emily Henry, to Etheldreda-Lucy-Emily, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Ferris, Treasurer of the Mauritius.

Nov. 1. William Sidney Oates, esq. only son of the late Col. Oates, and maternal grandson of Madame Alexandrine Poulet, née de Chaistre, Baroness d'Anet of Naples, to Charlotte-Florentia, youngest dau. of John Gallers, esq. late of Stapleton Castle, Herefordsh.

4. At Binstead, Capt. Vansittart, of the Colstream Guards, to Harriet-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park, Hauts. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Jones, esq. Capt. King's Royal Rifles, to Sarah, third dau. of Wm. Greaves, esq. M.D. of Suffolk-sq. Cheltenham, and Mayfield, Staffordsh. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. F. A. Buckerfield, Vicar of Little Bedwyn, Wilts, to Eliza, dau. of the late George Kilgour, esq. of Balcairn, Aberdeensh. and Woburn-place, London. —At

Sible Hedingham, Essex, Frederic, third son of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Willersly, Derbysh. to Susan-Sabrina, third dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Burney.—At Lisbon, Chas. Torlades O'Neil, esq. to Adelaide-Caroline, eldest dau. of Thomas Custance, esq.

5. At St. Peter's, Thanet, Edward Hambro, esq. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of J. Blackburn, esq. of the Coves, St. Peter's.—At Upton Pyne, the Rev. John Moysey Bartlett, of Lifton, to Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Roberts, esq. of Turlake House, Upton Pyne.—At Wappenham, Northamptonshire, the Rev. William Græme Gibson, B.A. of Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Scott.

6. At Gretna Green (and Nov. 17 at St. Pancras, Middlesex), Captain C. P. Ibbetson, 11th Hussars, to Lady Adela Villiers.—At Kensington, Richard Lauriere, esq. of St. James's-st. to Anne-Mario-Rix, granddau. of the late John Orris, esq. Hindringham Hall, Norfolk.—At St. Mary's Cyst, John Henry Ley, esq. eldest son of John Henry Ley, esq. of Trehill, Devon, to Henrietta, second dau. of Henry Porter, esq. of Winslade House.—At Northenden, the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Pelham, Rector of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Thomas William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw Hall, Cheshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P. second son of the Earl of Balcarres, to the Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, only dau. of the Earl of Mexborough.—At Westminster, William Henry Whitbread, of Southill, Beds, to Harriet Macan, widow of Major Turner Macan, of Carriff, Armagh, Ireland.—At Gamlingay, Camb. William Wilkieson, esq. eldest son of the late William Wilkieson, esq. of Woodbury Hall, Beds, to Matilda-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Charles Hare, esq. of Bristol.

8. At Paris, William Frederick Baring, esq. to Emily, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.—At Norton Cuckney, near Welbeck Abbey, the Rev. Henry Hopwood, M.A. Rector of Bothall, Northumberland, to Emily-Cavendish, youngest dau. of the late Lord William Bentinck.—At Berkeley, Mr. Henry Fargus, of Bristol, to Isabella-Amelia, eldest dau. of George Smith, esq.

11. At St. Pancras, Edward, youngest son of the late John West, esq. of Park Village East, to Hester, eldest dau. of John James, esq. Secondary of London, of Brunswick-sq. and of Worthing, Sussex.—At Bagilt, Wm. Thomas, esq. of Bryn Merilyn, Holywell, to Jane-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Stephens, esq. of Nannerch Hall, Flintshire.—At Guildford, R. G. Ffarmer, esq. youngest son of Robert Ffarmer, esq. of Ashford-cottage, Kentish Town, to Mary, only dau. of the late John Houghton, esq.—At Paddington, Captain Tyndale, formerly of the 51st Light Inf. to Anne-Catherine, eldest dau. of Mrs. Phelps, of Somers-pl. Hyde Park, and of the late Samuel Phelps, esq. of Hans-pl.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Vicesimus Knox, esq. of Stratford-pl. and Writtle House, Essex, to Lucy, third dau. of Ralph Bernaf, esq. of Eaton-sq. M.P.

12. At Siddington, the Rev. G. F. Master, Rector of Stratton, second son of Col. Master, of Knole Park, Gloucestersh. to Fanny, second dau. of the late Sir William Bolland, one of Her Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.—At Colchester, the Rev. D. M. Mackintosh, East India Company's Service, to Rosamond,

second dau. of Major Willows, East India Comp.'s Service, of Old Heath Villa, near Colchester.—At Dublin, George-Annesley, second son of Arthur H. C. Pollock, esq. of Mountainstown, Meath, to Louisa-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Daniel M'Kay, esq. of Dublin.—At Liverpool, William Corston Hutchison, esq. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, second son of the late Robert Hutchison, esq. of Stepney, Middlesex, to Eleanor-Dickinson, only dau. of the late David Gordon Hutchinson, of Liverpool.—At Rotterdam, Christopher L. Ringrose, esq. eldest son of C. L. Ringrose, esq. of Tranby, Yorksh. to Euphemia, only dau. of the late James Knowles, esq. of Kirkville, Aberdeenshire.

13. At Isleworth, Thomas John Burgoyne, esq. of Stratford-pl. St. Marylebone, to Margaret, widow of the Rev. Joseph Morris, late Vicar of Feltham, Middlesex.—At Clifton, Charles Penrose Coade, esq. R.M. eldest son of Capt. Coade, R.N., C.B., to Charlotte-Sophia-Frances, only dau. of Capt. Chas. Basden, R.N.—At Chester, Thomas Kinnersly, esq. of Clough Hall, Staffordsh. to Mary, dau. of the late Roger Barnston, esq.—At Market Harborough, the Rev. John Henry Holdich, Rector of Shankton, Leic., to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of George Wartnaby, esq. of Market Harborough.—At Toxteth Park, Walton-on-the-Hill, Lanc. Robt. Needham Philips, esq. of the Park, near Manchester, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Joseph Brooks Yates, esq. of West Dingle, near Liverpool.—At All-hallows, E. White, esq. of Margate, to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Lewis Weltje, of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith.—At Ramsgate, F. Pantin, esq. to Mrs. Malletson.—At St. Pancras, Latimer, second son of the late John West, esq. of Park Villa East, to Catharine, only child of the late William Dunnell, esq. of the King's Dairy, near Brighton.—At Clapham-rise, James, youngest son of Mr. William Briant, of Kennington, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Alford, esq. of Grove Lodge, Merton, Surrey.

15. At Paddington, Dr. E. J. Staples, of Bristol, to Margaret-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Noble, of Clifton.—At Rufford Hall, Lancashire, Lawrence Palk, esq. eldest son of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. Haldon House, Devon, to Miss Hesketh, only dau. of the late Sir T. H. Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford.—At St. Mark's, William, eldest surviving son of the late Andrew John Nash, esq. of Hyde House, Edmonton, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Fairbank, esq. of Kennington.

17. At Lee, Richard Cheesman, esq. of Luddesdown Court, Kent, to Esther, third dau. of D. Eyre, esq. surgeon.—At St. Pancras New Church, Walter Thompson Boddy, esq. of Witney, Oxon, to Martha-Ann, only dau. of William Ruding, esq. late of St. Clear's, Carmarthensh.—At Saint Pancras, New-road, John Bell, esq. of Ratcliffe Cross, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Jethro Coleman, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-square.

18. At Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire, Roydell Jones Croxon, esq. of Erway, Salop, to Constance-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Lady Harriet Ferrers and Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, and grand-dau. of the late Marquis Townshend.—At Topcliffe, Joseph Lawson, esq. of St. Helen's, Auckland, to Miss Blanchard, of Rainton, near Thirsk.—At Aberdeen, Thomas Day Branton Day, esq. of Micklefield Green, Rickmansworth, Herts, to Helen-Wilson, eldest dau. of David Smith, esq. Ludlow.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. XII. p. 660.—A handsome marble tablet has been recently placed in Hanley Castle church, near Upton-upon-Severn, to the memory of the *Rev. George Turbeville*, upwards of 50 years Vicar and resident of that parish, and also Rector of Whichford, near Shipston-on-Stour, and senior magistrate of the county of Worcester. This tribute of respect has been erected at the expense of the Hon. Gen. H. B. Lygon, M.P.

Vol. XIII. p. 650.—A granite testimonial has been erected to *Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B.*, near the Rotunda at Woolwich, ornamented with two bronze medallions, three feet in diameter, designed by the late Sir Augustus Calcott, and remarkable as being some of the largest castings yet produced in this country by electro-galvanism. Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, already known to the public as the restorer of the figures in the Temple Church, has executed the castings.

Vol. XXI. p. 666.—The collection of engravings, drawings, autographs, and books of *H. P. Standly, esq.* of Paxton Place, near St. Neot's, was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson in April 1845. It comprised a unique series of the engraved works of Hogarth, including the greatest varieties; a very complete collection of the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence, the latter consisting of fine proofs in early states, many of them touched with chalks by the painter; numerous English portraits and remarkable characters; English topography, amateur etchings, singular shop bills and cards, and a very curious collection of prints, etchings, drawings, and autographs, to illustrate the Royal Academy and other exhibition catalogues from the year 1700 to 1843, formed by the late John Thomas Smith, and greatly increased by Mr. Standly. His library was rich in historical and other tracts, modern illustrated works, and books relating to the fine arts and botany.

Vol. XXIII. p. 104.—By the will of the late *Samuel Hall Lord, esq.* of Long Bay Castle, Barbados, his extensive estates and property, subject to certain family provisions, are entailed on his grandson, Walter Wightwick Haywood, (son of James Haywood, esq. of Birmingham,) who, in accordance with the will, is to assume the name and arms of the testator, and to take as heir-looms the magnificent furniture, plate, and paintings, with the mansion house of Long Bay.

P. 209.—*Sir Augustus Wall Calcott*
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has left the whole of his property to his niece, Miss Sophia Hutchins Calcott, absolutely. The personal estate was sworn under 7000*l.* The executors are Samuel Allen, esq. and the deceased's two nephews, John Hutchins Calcott and William Hutchins Calcott.

P. 539.—By his will, made in the year 1842, to which are added two codicils, which were made in 1844 and 1845, the late *Earl of Egremont* has devised all his estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, and Surrey, after the decease of the Countess, to his relation, William Wyndham, esq. and has entailed the estates on the Wyndham family. This devise is followed by a clause, in which he most earnestly entreats of the several persons who may hereafter enter into possession of the inheritance of such estates that they will embrace and diffuse those high Conservative principles which he professed and maintained. He directs that an accumulating fund shall be formed out of his real and personal estate wherewith to purchase and pay off all existing charges and incumbrances. To the Countess he leaves all his carriages, jewels, &c. absolutely, and a legacy of 5000*l.* for immediate use; also, all plate, books, pictures, the furniture, and articles of vertu, for her life; then to remain as heir-looms with the estates of Silverton Park and Orchard Wyndham. To his mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Wyndham, a legacy of 1200*l.* To Miss Caroline Voules, 500*l.* a-year. To Mr. Woods, 1000*l.* and one year's wages to each of his servants. He directs that the house erecting for the Rev. Joseph Stroud, perpetual curate of Williton, may be occupied by him and his wife during their respective lives. That the Rev. W. C. Thompson be presented on the next avoidance to the rectory of Silverton, value about 600*l.* a-year. He leaves the Countess the right of patronage and presentment to any benefices which were in his gift. The personal estate is estimated at 70,000*l.* The executors are the Right Hon. Jane Countess of Egremont, the relict; J. W. Roberts, esq. the Rev. W. C. Thompson, the Rev. J. Stone, Robert Biddulph, esq. and Mr. Laurence Walker.

P. 648.—The late Dowager *Viscountess Lifford*, amongst other testamentary requests, desired that if she died at Ranfurley, in Ireland, her body might be removed to Kingstown in a fishing vessel, attended by two servants, from thence conveyed in a hearse, and her remains deposited in the tomb with her mother and sister, the funeral to be conducted without

parade and at little expense, wishing to set an example not to indulge the pride of the world in the consignment of her poor body to the grave. She, however, passed the latter part of her life at Astley Castle, near Coventry. In the disposal of her property her first concern was the education of the sons of her youngest son, the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, and that the annual income from the Ranfurley estate should be applied for that purpose until the youngest son should attain 21, then the same to be divided between her two sons.

P. 670.—The will of the *Rev. George Hulme*, of Shinfield, Berks, clerk, has been proved by the executors, William Stephens, esq. of Prospect-hill, Tilehurst, Berks; the Rev. George Hulme and the Rev. Wm. Hulme, clerks, the sons of the deceased. His personal estate was sworn under 120,000*l.* The will is dated Dec. 6, 1844. Devises his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Shinfield to his eldest son, the Rev. George Hulme, and appoints him residuary legatee of both the real and personal estate. Devises to William Stephens, and his sons George and William, and their heirs, all real estate vested in him on mortgage. Bequeaths to William Stephens a legacy of 100*l.* Bequeaths to his son, the Rev. William Hulme, 2500*l.* Bank Stock, and 2000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities. Bequeaths to his daughters Emily and Maria all his money standing in the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities. Bequeaths to his sons John, Henry, and Edward 10,000*l.* each in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities. Bequeaths to his daughters Matilda, Catherine, and Julia 10,000*l.* each in the like stock. These legacies to be paid to them on their severally attaining the age of 25, or day of marriage.

Vol. XXIV. p. 75.—Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late *Marquess of Downshire* have been granted by the Prerogative Court of Ireland to the present Marquess. The property (exclusive of real and freehold) was sworn to be under the value of 200,000*l.* on which the enormous stamp duty of 4,050*l.* was paid, being the largest amount ever paid in Ireland in any single case.

P. 93.—The late *Joseph Hoare Bradshaw*, esq. was one of the firm of the banking house of Barnett, Hoare, and Co. He has left a valuable library to the use of his wife for her life; then to his sons Thomas and Henry, leaving to his second, Richard, 500*l.* in lieu of his share. The whole of his effects, real and personal

(the latter 30,000*l.*), he also leaves to his wife for her life, and at her decease the same to be divided among all his children. He appointed his wife, Mrs. Catherine Bradshaw, and Mr. Richard Dawes, executors to his will, and guardians to his minor children.

P. 100.—The late *Lady Harriet Anne Ferrers*, of Baddesley Clinton, by her will, dated the 9th of April, 1845, besides leaving to her six children her own property, has also left to them in certain proportions a sum of 10,000*l.* by virtue of a power she possessed under the respective wills of her aunts, Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Harriet Mainwaring Ellerker, and appointed her eldest son, Marmion Edward Ferrers, residuary legatee, as well as an executor of her will, in conjunction with his brother Charles.

P. 197.—The late *Colonel John Shelton*, when at Calcutta, and on the eve of embarking for Europe in the Hindostan steamer, in the year 1843, executed his will, in which, after leaving 1,000*l.* to his god-daughter, Miss Fanny Codd, and other testamentary dispositions, he directs his executors, B. F. Watson and E. S. Codd, esqrs. to purchase a landed estate to the full amount of his property, for his nephew, Lieutenant W. Shelton; the estate always to remain in the family, and the possessor to take the name of Shelton. Besides his property in Ireland, and 110,000 rupees, his personal estate and funded property in England amounted to 25,000*l.*

P. 318.—The will and codicils of the late *Dr. Gordon*, *Dean of Lincoln*, have been proved in Doctors'-commons, by J. Fardell, esq. one of the executors, who has sworn the personal property under 140,000*l.* The testator ratifies a settlement made on his marriage, devising certain estates at Lincoln to his sons and daughter. He bequeaths to his wife, Sarah Gordon, his house in the close of Lincoln, choice of furniture, plate, linen, china, fifty dozen of wine, and what she may wish to retain of his paintings, prints, books, and manuscripts, and the sum of 10,400*l.* 100*l.* of which she is to distribute to servants; to his son John Gordon, 4,000*l.*; to each of his curates at Horbling and Sedgebrook, 50 guineas and a mourning ring; to each of his executors, 100 guineas and a mourning ring; to Lincoln County Hospital, 100*l.*; to Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, 100*l.*; to Society for Relief of Distressed Clergymen at Lincoln, their Orphans and Widows, 100*l.*; to Lincoln National Schools, 100*l.* After a few other legacies, the residue is bequeathed to his wife and children. The executors appointed in the will are Sarah

Gordon, John Gordon, and John Fardell. It is dated 21st Feb. 1838.

P. 323.—*William Masterman, esq.* the eminent City banker, has left funded and personal property, independent of his real estates, to the amount of nearly 160,000*l.* By his will, which he had made some years before his death, he has bequeathed to each of his six children a legacy of 15,000*l.*; and a legacy to his sister, Mrs. Oxley, and his nephew, Henry Oxley. His library, with all the books and contents, he has left to his eldest son, John Masterman, esq. the member for the City, to whom he has devised the estate at Leyton, where he resided, as well as all other his real estates, freehold or copyhold. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his two sons, John and Thomas, whom he has appointed executors of the will.

Lady Cowan, widow of Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart. has by will, made in 1843, bequeathed the whole of her estates, both real and personal, to her brother, John Mullett, esq. of Brighton, for his absolute use, and appointed him sole executor. She executed a codicil the week before her death, leaving a legacy of 500*l.* to Catherine, the daughter of Mr. John Beaton of the Bank of England. With this exception, her brother takes the whole of her property; the personal estate sworn under 14,000*l.*

P. 324.—The following legacies have been bequeathed to the various charitable and other institutions at Bath, by *Lieut.-Col. Warne*, late of St. James's Square, Bath, all of which are directed to be paid in six months, free of duty:—United Hospital, 200*l.* also (in reversion) 500*l.*; Curates' Fund Society, 150*l.*; General Hospital, Blue Coat School, National School (Weymouth House), Orphan School, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, National Benevolent Institution, and Mendicity Society, each 100*l.*; Fund for the Endowment of the Church on Combe Down, Fund for the Endowment of the New Church in the parish of Weston, Stranger's Friend Society, Society for the Relief of Poor Lying-in-Women, Penitentiary, Eye Infirmary, Friendly Society, and Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews, each 50*l.*

P. 425.—The Very Rev. *William Bruce Knight*, Dean of Llandaff, by his will made in July last, has left his wife the exclusive enjoyment of all his property for her life, and the absolute use and disposal of such as she has not bequeathed away at her decease; at which period his freehold and leasehold estates

are to be equally divided into three portions between his brothers, John Bruce Knight, esq. and the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and his sister Mrs. Davies. He also leaves the gold chronometer and the service of plate which had been presented to him, and were purchased by public subscription, to his brother John. Other specific bequests are left to the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and to his nephews. The personal estate 6000*l.* The wife is appointed sole executrix.

P. 433.—The late *John Stevenson Salt, esq.* banker of London and Stafford; has left a large family, and by his will, executed in 1839, has made an equal distribution of his property among them. The personal estate alone realises in value 160,000*l.* The executors are his widow and sons, Thomas, John, William, and Joseph. To his wife he leaves the Biana estate, with all property in which she had an interest, vested or reversionary. To his son, the Rev. Joseph Salt, he has given the rectory of Standon, which he had lately purchased. To his other sons separate freeholds, with about 200 acres to each. To his four daughters portions of other estates. The residue of his real estate he leaves to his wife. To his eldest son the banking business at Stafford, and to his sons John, William, and George, the business in Lombard-street. Bequeaths legacies to his grandchildren and others of his family, and to his servants. To the Stafford Infirmary, 200*l.*; North Stafford, 100*l.*; Society for the Widows and Orphans of Clergy, 100*l.*; and one or two other charitable institutions in Stafford a like bequest; to the poor of Standon, 50*l.*; St. Mary's, 30*l.*; Eccleshall, 20*l.* The residue of his personal estate to his sons.

P. 528.—The will of *John Charles Earl Spencer* has been proved by his brother, the present Earl, the sole executor; the personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 160,000*l.* His lordship has devised and appointed all his manors, &c. freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, and York, to the present Earl, subject to the payment of the legacies and annuities, and in exoneration of any mortgages or other incumbrances. He has left to the Rev. Christopher Nevill, and to his brother, George Nevill, esq. 10,000*l.* each. To Dr. Loudon, of Leamington, an annuity of 100*l.* To his bailiff, John Hall, a legacy of 1,000*l.* and all the short-horned cattle on the farm in Nottinghamshire, or 2,000*l.* should the present Earl wish to preserve the breed and to retain the same; and to John Elliot, his bailiff on his Northamptonshire estates, he has left

a legacy of 2,000*l.* Liberal annuities to his principal servants, his huntsman, gamekeeper, gardener, butler, and annuities and legacies to other of his servants, male and female. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his brother. The will, with a codicil, was made in 1840.

P. 549.—By the will of the *Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane*, her son the present Marquess has acquired a large addition to his fortune. Her ladyship's will was recorded in Scotland on the 6th Oct. and has been proved in England by his lordship, the sole executor; the personal estate in England sworn under 120,000*l.* Her ladyship has bequeathed a legacy of 10,000*l.* to the Earl of Lauderdale in testimony of her sense of the very valuable services which his lordship had rendered to the Breadalbane family. With the exception of such legacy, her ladyship has left the whole of her personal estate to her son, the present Marquess, absolutely. The will was made in Scotland, in the year 1843.

P. 639.—The late *General Rebow* has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Colchester and Essex Hospital. He has left to his sister a legacy of 500*l.* and an annuity of 300*l.* to be a charge upon his estates, subject to which he leaves the same to his son-in-law, John Gurdon Rebow (formerly Gurdon), and that those in the enjoyment thereof are to obtain the royal licence to bear the arms and use the name of Rebow. Leaves to his cousins, the Misses Milners, 1,000*l.* each; bequests to other of his relatives and friends; liberal legacies to his bailiff, butler, and footman, and to his other servants a year's wages. The residue of all his property he leaves to his son-in-law, J. G. Rebow, the surviving executor. Robert Bicknell, esq. the other executor, died in the lifetime of the testator. The personal estate was sworn under 20,000*l.*—Mr. Gurdon Rebow has since married, on the 2d Dec. Lady Georgiana Toler, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Norbury.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 14. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 76, the Rev. *John Courtney*, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey, a magistrate for that county, and Rector of Goxhill, Yorkshire. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, as third Senior Optime, M.A. 1795. He was instituted to Goxhill in 1818, and to Sanderstead in 1821, and was Chaplain to Isabella dowager Viscountess Hawarden. He published several occasional sermons, of which the first was

preached in Sanderstead, on the general Thanksgiving in 1814.

July 3. Aged 56, the Rev. *Henry De Foe Baker*, Warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, as 1st Junior Optime, M.A. 1844; was presented to the vicarage of Greetham in Rutlandshire, in 1822, by G. Finch, esq. and to the Wardenship of Brown's Hospital, in Stamford, last year. He was highly esteemed and lamented by all who knew him. The Wardenship of Brown's Hospital is a valuable appointment, in the gift of the Rural Dean of Stamford and of the Vicar of All Saints. The remains of Mr. Baker were interred at Uffington, near Stamford.

July 18. In Store-street, Bedford-square, the Rev. *Thomas Quarles*, M.A. of Foulsham, Norfolk, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and Chaplain to the Earl of Morton. He was the author of "The History and Antiquities of Foulsham," 1842, small 8vo., (reviewed in our vol. XIX. p. 64,) and was an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Oct. 6. At Clapton, Northamptonshire, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Claudius Williams Fonnereau*, for sixty years Rector of that parish, in which he succeeded his grandfather Dr. Claudius Fonnereau in the year 1785, who had then held the living for fifty-eight years. The gentleman now deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. William Fonnereau, of Christchurch by Ipswich, by Anne, only daughter, and eventually heiress, of Sir Hutchins Williams, of Clapton, co. Northampton, Bart. The bulk of the property of that family went to the late Admiral Peere Williams, afterwards Freeman; but Mr. Fonnereau inherited from his mother the Friars at Chichester: and his paternal estate at Ipswich went to his younger brother the late Rev. Charles William Fonnereau, whose son now enjoys it. The deceased was a member of Clare hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1786. He married, but had no issue.

Oct. 13. At Primley Hill, Devonshire, aged 87, the Rev. *Finney Belfield*, Rector of Exbourne, and Vicar of Stoke Gabriel, in that county. He was instituted to the latter living in 1789, and to the former in 1793.

Oct. 14. At Stradbally, Queen's County, the Rev. *William Archdall*, incumbent of Tullamoy and Fosse.

Oct. 16. At Reading, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Pardee Jacques*, M.A. Senior Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1794.

Oct. 18. At Llyncliss, near Oswestry, the Rev. *Hugh Roberts*, a grandson of the Rev. Sir Hugh Rice, D.D. Vicar of Machlog Vair and Llangwnws, Cardigan.

Oct. 20. At his father's house on Clapham Common, aged 45, the Rev. *William Harding*, Vicar of Hockley, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford; and was presented to his living by that society in 1837.

Oct. 27. At Manea, in the Isle of Ely, aged 57, the Rev. *John Fisher*, M.A.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 29. In Norris-st. Haymarket, aged 45, John Gooch D'Urban, esq. Commander R.N. son of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was midshipman of the *Desirée*, in the operations in the Elbe, including the taking of Cuxhaven, and siege and reduction of Gluckstadt in 1813 and 1814. He was Lieutenant of the *Albion* at Navarino, and was wounded in that action. He attained the rank of Commander in 1841.

Oct. 9. In Lloyd-sq. aged 61, David Hird, esq. late of Kirkby Ravensworth, Richmond, Yorksh.

Oct. 10. At Islington, aged 74, Thomas Freer, esq. formerly of Bartholomew-lane, and late of the Roman Cement Wharf, Kingsland Road.

In Bedford-st. Covent-garden, aged 43, George Henry Tyler, esq.

Aged 60, Benjamin Ball, esq. of Fountain-terr. Camberwell Grove.

In Lower Belgrave-st. Eaton-sq. Amelia Georgeanna, wife of Wm. P. Jorden, esq.

Oct. 12. At Highgate, aged 53, Joseph Ferdinand Taaffe, Count of the Empire, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, great-grandson of Nicholas sixth Viscount, and cousin of Francis eighth and present Viscount Taaffe, in the peerage of Ireland, Count of the Empire.

Oct. 15. At Brunswick-sq. aged 54, Mrs. Anne Thurlow.

Oct. 16. In Bruton-st. aged 83, Harriet, relict of Sir John Woolmore, K.C.H.

Oct. 17. In Upper Wimpole-st. Anne, wife of Edward Williams, esq. of Herringstone, Dorsetsh. She was the only dau. and heir of James Flinn, esq. of Swainswick, co. Somerset; was married in 1796, and has left issue one son and three daughters.

At Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 42, Amelia, wife of John Harrison, esq. Surgeon Major, late Grenadier Guards.

At Mansfield House, Russell-sq. aged 34, Mary-Anne-Joanna, wife of George Parbury, esq.

Oct. 18. At East Dulwich, aged 20, Henry John, eldest son of Mr. Gregson, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. solicitor.

Oct. 19. At Brixton, aged 66, Major

John Tongue, retired full pay, 30th Regiment.

Oct. 20. At Hampstead, Anne, widow of John Murray, esq. of Albemarle-st.

Aged 12, Charles Robert, eldest son of Charles Barron, esq. of Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

In Smith-st. Chelsea, aged 37, Henry Richard Coyne, esq. Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 22, 1833.

Oct. 21. Mary, eldest dau. of C. Davison Kerr, esq. of Kensington Garden-terrace, Hyde Park.

At the house of her niece, Mrs. Dunkin, at Greenwich, aged 85, Mary, relict of William Chappel, esq. of Truro, Cornwall.

Oct. 23. At Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. aged 26, Philadelphia-Stephens, wife of Comm. Henry J. Matson, of her Majesty's brig, *Daring*.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. aged 60, Col. Patrick Martin Hay, of the Bengal Army. He entered the service in 1802, and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 24th Bengal infantry in 1830.

Aged 71, Ann, widow of William Blissett, esq. of Manor House, Hampstead.

In the Old Kent-road, Thomas Adey, esq. late Col. of the 3rd Guards. He died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy.

Oct. 24. In the Grove, Kentish Town, aged 65, Thomas Orchard, esq. of Hatton Garden, solicitor.

At Duncan-terr. Islington, aged 86, Matilda-Sophia, relict of John Dutton, esq. of her Majesty's Customs, London.

At Dulwich, aged 83, Charles Druce, esq. of Billiter-square, solicitor.

Oct. 26. In Portman-sq. the Rt. Hon. Marianne Lady Strafford. She was the second daughter of Sir Walter James James, Bart. by Lady Jane Pratt, daughter of Earl Camden; became the second wife of Lord Strafford in 1808, and has left issue three daughters and one son.

Oct. 27. Mrs. Bunn, relict of John Bunn, esq.

Oct. 28. At Camberwell, aged 67, Mrs. Pickering, relict of William Pickering, esq. of Deanham, Northumberland.

Aged 52, Bromley Caroline, wife of Thomas Crokat, esq.

Aged 62, Mary-Sophia, wife of Thomas Wakefield, esq. of Suffolk-pl. Islington.

Oct. 29. At the house of her brother, in Upper Baker-st. Ann-Sophia, relict of John Mackie Leslie, esq. of Huntingdon.

At the Ship Hotel, Charing-Cross, aged 65, Miss Louisa Webster Senhouse, the sister of J. T. Senhouse, esq. of Nether Hall, Cumberland. It appeared by the evidence of Miss Elizabeth Bagby, who had been the adopted child of Miss Senhouse, and lived with her for 28 years,

that they had resided at the above tavern for the last five years. Though some of her relations occasionally called, she would keep them waiting for hours and then not see them. She had been ill for some years, but would allow no medical man to attend her. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. John Hancock Hall, esq. B.C.L. Barrister-at-law, and one of her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy; eldest son of the Rev. John Hancock Hall, of Risley Hall, Derbysh. He was formerly Fellow and Burser of Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1820. He was called to the bar to the Middle Temple Nov. 11, 1825.

Oct. 31. In Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. aged 65, Capt. Hardy, late of Tavistock-st. He had been originally attached to the East India Company's Marine service. After leaving it he became one of the most active and liberal governors of Middlesex Hospital, and a director of the poor of the parish of St. Giles.

Nov. 1. At the house of Charles A. Dodd, esq. Camberwell, William Christie, esq. of Fenchurch-buildings.

Nov. 2. At Fortress-terrace, Kentish Town, aged 87, Mary, relict of Henry Malpas, esq. of Knightsbridge.

At her mother's house, at Greenwich, Elizabeth-Furber, second dau. of the late Thomas Lancey, esq.

Nov. 3. In Princes-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Justum.

Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Wedgwood, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Offley Crewe, Rector of Muxton.

Sarah-Ann, relict of John Burnham, esq. of Church-row, St. Pancras.

Aged 75, James Kibblewhite, esq. of West End, Hampstead, and Langham-pl. London, formerly M.P. for Wootton Bassett.

Nov. 5. Aged 60, Ann, wife of Thomas Brogden, esq. of Colebrooke-row, Islington.

Isabella-Jane, eldest dau. of Isaac Nicholson, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 79, Erasmus Madox, esq. Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 17, 1797.

At Eccleston-st. Pimlico, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Webb, esq. of the Board of Trade.

Aged 74, Thomas Frome Hall, esq. late of Thistle Grove, Little Chelsea.

Nov. 7. In King-st. Portman-sq. Elizabeth, relict of John Kearney, esq. of Blanchville, Kilkenny.

Nov. 8. Aged 74, John Wells, sen. of Rathbone-pl.

At Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. Lady Mary Coote, eldest daughter and coheir of Charles last Earl of Bellamont, by Lady Emily Fitzgerald, 2d dau. of James 1st Duke of Leinster.

Nov. 10. At her brother's residence, Whitechapel, Martha, eldest surviving dau. of the late Mr. James Asperne, of Cornhill, bookseller.

Nov. 11. At Brompton, Mrs. Harriot Utten, relict of James P. Utten, esq. and dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Aged 69, George Belshaw, esq. of the Gordon Hotel, Covent Garden.

Aged 55, Mrs. Mary Horsnaile, of Portman-pl. Edgeware road, eldest dau. of the late Mrs. M. Fowler.

Nov. 12. Ann, the wife of Samuel Hicks, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

BERKS.—Oct. 21. Aged 21, Thelwall, youngest son of Thelwall Blissett Maurice, esq. of Reading.

Nov. 6. At Reading, aged 90, George Adams, esq. M.D. formerly of Billericay.

Latelly. Aged 22, Harriett, dau. of the Rev. W. Plume, Master of the Free Grammar School, Boxford.

Nov. 7. At Windsor Barracks, aged 32, Capt. the Hon. William Henry Leicester, of the Grenadier Guards; the only brother of Lord de Tabley. His remains were interred at St. George's Chapel, with military honours.

BUCKS.—Oct. 31. At Aylesbury, aged 30, John Rolls Gibbs, esq. editor of the "Aylesbury News," a strenuous advocate of Liberal principles. He has left a widow and young family.

Nov. 1. At Amsterdam, aged 73, Mrs. Christian Judge.

Nov. 8. Aged 62, at Horton Lodge, R. J. Freer, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Oct. . Aged 47, Francis Dayrell, esq. of Shudy Camps, a Captain in the army. He was the eldest son and heir of Marmaduke Dayrell, esq. who died in 1821, by Mildred-Rebecca, daughter of the late Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. and sister to Lord Wenlock. Having died unmarried, his next brother the Rev. Thomas Dayrell, Rector of Marston, near York, succeeds to his estates.

CHESHIRE.—Nov. 8. At Lymm, aged 78, Miss Arthurina Borron, sister of John Arthur Borron, esq. formerly of Woollen Hall, Lancashire.

Nov. 10. Aged 68, Henry Potts, esq. of Chester, an eminent solicitor of that city, and Clerk of the Peace, and of the Lieutenancy, and Treasurer of the County of Chester.

At Tatton Park, aged 21, Charlotte-Lucy-

Beatrix, only surviving daughter of Wilbraham Egerton, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Oct. 17.* At Chacewater, aged 98, Matthew Moyle, esq. He never knew a day's illness for ninety years. He bequeathed by his will 1000*l.* each to twenty-five nephews and nieces. His remains were interred at Gwennap, and were followed to their final resting-place by upwards of 2000 persons.

Oct. 20. At Poughill, aged 22, Anne, youngest dau. of late Capt. Williams, R.N.

Oct. 24. At Falmouth, aged 67, Harriet, relict of Lieut.-Col. Fenwick, C.B. late Lieut.-Gov. of Pendennis Castle.

Lately. Lieut. Edward Thornborough Harries (1837), in command of the coast-guard station, St. Mawes.

DERRY.—*Nov. 18.* At Wirksworth, aged 32, Margaret Emma, wife of the Rev. Nathan Hubbersty, M.A. and third daughter of Richard Hurt, esq.

DEVON.—*Oct. 7.* At Barnstaple, aged 56, Miss Harriet Budd, youngest sister of John Budd, esq. Willesley.

Oct. 11. At Bideford, aged 67, Josias Wren, esq. one of the Aldermen.

Oct. 14. At Torquay, aged 36, Wm. Foord Hilton, esq. of Exeter, banker, and a magistrate of the Eastern Div. of Kent.

At Alphington, aged 55, Georgina, wife of James J. Chadwick, esq. eldest dau. of the late Dr. Daniell, of Exeter, and cousin of Lord Poltimore.

At Exeter, aged 63, Lieut. Robert Carter, R.N. the new Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor, to which he was appointed on the 1st inst.

Oct. 16. At Torquay, aged 18, Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Collett, of Westerham, Kent.

Oct. 20. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of Major-Gen. Cooke, Hon. East India Company's Service.

Oct. 22. At Chilcompton, Mrs. Ponting, relict of Joseph Ponting, esq. of Norton St. Philip, and mother of the late Worthy Beaven, esq. of Sutton Veney, Wilts.

Oct. 28. At Crediton, aged 76, John Francis, esq.

Oct. 31. At Orchard Hill House, near Bideford, Dr. Henry Atkinson, late of the Madras Medical Service.

At Torquay, aged 70, Mrs. Sarah W. Penson, formerly of Bath.

Lately. At Teignmouth, aged 57, Miss Anne Downman Bennett.

Nov. 4. At Barnpark, Teignmouth, aged 75, Mary Wardlaw Egerton, widow of Arthur Forbes, esq. of Culloden, and of the late Joseph Egerton, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir John Cumming, E. I. Service, and of Gosford, N.B.

Nov. 5. At Holsworthy, Miss Brown, dau. of J. C. Brown, esq.

Nov. 10. At the Octagon, Plymouth, aged 52, R. J. Squire, esq.

At Torquay, aged 48, Hambly Knapp, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Nov. 13. At Bridlington Quay, aged 57, Charles Fearn, esq. official assignee of Leeds.

DORSET.—*Oct. 25.* At Beaminster, aged 46, Mrs. Conway, wife of Robert Conway, esq.

Nov. 4. At Whatcombe House, aged 24, Emily-Agnata-Harriet, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N. and wife of John Clavell Mansel, esq.

At Rodwell, near Weymouth, Elizabeth Allen, late of Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-sq.

DURHAM.—*Oct. 15.* At Durham, aged 35, Walter Anthony Hopper, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

At Sunderland, Robert, eldest son, and Archibald, second son, of Sir David Baird. They were pupils of Dr. Cowan, near that town, and went with their schoolfellows and teachers to bathe a short distance from Hendon. There was a heavy ground-swell, and two boys, Archibald Baird and Lennie, were swept out of their depths by a strong sea. When their dangerous situation was observed, Robert Baird and Mr. Special, one of the tutors, rushed to the assistance of their friends; but they were both swept away by the ebb-current, and neither of them being able to swim, they were all drowned.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 9.* At Standgate Creek, of coast fever, on board her Majesty's steam-sloop *Eclair*, to which he had volunteered at Madeira, aged 27, Sidney Bernard, esq. surgeon R.N. brother of Mrs. S. S. Manvers Meadows, of Woodbridge.—Also on the 10th, on board the *Revenge*, 74, aged 57, Mr. James Saunders, Queen's pilot, father of Mr. Jas. Saunders, Excise-officer, of Ipswich. Having volunteered his services to conduct that ill-fated vessel *Eclair* to Standgate Creek, he there fell a victim to the yellow fever. He was pilot of the Royal George yacht, during George the Fourth's visit to Ireland and Scotland, and leaves a widow and six children.—On the 12th, of the same fatal disease, Lieut. Charles Isaacson, third son of William Isaacson, esq. of London, late of Newmarket.

Oct. 14. John Copland, esq. of Chelmsford.

Oct. 17. At Great Holland, in her 75th year, Maria, relict of James Cole, esq.

Oct. 21. At Springfield, aged 55, Francis Savage, esq.

Oct. 26. At Dedham, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Gould, the last surviving daughter

of the late Rev. William Gould, M.A. formerly Vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk.

Oct. 28. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. James Walton, Grove, Stratford, aged 64, Ann, relict of the late Richard Dalton, esq. R.N.

Oct. 29. At Stisted Hall, aged 49, Caroline-Mary, wife of Onley Savill Onley, esq. She was his cousin, the fourth daughter of Colonel John Hervey, of Thorpe Lodge, Norfolk, by Frances, dau. of Sir Roger Kerrison; was married in 1818, and has left issue two sons and three daughters.

Nov. 2. At Barking, aged 76, James Sharp, esq.

Nov. 11. At Harlow, aged 47, Comm. John Samuel Foreman, R.N. (1841.)

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 16.* At Carlton Lodge, Clifton, aged 78, John Gascoyne, esq. Capt. R.N. He was the only surviving brother of the late General Gascoyne. His commission as Lieutenant was dated 17th Nov. 1790, and that of Commander the 27th March, 1797. In August 1840 he retired with the rank of Captain.

Oct. 3. Mrs. Davis, of Bristol, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Ames, esq. of Thorpe, Norfolk.

Oct. 13. At Clifton, Mary-Ann, relict of Benjamin Butler, esq. of Painswick.

Oct. 29. In the West Mall, Clifton, aged 30, John, youngest son of the late Rev. R. P. Whalley, Rector of Yeovilton and Ilchester, co. Somerset.

Lately. At Wickwar, aged 74, Mr. Jos. Isaac, sen. alderman of that borough.

At Dymock, aged 77, Thos. Hankins, esq.

Nov. 3. At Brownsend, Bromsberrow, aged 66, John Webb, esq.

Nov. 4. At Bristol, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Keylock, esq.

HANTS.—*Oct. 13.* At Ryde, I. W. Frances, widow of Henry Ashby, esq. of Staines.

Oct. 16. At Forton, Gosport, Capt. Paget Bayly, Barrack Master of that station for the last 20 years. He was son of the late Dean of Lismore, and served formerly in the 7th Hussars, being Aide-de-Camp to the Marquess of Anglesey during two campaigns in the Peninsula.

Oct. 23. At Emsworth, aged 27, Charlotte-Wybrew, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Dewes, 28th Foot.

Oct. 26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mary-Sophia, wife of Henry Fawcett, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Col. Sullivan, of the 6th Foot.

At Southampton, aged 18, Helen, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Miller, esq. of Liverpool, and Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.

Lately. At St. John's House, Winchester, aged 81, Miss Ann Pyott.

At Beechwood House, New Forest, Margaret, daughter of R. Martineau, esq.

At Freshwater, in her 81st year, Mrs. Cotter, mother of the Mayor of Shaftesbury.

Nov. 3. At Andover, Mr. John F. Dowling, solicitor, eldest son of Robert Dowling, esq. of Cold Harbour, Andover.

At Winchester, aged 56, William Bartholomew Bradfield, esq. eldest son of the late Bartholomew and Mary Bradfield, of Winchester, and brother of Mr. Henry Bradfield, of Brockville, Upper Canada. He was a frequent correspondent of our Magazine, particularly in recording the various antiquarian discoveries arising from the railroad and other improvements at Winchester; and was never failing in courtesy or attention to any visitor of that ancient city who might be introduced to him.

Nov. 5. At Warblington, near Havant, aged 61, Capt. Buckland Stirling Bluett, K.H. (1812.) He was a Lieutenant in 1800, and when on board the *Scorpion* in 1804, was wounded in gallantly cutting out the Dutch brig of war *Atalante*, from the *Vlie* passage. For this daring feat he was promoted to the rank of Commander in that year. Capt. Bluett also received an honorary reward from the patriotic fund, and was nominated a K.H. in 1836.

Nov. 8. At Winchester, Eliza-Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hunt, of the 3d West India Regt. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Ferren, esq.

HERTS.—*Oct. 13.* At Paul's Walden Bury, aged 83, Anne, widow of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, Bucks, M.P. for Amersham. She was the dau. and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham of Garsington, co. Oxford, was married in 1780, and left a widow in 1810, having had issue five sons, the present Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. Col. Wm. T. Drake, the Rev. John T. Drake, Rector of Amersham, the Rev. George Drake, Rector of Malpas, Frederick-William, and three daughters. Mrs. Drake had resided for twenty years at Paul's Walden, where she was much respected both by rich and poor.

Lately. At Bushey Heath, aged 81, Fanny, relict of James Holbrook, esq. late of Park-st. London.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 7.* At Stafffield House, Ledbury, aged 25, Christiana, wife of the Rev. Henry Blackstone Williams, Fellow of New College, Oxford.

KENT.—*Oct. 7.* At Tudely, aged 55, William Thomas, eldest son of the late William Thomas Harvey, esq. of Hilden, Tunbridge.

Oct. 22. At Pluckley rectory, aged 76, Charlotte-Elizabeth, widow of Cholmeley Dering, esq. She was the daughter of Sir Joseph Yates, one of the judges of the Common Pleas; was married in 1790, and left a widow in 1836: see a memoir of Colonel Dering (who commanded the New Romney Fencibles) in our vol. VII. p. 325.

Oct. 23. At Rochester, aged 49, John Batten, esq. one of the Town council, and a magistrate for that city.

Oct. 26. At Westerham Lodge, Edenbridge, aged 24, Wm.-Darby, second son of Henry Headly, esq. late of Cambridge.

Nov. 5. At Dover, aged 75, Henry Morris, esq. Brazilian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and French Consul.

Nov. 7. At Sittingbourne, Susannah, relict of Wm. Blake, esq. Commander in the Revenue Service.

Nov. 8. At Edenbridge, aged 49, Mary, wife of T. Alexander, esq.

At Canterbury, Grace, widow of Rear-Adm. Joshua Sydney Horton. Her maiden name was Treacher, and she was married first to Henry Whorwood, esq. Adm. Horton died 1835, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Nov. 11. Suddenly, at Wingham, John Cooper, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Oct. 2.* At Alfincoats, near Colne, Capt. John Atherton, late of the 6th Foot.

Oct. 4. Anne, wife of George Parker, esq. of Green-lane, Seaforth.

At the rectory, Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 45, Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Handforth.

Oct. 6. At Ardwick House, near Manchester, aged 82, Sarah, relict of John Marshall, esq.

Oct. 25. At Manchester, Mr. Barnet Moss, surgeon-dentist. He destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor, in consequence of the price of some railway shares which he held having dropped very much. He has left a wife and four children.

Lately. At Liverpool, aged 55, Louisa, wife of Dr. Walrond.

Nov. 1. At Stand Lodge, John Meir Astbury, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Oct. 24.* At Leicester, in her 73d year, Miss Mary Stockdale. She was the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Stockdale, of Wigton, and niece of the late John Stockdale, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Leicester; and a native of Sowerby Row, in the county of Cumberland.

LINCOLN.—*Oct. 8.* At Spalding, aged 80, Mary, relict of Brabins Measure, esq. of Graft-house, Pinchbeck.

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Oct. 12. At Grimsby, aged 76, Thos. Sands, esq. His remains were interred in the family vault at Grimsby.

Nov. 8. At Healing, near Grimsby, aged 72, Eliza, wife of Col. Loft. She was the second dau. of the late Gilbert Farr, esq. Healing House.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 27.* At Heatham Lodge, Twickenham, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Henry William Espinasse, late of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Aged 94, Mr. James Watkins, of Llangrove Common, near Monmouth.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 12.* At Sutton rectory, in her 24th year, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Macfarlane.

Oct. 15. At Heigham, aged 48, John Clarke, esq. late of Weybread, Suffolk.

Oct. 22. At Mundsley, aged 65, Lieut. Robert Rust, R.N. (1813.)

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept. 30,* aged 68, John Woolston, esq. of Wellingborough.

Oct. 18. At Clam Vengeance, Charwelton, aged 63, Hephzibah, relict of Wm. Griffin, esq.

At Guilsborough, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Bullivant, esq. surgeon.

NOTTS.—*Oct. 14.* At Cotham, aged 19, Alfred T. Coley, second son of the late William Peter Coley, esq.

Oct. 18. At Hodsack Priory, William Mellish Chambers, esq. only remaining son of Mrs. Chambers, of that place.

Nov. 3. At Misterton, Louisa, only dau. of H. Harren, esq.

OXFORD.—*Oct. 17.* At Mapledurham, aged 74, Augusta, widow of Charles Smith, esq. of Suttons, Essex.

SALOP.—*Oct. 23.* At Lutwyche Hall, aged 72, Ralph Benson, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 11.* At Bath, aged 55, Anne-Isabella, relict of Thomas Harper, esq. late of Mitcheldean, co. of Glouc.

Oct. 14. At Bath, Anne, wife of the Rev. William Jay.

Oct. 17. At Prior Park, near Bath, the Right Rev. C. M. Baggs, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of the Western District in England. Upon the appointment of Dr. Wiseman to the Midland District, the deceased became President of the English College at Rome, which office he retained until he was selected as the successor of the late Dr. Baines, about eighteen months ago.

Lately. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 67, Anne, dau. of the late Gen. Count D'Alton, and wife of Warren H. R. Jackson, esq. of Castleview, co. of Cork.

At Bath, aged 68, Julia, wife of M. Phillips, esq.

At Mells, Anne, wife of James Augustus Drake, esq.

At Long Ashton, aged 72, Lætitia, wife of Mr. Dixon, sen. and dau. of the Rev. John John Willes, of Cann Wood House, North Brewham.

At Bath, aged 41, Thomas, second son of the late Rev. John Higgins, of Mells.

Nov. 1. At Bath, aged 27, Mary-Jane, wife of Francis Falkner, esq.

Nov. 3. At Clevedon, aged 21, Robert, only child of the Rev. R. May.

Nov. 4. At Bath, Eliza, wife of John Collingwood, esq. of Albury, Surrey, and late of Oxford.

Nov. 5. At Chard, John Langdon, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Oct. 1.* At Tamworth, aged 80, Mrs. Preston, dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Preston, formerly Vicar of Chilvers Coton and Long Itchington.

Lately. At Walsall, aged 78, Phœbe, relict of S. Barber, esq.

Nov. 11. At the Abbey, Burton-upon-Trent, J. Peel, esq. He was formerly partner in the extensive cotton manufactory at that place.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 18.* At Norfolk, Clare, aged 75, Thomas Seymour Hyde, esq. Major in the Northamptonshire Regt. of Militia, and for many years Assistant Master and Marshall of the Ceremonies in the Queen's Household.

Oct. 20. Katharine, relict of the Rev. R. Ward, Rector of Brandon.

Oct. 26. At Clare, aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Charles Hope, of Upper Clapton, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney.

Oct. 27. Aged 74, R. M. Duddell, esq. of Bures St. Mary, nearly 50 years surgeon of that place.

Lately. At Rickingham, aged 78, Frances, relict of John Amys, esq.

SURREY.—*Oct. 10.* At Godalming, aged 31, Henry, third son of Thomas Mellersh, esq.

Oct. 20. Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Brady Nicholson, esq. of Wootton.

Oct. 21. At the residence of her brother, the Rev. J. S. Utterton, of Holmwood, near Dorking, aged 37, Susan, wife of Paul Storr, esq. of Brixton.

Oct. 29. At the Grove, Carshalton, Dr. Thomas Edwards, LL.D. late of Trinity hall, Cambridge.

Oct. 31. At Cobham, aged 81, Sarah, dau. of John Freeland, esq. and relict of Harry Charrington, esq. late of Woodhatch Lodge, Reigate.

Lately. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 30, Mannings, son of Maurice Thomas, esq.

Nov. 5. At Hatcham House, Selina, eldest dau. of Joseph Hardcastle, esq.

At Croydon, aged 79, Patrick Drummond, esq.

Nov. 9. At Clay Hill, Epsom, aged 60, Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Stephen Smith Ward, esq. of Plais-tow, Essex.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 6.* At Brighton, in his 70th year, the Hon. Colonel William Bligh, great-uncle to the Earl of Darnley. He married, July 2, 1806, Lady Charlotte Georgiana Sophia Stewart, 8th daughter of John seventh Earl Galloway; and by that lady, who died on the 25th July, 1809, he has left issue an only daughter, Sophia, married in 1835 to the Hon. Henry William Parnell, brother to Lord Congleton, by whom she has issue four sons and one daughter. The only son of the deceased died in 1821, in his 13th year.

Oct. 13. At Brighton, aged 77, Lemon Hart, esq.

Oct. 18. At Brighton, aged 57, Charles Robert Ayres, esq. of John-st. Mayfair.

Oct. 19. At Hastings, William Marris, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hicks and Marris, solicitors, Gray's Inn-sq. London, and son of the late Thomas Marris, esq. Barton-upon-Humber.

At Hastings, Barbara, wife of William Postlethwaite, esq.

At Hastings, aged 79, John Pownall, esq.

Oct. 23. Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 46, Capt. Charles Harvey, late of the 10th Hussars.

Oct. 25. At Hastings, aged 25, Mary Louisa, wife of T. G. Symons, esq. of Mynde Park, Herefordshire.

Oct. 27. At Chichester, in his 70th year, John Price, esq. formerly town clerk of the city.

Oct. 29. At Brighton, aged 74, Edmund, only son of the late William Smithe, esq. of Horsham Park, a magistrate and deputy lieut. for the co. of Sussex.

At Barcombe, aged 70, Mary-Russell, relict of Walker Gray, esq. of the Grove, Southgate, Middlesex.

Nov. 13. At Worthing, Fanny, wife of William Whitter, esq.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 13.* At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 72, William Robinson, esq. formerly of Hamsterley Lodge, in the county of Durham.

Oct. 14. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 49, Eliza-Ann, wife of Dr. Church.

Oct. 20. At Wolston, aged 62, William Parsons, esq.

Oct. 27. At Leamington, aged 75, Catharine, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Rann, Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Coventry.

Oct. 29. At Warwick, aged 23, William Tibbits, esq. for 55 years a solicitor there.

Oct. 31. At Coleshill, aged 34, Christian, youngest dau. of the late William Wilcox, esq. of Brandon House, in this county.

WILTS.—*Oct.* 12. At Boreham, near Warminster, aged 77, John Houghton, esq.

Emma, youngest dau. of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Hardenhuish-park, Chippenham.

Oct. 17. At the residence of his son, Dr. Tucker, of Market Lavington, aged 79, Mr. Richard Tucker, who for nearly sixty years was the proprietor of a large boarding school in this county, and the author of several popular scholastic works.

Oct. 24. Aged 26, Henry, second surviving son of John Bannister, esq. banker, of Warminster.

At Milbourne-house, Malmesbury, of paralysis, John Bendry, esq. late of Bath.

Oct. 27. At the Green, Marlborough, Geo. May, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Nov. 1. Aged 26, Horatio-Nelson-Eyre, elder son of George Matcham, esq. LL.D. of New-house, and great-nephew to Adm. Horatio Viscount Nelson.

Nov. 6. Aged 6, George-Mark-Cotton, third son of W. H. Trollope, esq. Landford house.

Nov. 12. At Ferne, aged 61, Thomas Grove, esq. jun. He married first Henrietta, dau. of James Farquharson, of Langton, co. Dorset; and secondly, in 1824, Elizabeth Hill.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Bewdley, at an advanced age, Martha, only dau. of the late Rev. Ed. Baugh, Rector of Ribbesford, Gloucestersh. and of Neen Sollers and Milson, Salop.

Aged 45, Samuel Higgins, esq. of Berrow Court.

At Bank House, Kempsey, (on his birthday,) aged 66, Thomas Ingledew, esq.

YORK.—*Oct.* 3. At York, Caroline, eldest dau. of R. H. Anderson, esq. under sheriff of Yorkshire.

Oct. 20. At York, aged 31, Arthur Powell, esq. M.D. of Edinburgh.

Nov. 4. At Beverley, aged 53, Paul Walker, co. 'squire; for many years the "poet-laureate" of that town.

Nov. 5. At Nafferton, aged 79, Francis Dickson, esq.

Nov. 12. At Scarborough, aged 40, Frederick Sykes, esq. youngest son of the late Nicholas Sykes, esq. Swanland Hall.

WALES.—*Oct.* 17. At Trawscoed, Radnorsh. aged 31, John Dutton William, second son of Sir Ed. Vaughan Colt, Bt.

Oct. 24. At Cardiff, William Jonas Watson, esq. mayor of Cardiff. He was senior partner in the firm of Watson and Richards, timber merchants, of Cardiff; but his time was principally devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he had acquired considerable eminence.

Lately. At Ongyr Ycha Glyntawe,

Breconsh. aged 24, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Lewis Powell, esq.

Nov. 2. At Aberannell, Breconsh. aged 66, Charles White, esq. one of the magistrates for that county.

Nov. 10. At Glan-r-afon, near Mold, Flintsh. aged 68, Henry Potts, esq. of Chester.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug.* .. At Edinburgh, in his 83rd year, Sir Robert Crawford Pollock, Bart. of Nova Scotia (1638), a Deputy Lieutenant of Renfrewshire. He was son of the late Sir H. Crawford, Bart. of Jordan Hill in that county, and formerly served in the army. He is succeeded in his title by H. Crawford, esq.

Sept. 29. At Broomrig, Clackmannansh. in his 37th year, John Francis Erskine, Capt. Stirlingshire Militia, and late of the Hon. East India Co.'s Service, eldest son of the Hon. Henry David Erskine, and grandson of John-Francis Earl of Mar.

Oct. 8. At Blackburn, Ayr, John Robb, esq. Dep. Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Oct. 10. At Elgin, Dr. Alexander Murchison, formerly of Springfield, Jamaica, many years Custos of Vere, and also a member of the House of Assembly.

At Portstewart, Thomas Pottinger, esq. formerly a Captain in the 8th Royal Irish Dragoons, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir G. Nugent, when commander of the forces in India. He was the father of the late Major E. Pottinger, the hero of Herat, and liberator of the Cabool captives.

Oct. 27. At her seat in Perthshire, aged 81, the Right Hon. Caroline dowager Baroness Nairne. She was the third dau. of Laurence Oliphant, esq. of Gask; was married in 1806, and had an only child, William sixth Lord Nairne, who died unmarried in 1837.

Lately. Mrs Mary Ann Rutherford, sen. of Edgerston. During her life she was a zealous supporter of the many religious and charitable institutions connected with Edinburgh, and she has, by her will, left the following bequests, temporarily burdened with the payment of certain annuities:—To the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, 200*l.*; the Royal Infirmary, 200*l.*; Blind Asylum, 200*l.*; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, 200*l.*; House of Refuge for the Destitute, 200*l.*; Hospital for Relief of Incurables, 200*l.*; to the Destitute Sick Society, 200*l.*; Society for Relief of Indigent Old Men, 100*l.*; Senior Female Society, 100*l.*; Junior ditto, for Relief of Indigent Old Women, 100*l.*; Magdalene Asylum, 100*l.*; the General Assembly's Scheme for Education in the Highlands, &c. 200*l.*; ditto for Propagation of the Gospel in India, 200*l.*; ditto for the Colonies, 200*l.*; ditto for Conversion of Jews, 100*l.*; ditto for

Promoting Female Education in India, 100*l.*; Edinburgh Bible Society, 100*l.*

On the estate of Fowlis, Ross-shire, aged 116, Donald Ross. He retained the use of his faculties, and was a very active and intelligent man. He has left behind him one son, 80 years of age.

Nov. 2. At Aberdeen, N.B. in his 60th year, after a short but severe illness, John Smithers, esq. Collector of Customs at Aberdeen.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 15.* At Clontarf, Lieut.-Col. John Moore, K.H. 54th Regt.

Oct. 21. Charles, eldest son of Chas. Style, esq. of Glenmore, Donegal.

Oct. 29. At Tipperary, the wife of Capt. Tilden, of the Royal Artillery.

The Rev. Dr. Montague, President of St. Patrick's college, Maynooth.

Lately. Michael Blake, esq. of Frenchfort, co. Galway. He has left the following bequests to charitable institutions:—1000*l.* to the Widow and Orphan Asylum; 500*l.* to the Magdalen Asylum; 200*l.* each to the Female Breakfast Institute, to the Male Orphan Breakfast Institute, and to the Sisters of Mercy for the Poor; 100*l.* each to the poor widows of Claddagh for clothing and to the Sisters of Charity, Clarenbridge; 50*l.* to the Rev. B. J. Roche, for a bell; 20*l.* to the poor widows on his estate; and 20*l.* to the poor widows of Oranmore. He has also left 100*l.* to Daniel O'Connell, in trust for the Repeal Association, and one of his last requests was to have his Repeal card nailed to his coffin at the spot nearest to his heart.

Nov. 1. Shot by assassins on his own estate at South Hill, co. Tipperary, Patrick Clarke, esq. of the firm of Clarke and Vincent, solicitors and land agents, Dublin.

Nov. 4. On the estate of Lady Headley, within a few miles of Tralee, aged 112, Julia Hickey. She retained full possession of her faculties up to the early part of the present year. There are now living of her descendants 84 grand-children, 160 great grand-children, and 4 great great grand-children.

JERSEY.—*Oct. 10.* At St. Helier's, aged 67, William John Brown Parker, esq. formerly surgeon of 19th Foot (1815). He retired on half-pay in 1829.

GUERNSEY.—*Oct. 19.* At Guernsey, C. T. Richardson, esq. for 40 years barrister-at-law in the Island of Grenada.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. . .* At Madras, aged 25, Lieut. Charles Douglas, 2d European Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Henry Alexander Douglas, esq. and nephew of the Marquess of Queensberry.

Aug. 8. At Dinapore, Lieut. H. W. Dupenport, 39th Bengal N. Inf.

Aug. 9. At Banda, aged 28, Thomas Blackall, esq. deputy collector and deputy magistrate.

Aug. 10. At Barrackpore, Brevet Major Ralph Smith, of the 28th N. I. officiating major of brigade at that station, and lately aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was actively employed in China and at Maharajpore.

Aug. 11. At Umballa, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. H. Tay, of the Indian Army, dau. of the late Mrs. Nixon, of the Dome House, Bognor, niece of the late Charles Edward Wilson, esq. M.P. for Bewdley, and sister of Francis Nixon, esq. solicitor, of Exeter.

Aug. 12. At Madras, aged 37, Mr. B. Lacey, proprietor and editor of The Record, fourth son of the late Rev. Henry Lacey.

Aug. 15. At Trichinopoly, aged 20, Henry Algernon Locker, of the 44th Madras Native Inf. second son of Edward Hawke Locker, esq.

Aug. 16. At Madras, Ann-Augusta, wife of Robert Orr Campbell, esq.

Aug. 21. Lieut. William Marriott, of the 2d Regt. Light Cav.

At Madras, John, eldest son of John Heyman, esq. of Chelsea, and grandson of the late Henry Heyman, esq. many years Consul-Gen. for the Haue Towns.

Aug. 31. At Kamptee, aged 31, Augustus John Curtis, esq. Lieut. in the 7th Madras Cav. fourth son of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

Sept. 1. At Ferozepore, aged 24, Lieut. William Hooper, 12th Bengal N. I. eldest son of William Henry Hooper, esq. of Heavitree, and formerly of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service.

Sept. 2. At Nussurabad, Bengal, Mrs. Fordyce, wife of Capt. John Fordyce, of the Bengal Art.; and *Aug. 22*, her infant son, a few minutes after its birth.

Sept. 6. At Calcutta, Piercy Howell, esq. late surgeon of the steam-ship Hindostan, and son of Charles Howell, esq. of Hove, Brighton.

Sept. 7. At Bombay, Lieut. Anthony Charles Lambert Romer, Bombay Horse Art. youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Romer, Royal Art.

At Tannah, Joseph Henry Jackson, esq. Bombay Civil Service, to which he was appointed in 1819.

Sept. 24. At Bellary, aged 23, Robert Penrice Ford, Lieut. 63d Regt. and youngest son of Capt. Robert Ford, R.M.

WEST INDIES.—*May 29.* At the Mauritius, much lamented, Capt. John Oliver Munton, of the 35th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 1825, Lieut. 1832, and Captain 1835.

Aug. . . In Jamaica, Maria, relict of Henry Davis, esq. her Majesty's collector.

Lately. In Jamaica, aged 31, Fred. Coore, esq. grandson of the late John Blagrove, esq. of Abshot House, Hants.

At Barbadoes, where he had been stationed for four years, Major Richard Kendall, of the Royal Artillery. He attained the rank of Captain in 1839, and that of brevet Major in 1841.

Sept. 6. Aged 23, at Demerara, Horton, eldest son of John Hamilton Parr, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. In Jamaica, within a few hours of landing from England, George Orsett, esq. representative for Kingston in the House of Assembly.

Nov. 8. Aged 65, Moses Mendes Da Costa, many years of the Island of Barbadoes.

Nov. 17. At George Town, Demerara, Sir Michael M'Turk. He received the honour of knighthood by patent, in 1839. He was a native of New Cumnock, Argyleshire.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 8.* At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Henry, fourth son of Mr. Tegg, bookseller, Cheapside.

Dec. 2. At Naples, aged 13, Emily-Berthon, eldest dau. of William R. Preston, esq. of Aigburth, near Liverpool, and Minstead Lodge, Hants.

Dec. 3. At Rome, aged 19, Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of the Dowager Lady Musgrave and the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

Dec. 5. At the Ponta della Lima, near Florence, Margaret-Louisa, wife of Henry Donkin, esq. and youngest dau. of the late John Dunn, esq. of Durham.

Dec. 9. At Genoa, John Thomas Humphreys, esq. a Deputy Commissary Gen. of her Majesty's Forces.

Dec. 10. At Florence, Ann, widow of Peter Auber, esq.

At Adrianople, John Kerr, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that city, and nephew of the late Niven Kerr, esq.

Dec. 13. At Brussels, Capt. William Huntly Campbell, late of the 20th Regt.

Dec. 16. Near Paris, aged 26, Marie-Antoinette, wife of the Rev. Cutfield Wardroper.

Jan. 5. At Nancy, in France, Arabella-Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, of Northleigh, Devon.

Jan. 6. At Vienna, Prince Frederick of Nassau, uncle of the reigning Duke.

Jan. 7. Near Bayonne, Henry-Cox Dawson, aged 33, youngest son of Christopher Dawson, esq. of Limehouse.

Feb. 1. At Florence, Robert Ladbroke, esq. of London, banker. Probate of Mr. Ladbroke's will was granted on the 30th of June to the nephew Felix

Ladbroke, Edmond Sexten Pery Calvert, and William Beresford, esqrs. the executors. Personal estate in England sworn under 160,000*l.* He leaves an annuity of 1,400*l.* a-year to his brother, Henry Ladbroke, and 500*l.* a-year to the wife of his nephew, Felix Ladbroke, if she should survive her husband. Devises and bequeaths his freehold and leasehold estates in England to his nephew, Felix Ladbroke, and his issue male; in default, to his brother, Henry Ladbroke, and his issue male; in default, to his cousin, Edmond Sexten Pery Calvert, and his male issue, and so on; and in default of male issue to his right heirs, to take the name of Ladbroke, and bear the family arms. Bequeaths the residue of his estates in England, Italy, or elsewhere, to his nephew, Felix Ladbroke.

April 30. At Auckland, New Zealand, aged 38, Capt. George Augustus Bennett, commanding the Royal Eng. in that colony.

May 16. At the North Shore, Sydney, Australia, aged 37, James, third son of Mr. Tegg, bookseller, Cheapside.

June 13. Aged 65, John Higgs, esq. of Sandgate Villa, Plumstead, and Wynberg, near Cape Town, Africa, and originally of Chasley, Berks.

June 15. At Cape Coast, aged 32, William, eldest son of the late William Spinks, esq.

At his father's, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Hungerford Vowe, jun. esq. eldest son of Capt. Vowe, late of Milton, Oxfordshire.

June 25. At Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, aged 20, Alan, only son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B.

July 13. On board the Penelope steam-frigate, aged 27, Lieut. William Mottley (1841), who was mate of the Wasp, 16, at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and Lieut. of that sloop on the coast of Africa.

July 23. At sea, aged 42, Capt. Malcolm M'Dougall, of the ship Edmonstone.

At Macao, China, aged 24, Henry James, youngest son of the late George Osborne, esq. of Limerick.

Aug. 16. At the residence of the Rev. Mr. M'Donough, at St. Catharine's, Canada, Maria-Caroline, wife of Major Richardson, superintendent of police on the Welland Canal, and second dau. of William Drayson, esq. of Brompton, near Chatham, Kent.

Aug. 25. On board the John Fleming East Indiaman, aged 50, Capt. Edward Rose, on his passage home from Calcutta.

At his brother's in Madeira, aged 39, William Driver, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

Aug. 29. At Alexandria, aged 36, Jane-Buckley, wife of George Alfred Green,

esq. of that place, eldest dau. of the late Kennett Dixon, esq. of Finsbury-sq. and Angel-court.

Sept. 3. At New York, aged 60, Ann, wife of David Hadden, esq.

Sept. 4. Aged 16, at Buona Vista, in Africa, Cadet Octavius Cumby Symonds, of H.M.S. "Eclair," and eighth child of Capt. Symonds, R.N. of Downton, near Lymington.

Sept. 5. At Chateaufieux, aged 82, M. Royer Collard, for some years president of the Chamber of Deputies, and professor of philosophy in the University.

Aged 82, Susan, wife of Charles Baring, esq. of Coombe, South Carolina.

Sept. 6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 72, Horace Watson, esq. late of Gray's Inn, London, and Hendon, Middlesex.

Sept. 7. At St. Servan, Brittany, Mary, wife of Thomas Halford, esq.

Sept. 8. At Hamburgh, aged 36, Henry, eldest son of W. Tyson, esq. University-st. Fitzroy-sq.

Sept. 10. At the Hotel Frascati, Havre, aged 63, William Swatman, esq.

At Lausanne, Lady Lillias Oswald, relict of Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. of Auchincruive, Ayrshire. She was the second daughter of Hugh 12th Earl of Eglintoun, by Eleanor, 4th daughter of Robert Hamilton, esq. of Bourtreehill, co. Ayr, and sister to Jean Countess of Crawford and Lindsay. She was married first in 1796 to Robert Dundas Macqueen, esq. of Braxfield, co. Lanark; and secondly in 1817 to Mr. Oswald, who died in 1841.

At Naples, aged 54, the Right Hon. Mary dowager Countess of Coventry. She was the only dau. of Aubrey sixth Duke of St. Alban's, by his first wife Mary Moses; was born March 30, 1791, and married in Scotland, June 22, and in England, November 6, 1811, George-William the late Earl of Coventry, to whom she was second wife. He died in May, 1843, leaving by her ladyship a son, the Hon. Henry A. Coventry, and a daughter, Lady Holland.

Sept. 12. At Weisbaden, the Right Hon. Louisa-Honoria Countess Cadogan. She was the fifth dau. of Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardfry, and aunt of the present Lord Wallscourt. She married the Earl Cadogan 4th April, 1810, and has left three surviving sons and two daughters.

Sept. 13. At Paris, John-Maugham Connell, esq. of Cornwall.

Sept. 15. At Sierra Leone, aged 52, Sir William Daniell. He was the third son of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, esq. of Cornwall, M.P. for Looe. He was made Lieut. in 1813, in which rank he served on board the flag-ship, the Queen Charlotte, at the

battle of Algiers; and attained the rank of Commander in 1826. He was knighted in Ireland in 1835.

At Norfolk, Virginia, United States, Russell Bell, esq. of the firm of Hermann and Co. eighth son of the late Thomas Bell, esq. of Hackney.

Sept. 16. When in command of her Majesty's steam sloop Eclair, off the coast of Africa, aged 38, Comm. Walker Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, fourth son of T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, esq. M.P.

Sept. 19. At Amsterdam, aged 80, Herr Kinker, a distinguished poet and linguist. He was a Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, and member of numerous learned societies.

Sept. 21. On board the Eclair, John Maconchy, esq. surgeon of that ill-fated ship (already mentioned above), in which the greater part of the crew have died of black fever.

Sept. 25. At Paris, Henry, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Kerr.

Sept. 26. At Nice, Archibald Skirving, esq. M.D.

Sept. 29. At Malta, Lieut.-Commander Edward Charles Miller, of H. M.'s steam packet Volcano.

Lately. At La Rochelle, Dudley Cookes, esq. late of Kennington, Surrey.

At Ems, the Countess Paul de Snasin. She was dau. of Joseph Pole Carew, esq. and niece to the dowager Countess of St. Germans. Her husband was absent in Russia on service, and could not reach Ems until five days after the melancholy event. Her remains were removed to Russia for interment in the family vault upon his estate in that country.

Oct. 2. At Baden-Baden, Justinian Alison, jun. esq. eldest son of Justinian Alison, sen. esq. of Odell Castle, Beds.

Oct. 3. Aged 52, Edward Birch, esq. British Consul at Kiel.

At Boulogne, aged 73, William Cookesley, esq. formerly of the Navy Pay Office.

Oct. 4. At Montreal, aged 38, Robert Armour, jun. esq. advocate, Lower Canada, and Law Clerk to the Hon. the Legislative Council of Canada.

At Versailles, Louisa-Cornelia, only child of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, late of the Grenadier Guards.

Oct. 13. At Heidelberg, aged 12, Alice, third dau. of John Rolt, esq. of Harley-st.

Oct. 19. At Aix-la-Chapelle, Lieut.-Col. Henry William Hodges, of the Madras Army, and late Private Secretary to his Excellency Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.

At Courbevoie, near Paris, aged 53, Caroline, wife of Joseph Pole Carew, esq. of East Anthony, Cornwall. She was the second dau. of John Ellis, esq. of Mamhead House, Devon, and was married in

1810. She had only returned a few weeks from Ems, where she had attended the last moments of her daughter-in-law, the Countess de Snaasin. (See p. 662.)

Oct. 19. At Havre-de-Grace, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Heathcote. She was the daughter of Thomas Guscott, esq. was married in 1799, and has left a very numerous family.

Oct. 30. At Copenhagen, M. Reinhardt, professor of geology at the university. He was a councillor of state, and one of the directors of public instruction. He was the author of some valuable works, and had translated the writings of Cuvier into Danish. He bequeathed his museum

of natural history and his library to the University of Copenhagen.

Lately. At Malta, Second Capt. Dionysius Airey, 8th battalion R. Art.

On the coast of Africa, Lieut. Horatio Foley Elliott, second son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Elliott. He was a promising young officer.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Surgeon Henry Hargood Hammond (1842), of the Racehorse.

At Paris, Susan-Dawes, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Luscombe.

Nov. 4. At Paris, aged 30, Henry Dugard Webb, esq. late of New College, Oxford.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from Oct. 25, to Nov. 22, 1845, (5 weeks.)

Males	2251	} 4516	|	Under 15.....	2354	} 4516
Females	2265			15 to 60	1352	
				60 and upwards	805	
				Age not specified	5	

Births for the above period..... 6222

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
63 3	36 1	28 6	38 7	43 2	50 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 8*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 17.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3230	Calves	71
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	23,490	Pigs	311
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of Messrs. SLOUS and Co. successors to Wolfe, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 85.—Ellesmere and Chester, 67.—Grand Junction, 105
—Kennet and Avon, 14—Leeds and Liverpool, 517.—Regent's, 30
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118.—St. Katharine's, 107.—East
and West India, 138.—London and Birmingham Railway, 218.—Great
Western, 74.—London and Southwestern, 76.—Grand Junction Water-
Works, 90.—West Middlesex, 130.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian,
50½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix Gas, 40½.—
London and Westminster Bank, 25.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, 1845, to November 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	36	54	42	30, 33	foggy, fair	11	46	49	48	, 26	fair, cldy. rain
27	49	54	49	, 11	do. cloudy	12	46	52	51	, 52	do. do. do.
28	52	59	42	, 12	fair	13	42	49	46	, 77	cldy. fair, fog
29	51	56	50	29, 94	do.	14	44	47	41	30, 01	foggy
30	53	60	55	, 96	do. foggy	15	45	49	50	29, 88	cldy. fair, rain
31	51	55	49	30, 16	do. do.	16	51	52	47	, 46	do. rain
N. 1	46	54	48	, 18	cloudy	17	47	50	46	, 44	rain, cloudy
2	50	52	48	, 23	fair, do. rain	18	53	56	46	, 44	do. do. rain
3	46	50	45	, 30	do. do. fog	19	55	56	51	, 13	do. do. fair
4	45	49	41	, 46	do. do. do.	20	52	53	42	, 16	fair, do. rain
5	44	56	54	29, 87	do. do. shs.	21	46	49	41	, 48	do. do. do.
6	54	59	55	, 57	do. do. do.	22	39	45	39	, 66	cloudy, fair
7	54	56	55	, 57	do. do. do.	23	35	43	35	, 81	do. do.
8	53	58	53	, 50	rain, cloudy	24	37	42	35	30, 05	do. do.
9	53	59	52	, 57	do. do.	25	43	49	42	29, 99	rain, fair
10	52	55	45	, 41	do. do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28	206 1/2	96	97	98 1/2	10 1/2		107 1/2	265		39	41 pm.
29		96	97	98 1/2	10 1/2				56 52 pm.	41	38 pm.
30	206	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	10 1/2	96 1/2			53 pm.	40	38 pm.
31											
1	206	96 3/8	97 1/8	98 3/8	10 1/4					39	36 pm.
3											
4	206	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2	95 1/2		264		36	33 pm.
5	204 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2			262	52 pm.	35	30 pm.
6	204 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	97	10 1/2					29	25 pm.
7	203	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	10 1/2			250		27	21 pm.
8	202 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	97					30 pm.	23	20 pm.
10	202	94 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2					22	27 pm.
11	201 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2	94 1/2				28	25 pm.
12	201 1/2	95	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2					28	23 pm.
13		95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2		107		30 40 pm.	26	21 pm.
14											
15	203	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2				263	33 pm.	26	27 pm.
17	203 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2			264	38 pm.	26	27 pm.
18	205	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2		105 1/2			27	24 pm.
19	206	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2		94 1/2	106 1/2			23	25 pm.
20		95	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2	94 1/2			42 pm.	26	24 pm.
21	206	95	96 1/2	97 1/2	10 1/2			264		27	25 pm.
22	206	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	10 1/2		107	262	42 pm.	25	28 pm.
24	204 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	10 1/2		105 1/2	264		27	25 pm.
25	204	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	10 1/2			261	41 pm.	28	26 pm.
26	202 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2	93 1/2		261	36 41 pm.	25	27 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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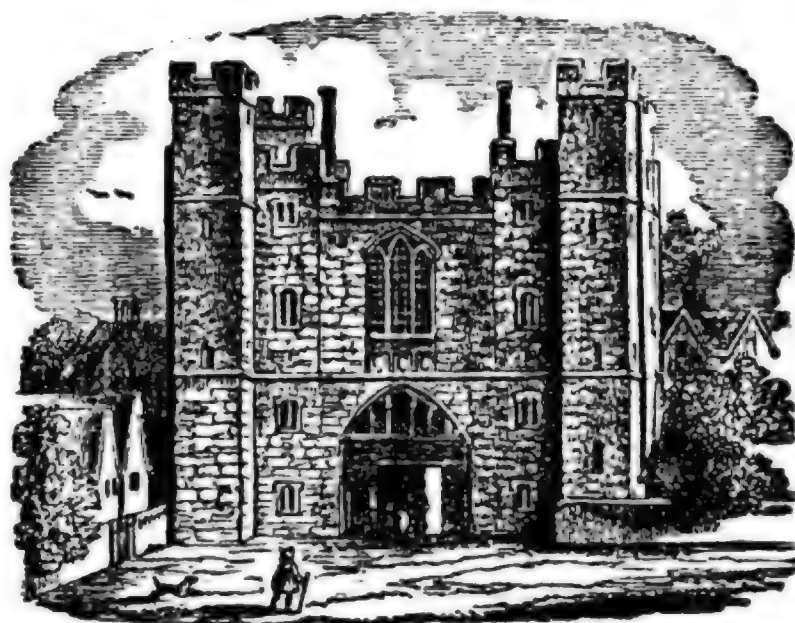
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1845.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, THE RESIDENCE OF CAYE,
THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.

LONDON:
J. B. NICHOLS AND J. G. NICHOLS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER;
WILLIAM PICKERING, 177, PICCADILLY;
J. PARKER, OXFORD;
J. J. AND J. DEIGHTON, AND J. STEVENSON, CAMBRIDGE;
AND WILEY AND PUTNAM, NEW YORK

rect.

PERSONAL ATTRACTION!

THE contemplation of Personal Beauty at all times awakens the liveliest and most delightful feelings of our nature, and the willing homage it receives in the splendid assemblages of Royalty and Rank, or amidst the no less fascinating displays of our Social Reunions, demands that the nicest and most careful attention should be paid to the cultivation of an object so manifestly important.

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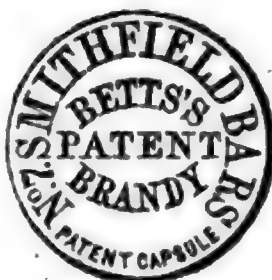
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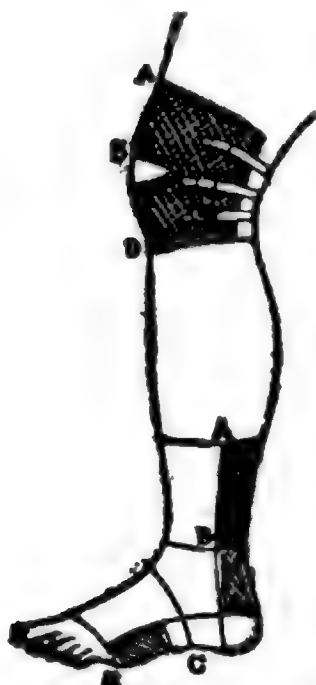
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11 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, *and* the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, *and* herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed *was* in itself, after his kind: and God saw that *it was* good.

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15 And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16 And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

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17 And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth.

18 And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that *it was* good.

DIAMOND.

19 And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

20 And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

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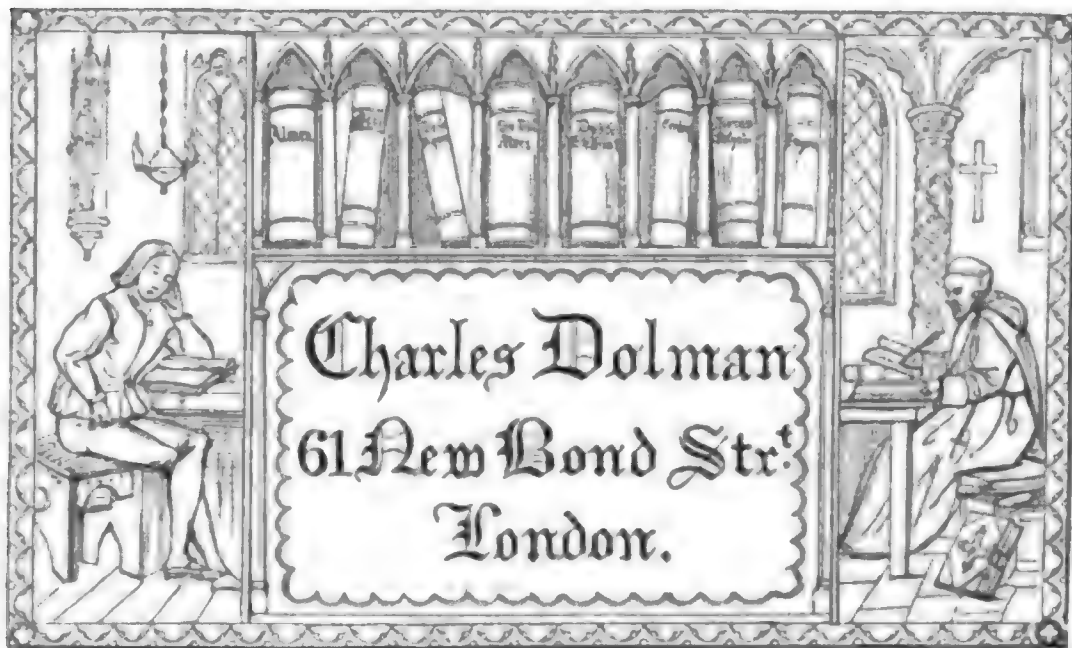
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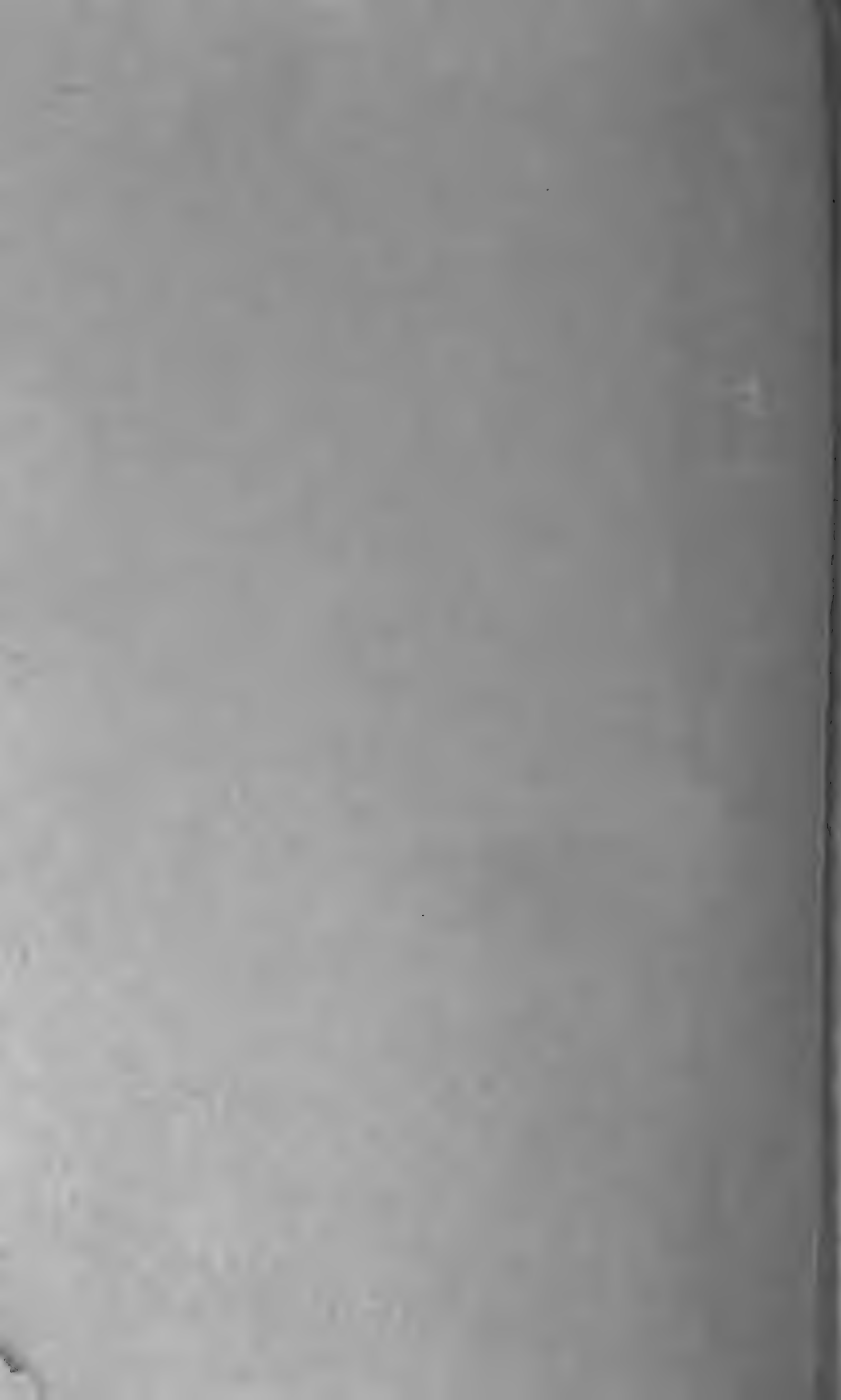
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